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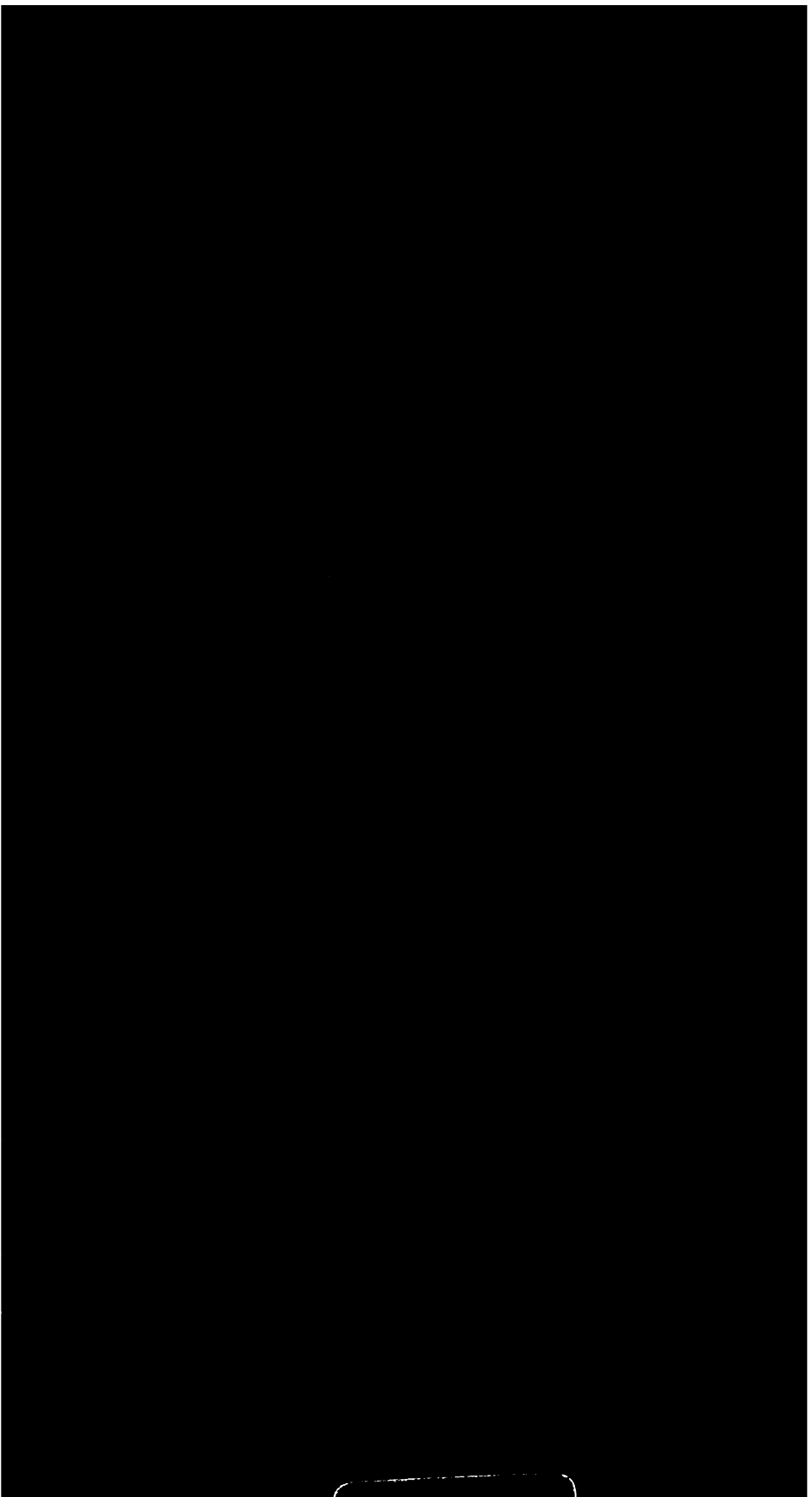
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JOANNIS KEPLERI

ASTRONOMI

O P E R A O M N I A.

EDIDIT

Dr. CH. FRISCH.

VOLUMEN II.



FRANKOFURTI A. M. ET ERLANGAE.

HEYDER & ZIMMER.

MDCCLIX.

JOHANNES KEPLER

1597-1630

PERA OMNIA

1617

DR. CH. FRISCH

1617

Handwritten text, possibly a list of names or addresses, mostly illegible due to heavy noise and bleed-through.

amant a fine mensis Novembris 1867,
1869.

Main body of handwritten text, appearing as a list or series of entries. Includes names like 'Kornicker', 'König', and 'Hochhaus'. The text is extremely faint and difficult to decipher.

Bottom section of handwritten text, including what appears to be a signature or a final note, also largely illegible.

ASTRONOMIAE

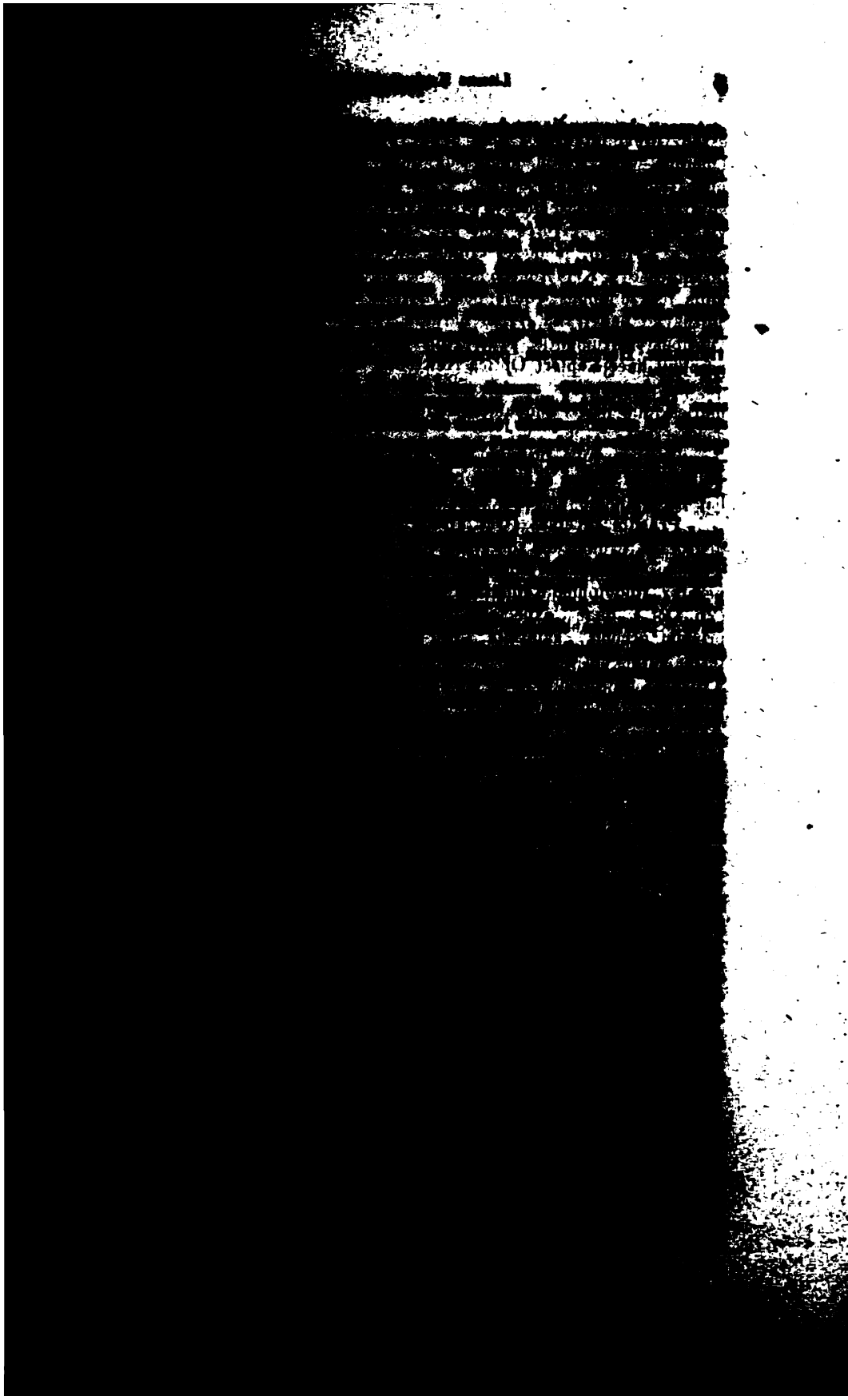
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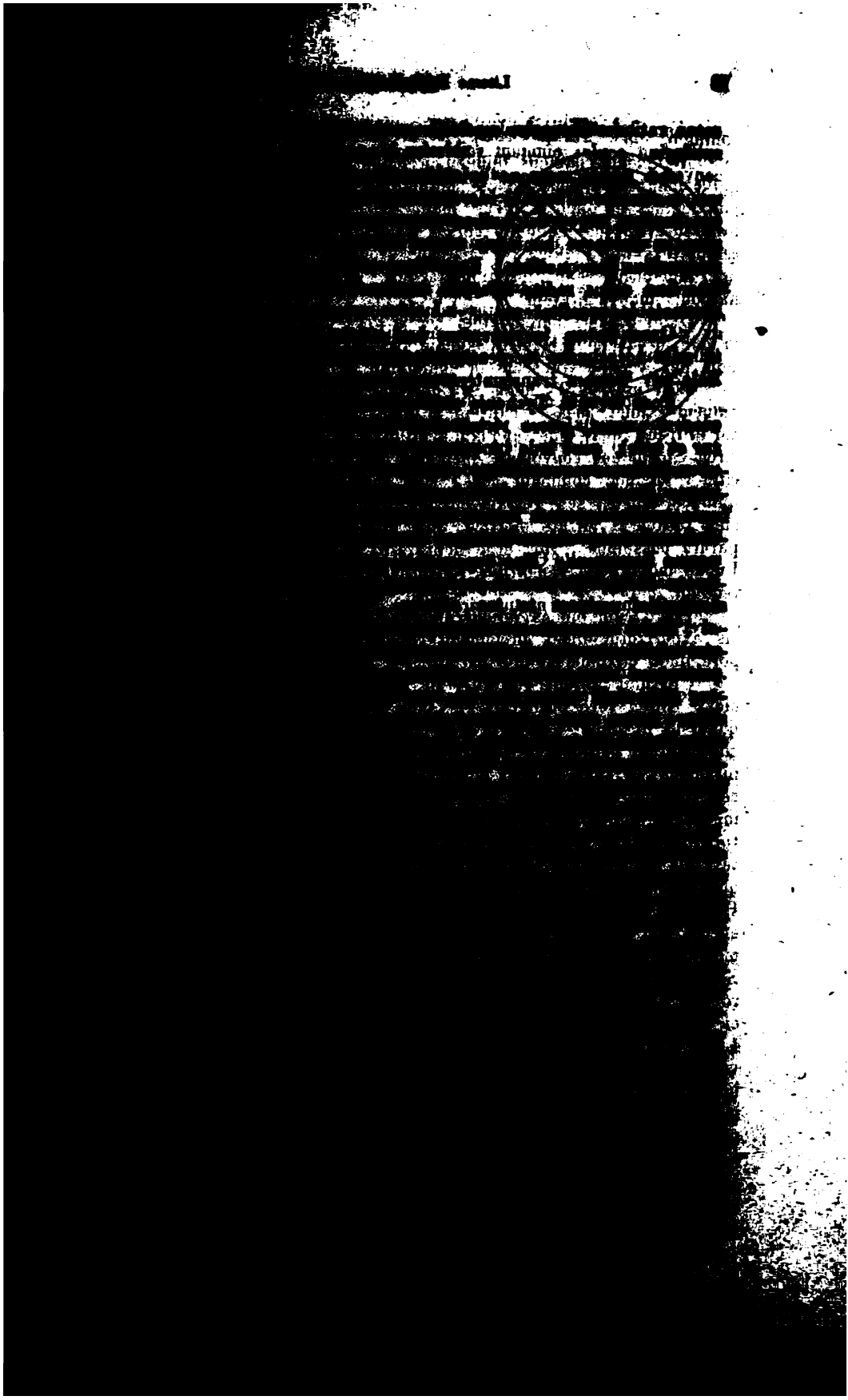
The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and [redacted] offices. It is noted that [redacted] and [redacted] have been identified as individuals who have been in contact with [redacted] and [redacted] in the past. It is further noted that [redacted] and [redacted] have been identified as individuals who have been in contact with [redacted] and [redacted] in the past. It is further noted that [redacted] and [redacted] have been identified as individuals who have been in contact with [redacted] and [redacted] in the past.

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esset, brevi intellectu, cum neque priores scripturas necque observationes
 scirent, rem ipsam aggressus nova fecit fundamenta, et optima
 nihil habemus parens evasit. Quas priores vagis verbis, et non
 sine prorsus falsa ponsatae proderant, Keplerus rita comparavit, et
 vi plurimosque errores abiecit. Qui restant errores et quas plures
 sunt a Keplero, nemo ei crimini faciet, qui perpendit, novam scientiam
 dixam esse a Keplero scientiam et hic quoque virum doctissimum habere
 xlii. fere omnibus, quae posterioribus suppeditabant experientia et
 astra in pedestralia rerum naturae observationibus et perfectissimis
 videntur instrumentis, praesertim in Optica multa? Fundamentum
 praebuit haec Kepleri Optica Newtono ad excelsiorum hunc scientiam
 que et sectatoribus et adversariis, qui experientia et subtiliori
 mathematica, his fundamentis longius progressi sunt et propriae
 observationes.







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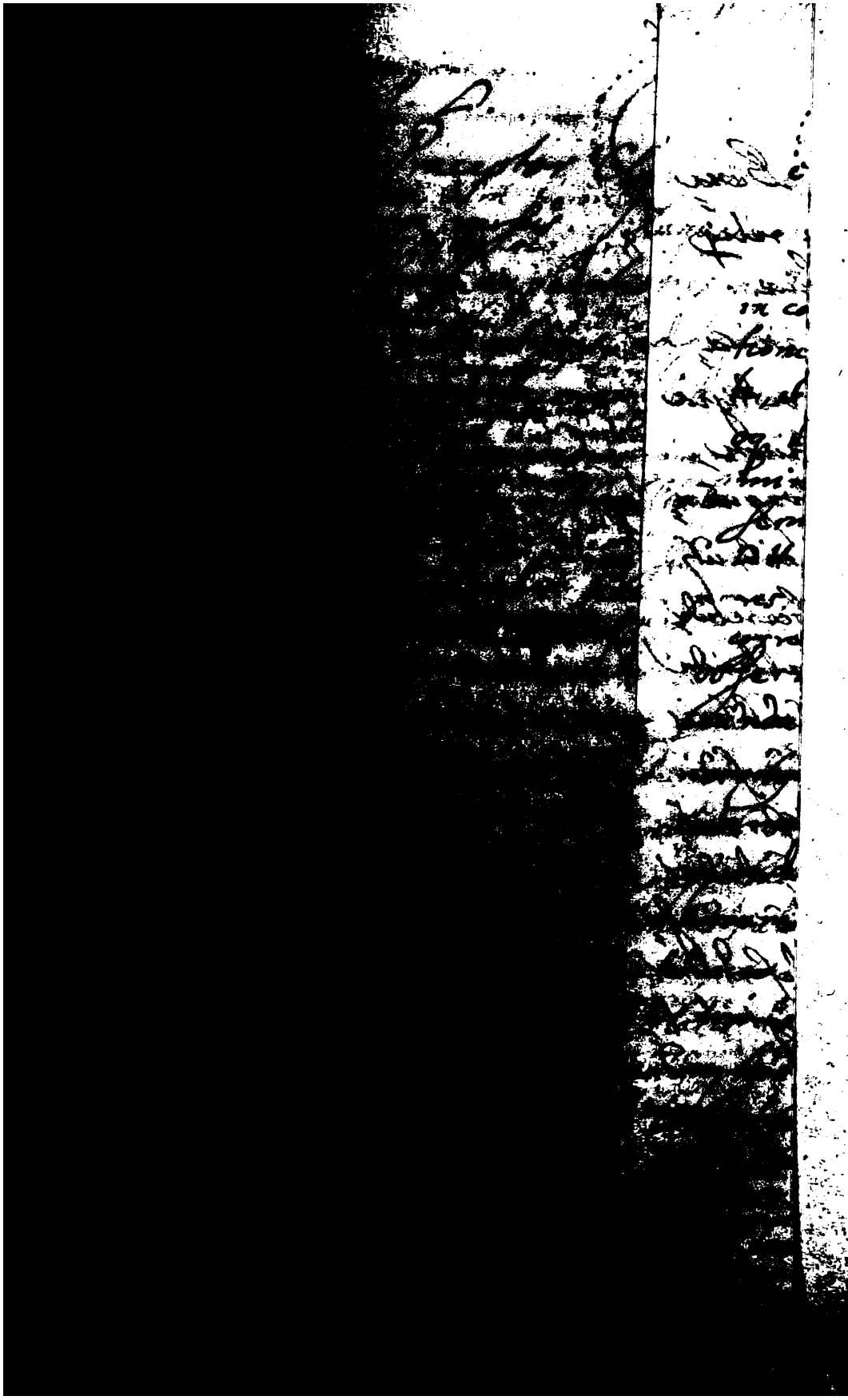
THE HISTORY OF THE

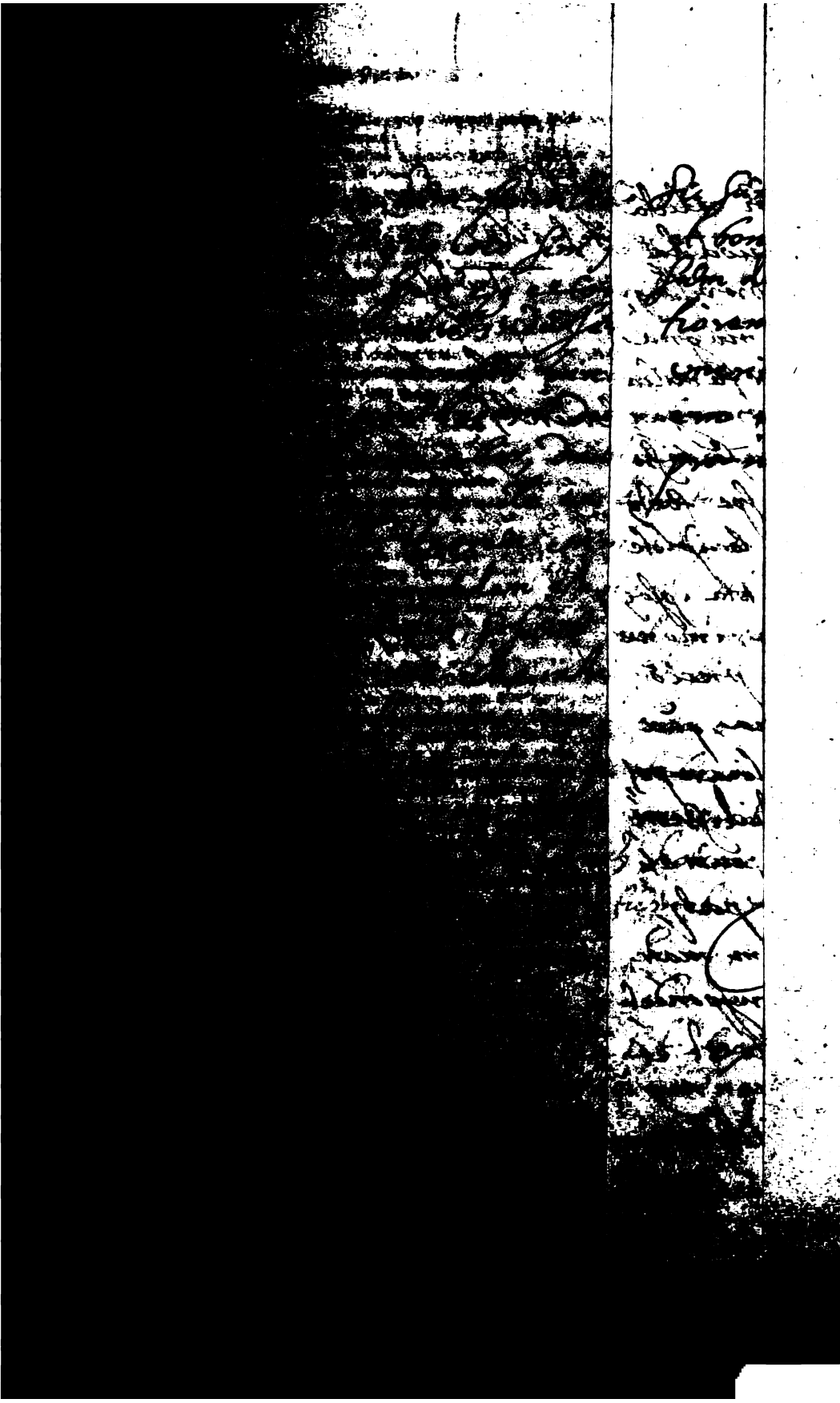
The first part of the history of the
 world is the history of the
 creation of the world and the
 life of the first man, Adam.
 The second part is the history of
 the world from the time of
 the fall of Adam to the
 birth of Jesus Christ.
 The third part is the history of
 the world from the birth of
 Jesus Christ to the present
 time.

Abid

17-117

17-117





[Illegible handwritten text in cursive script, appearing as dark, dense scribbles on a light background.]

et ex quo aduocata sum, et q̄ amat patriam
a, amittet illa: quod mihi fas sit in hunc
et torquere. — Tu si me de rebus aliquibus
reddere vis Lincium mitte literas ad
eum Rectorem Memhardum. Inde in Bohemiam
mihi poterunt, aut uxori meae tradj. Vale
vobis ora. 9 Septemb: aō 1650.

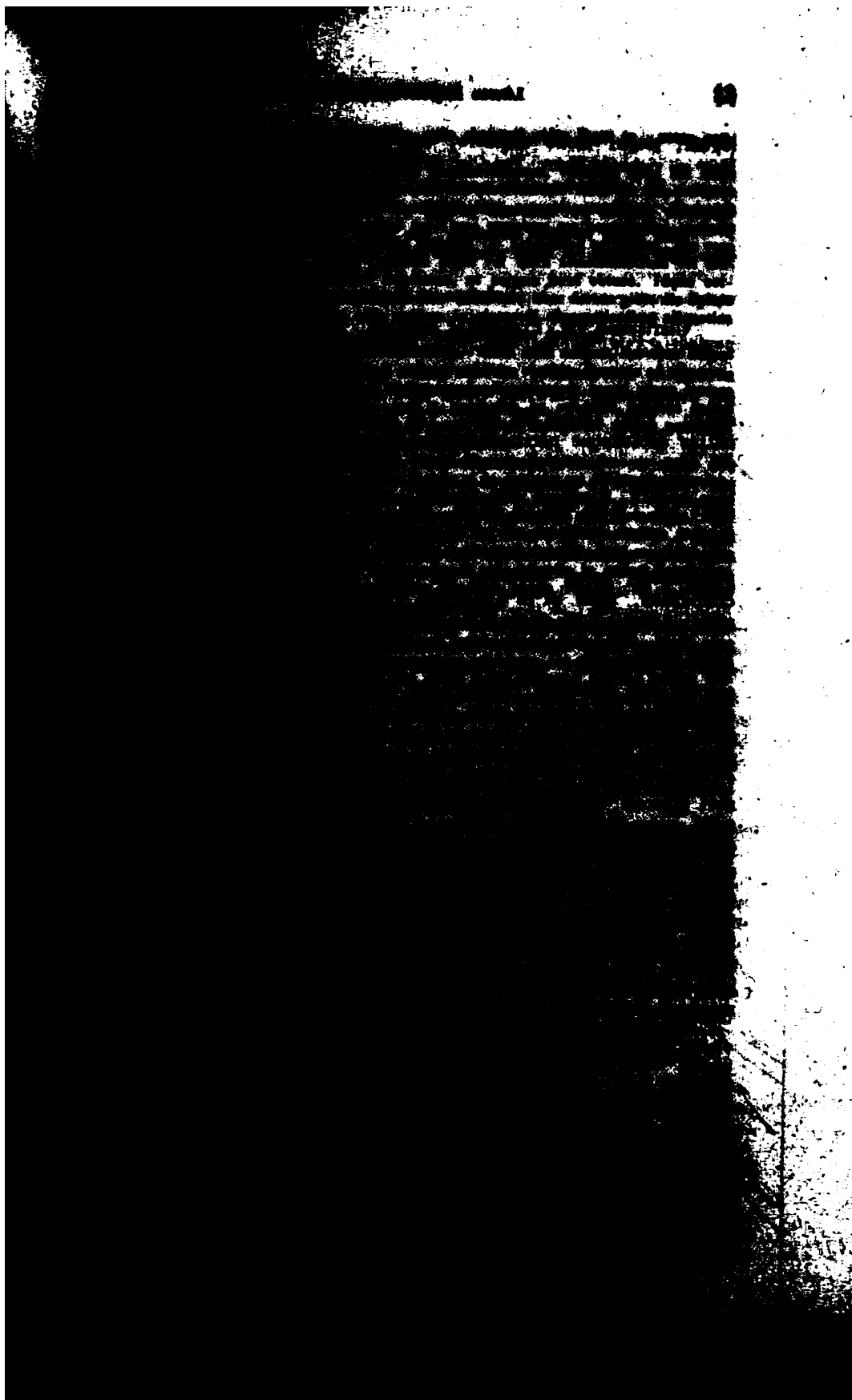
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Gratiss. discipulj

M. Jo: Kepl.

Carissimo viro D. M.
Michaeli Mastlino, Ma-
thesiensi in Academia Tubingē
P. Professori, Domino et Praecep-
tori meo colendissimo.

Tubing.



The first part of the document discusses the general situation of the country and the role of the government. It mentions the need for a strong and stable government to ensure the development and progress of the nation. The text also touches upon the importance of maintaining law and order and the role of the judiciary in upholding the constitution.

In the second part, the author discusses the economic situation and the need for reforms. It highlights the challenges faced by the economy and the need for a comprehensive policy to address these issues. The text also mentions the role of the private sector and the need for a conducive environment for investment and growth.

The third part of the document deals with the social and cultural aspects of the country. It discusses the need for social justice and the role of the state in providing basic amenities to the people. The text also mentions the importance of preserving the cultural heritage and promoting national unity.

In the fourth part, the author discusses the international relations of the country. It mentions the need for a peaceful and stable international environment and the role of the country in promoting world peace and cooperation. The text also touches upon the importance of maintaining friendly relations with neighboring countries.

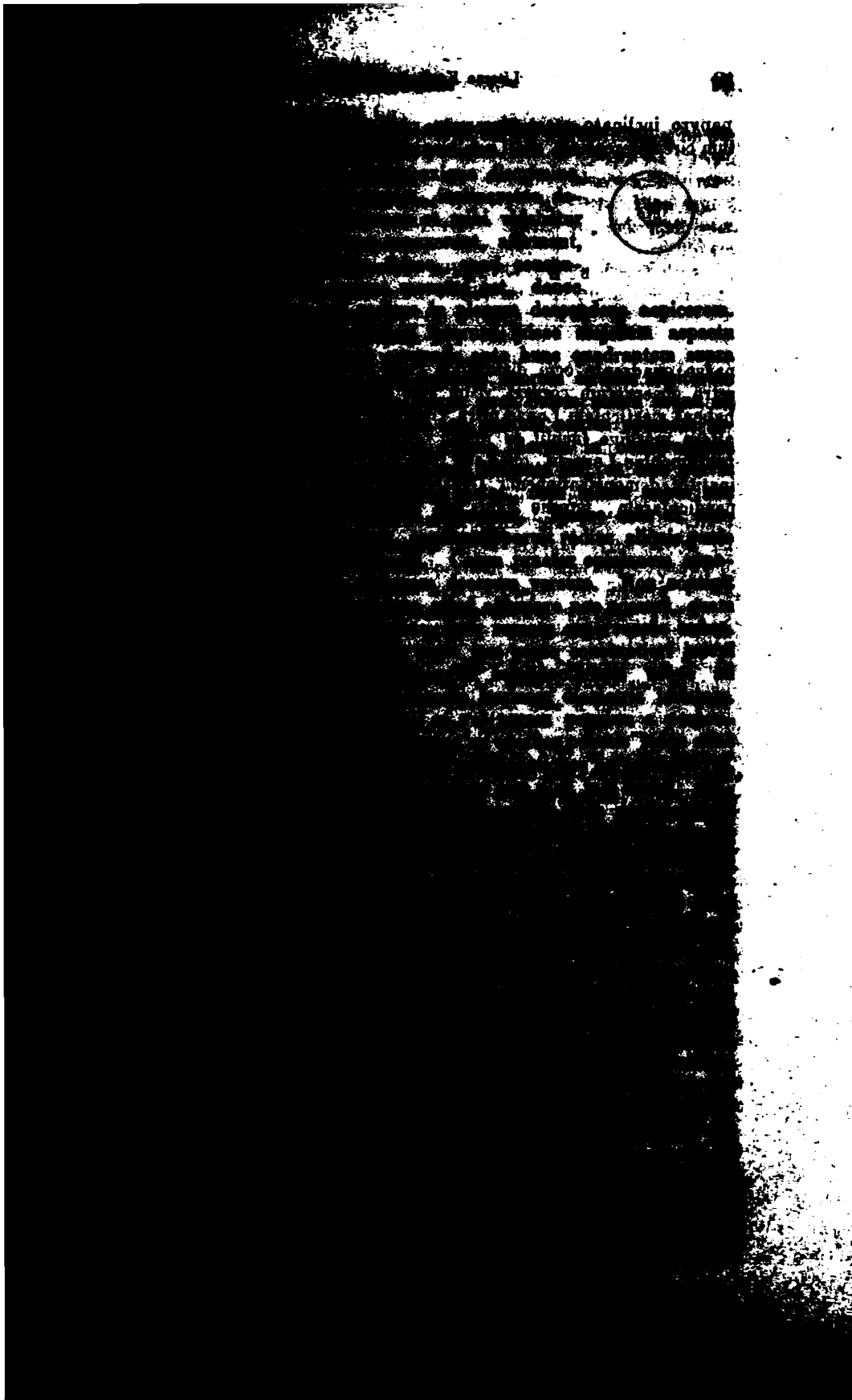
The fifth part of the document discusses the role of the media and the need for a free and responsible press. It mentions the importance of the media in providing accurate and unbiased information to the people and the need for a regulatory framework to ensure its proper functioning.

In the sixth part, the author discusses the role of the youth and the need for their active participation in the development of the country. It mentions the need for a conducive environment for their growth and the role of the state in providing them with the necessary facilities and opportunities.

The seventh part of the document discusses the role of the women and the need for their empowerment. It mentions the need for a gender-sensitive approach in policy-making and the role of the state in providing them with the necessary support and facilities.

The eighth part of the document discusses the role of the environment and the need for its protection. It mentions the need for a sustainable development approach and the role of the state in ensuring the conservation of natural resources.

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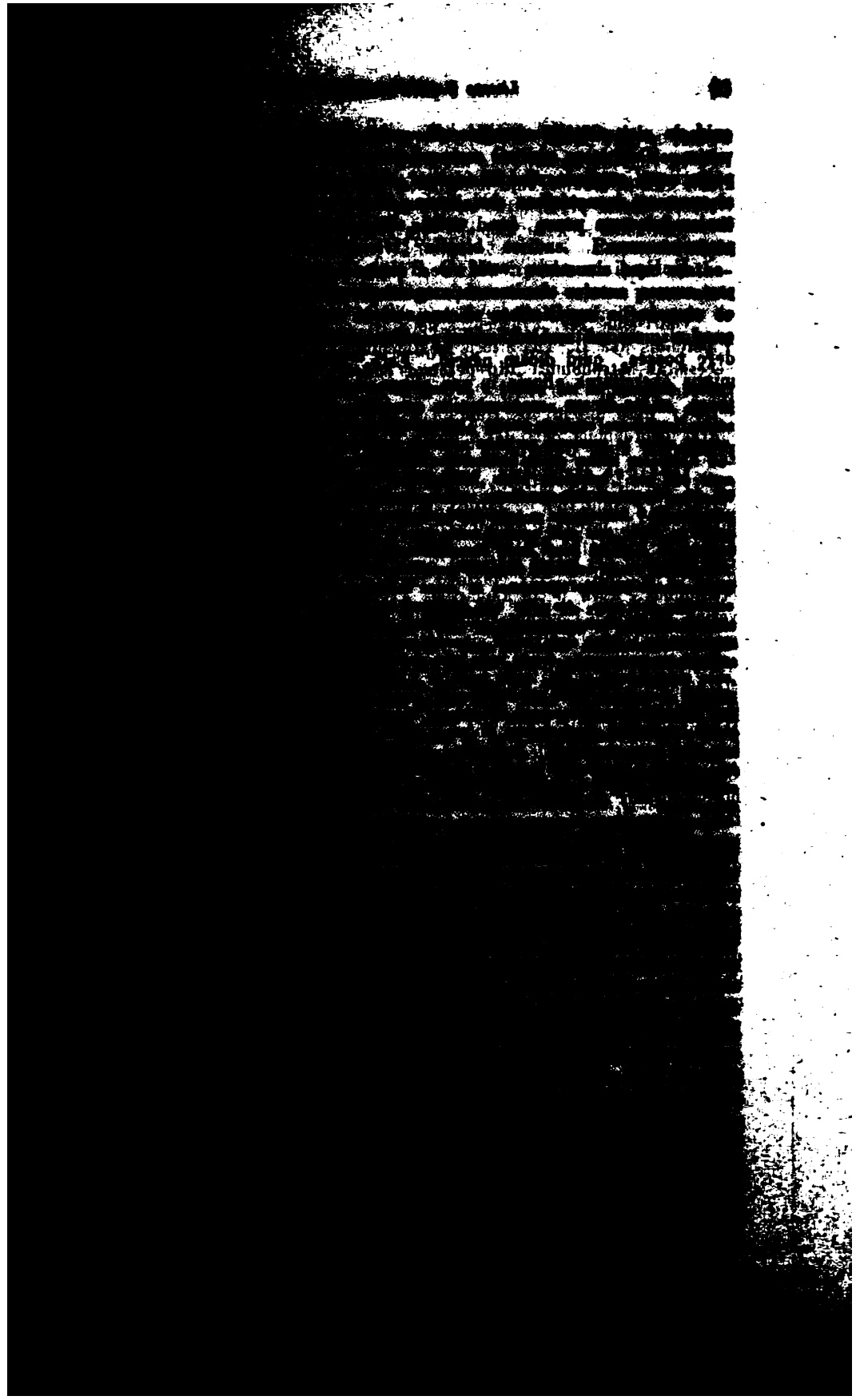
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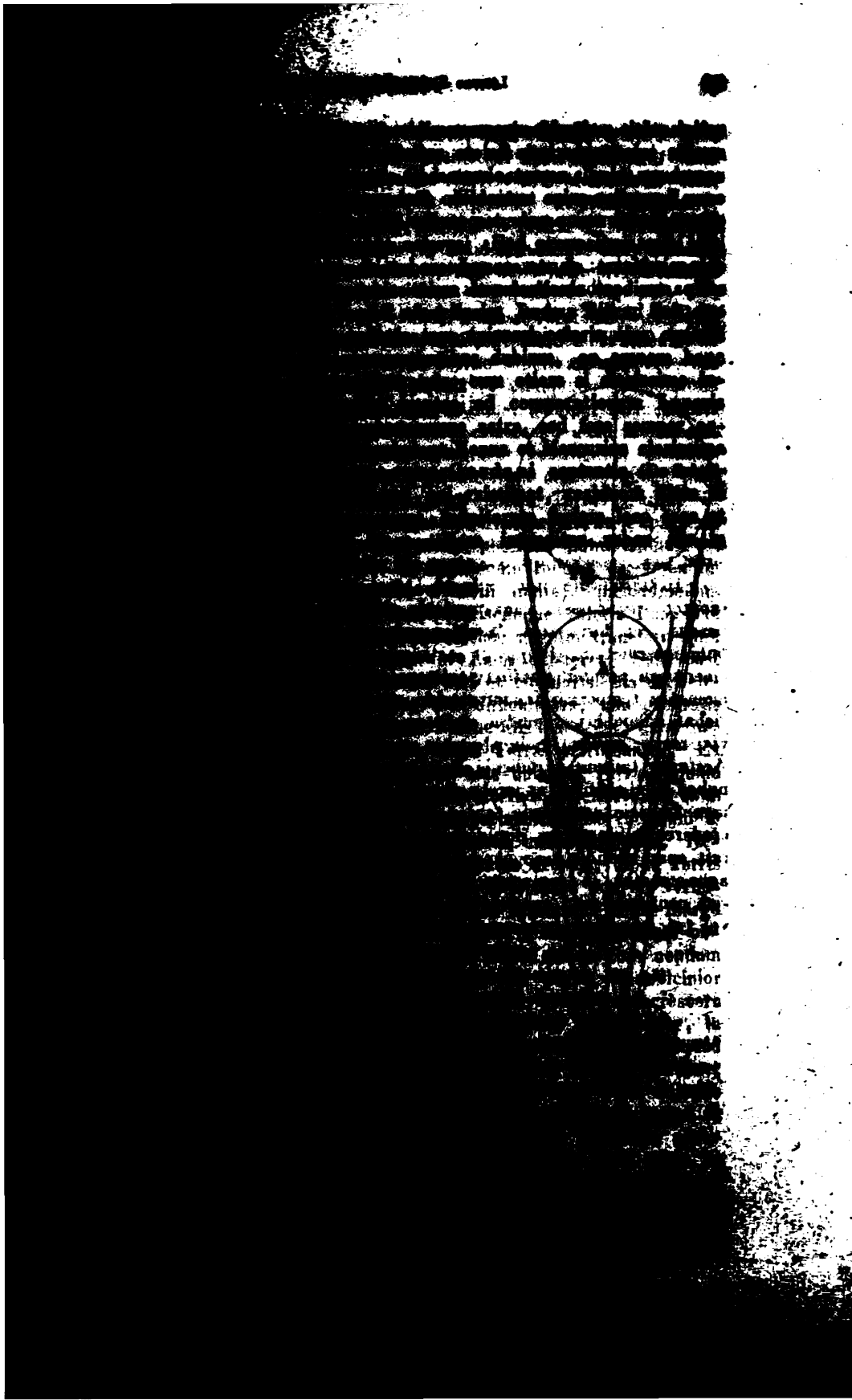
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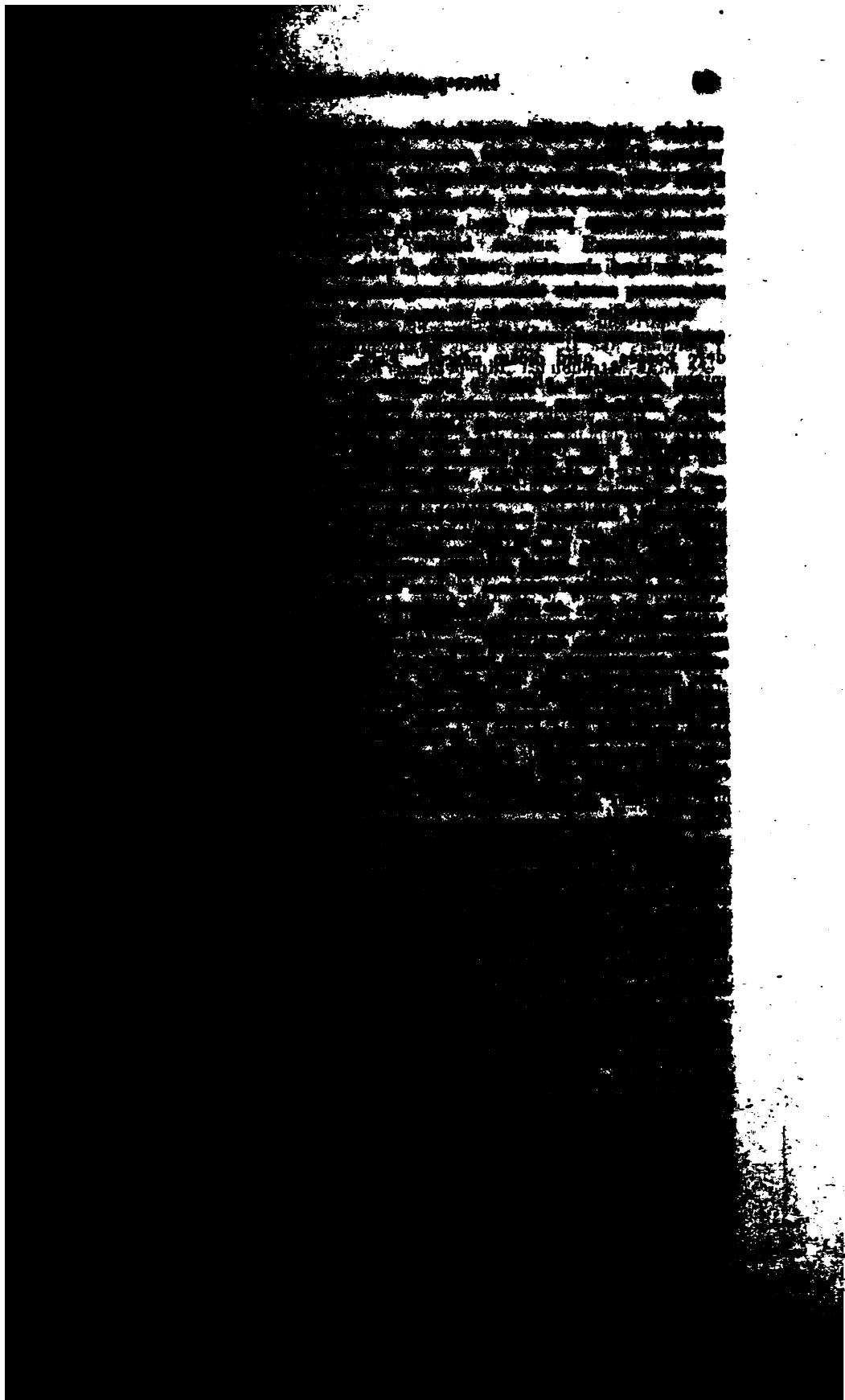


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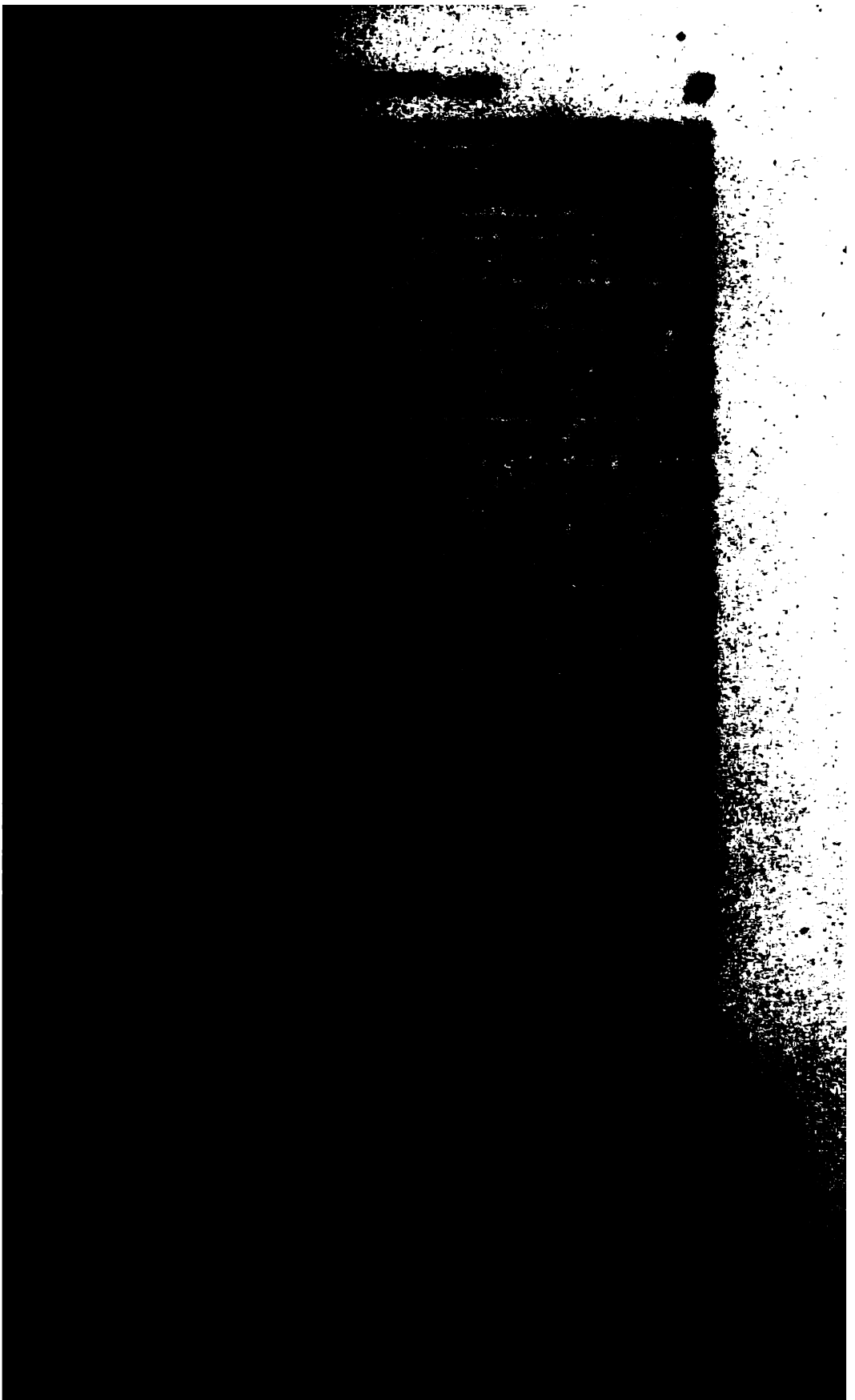




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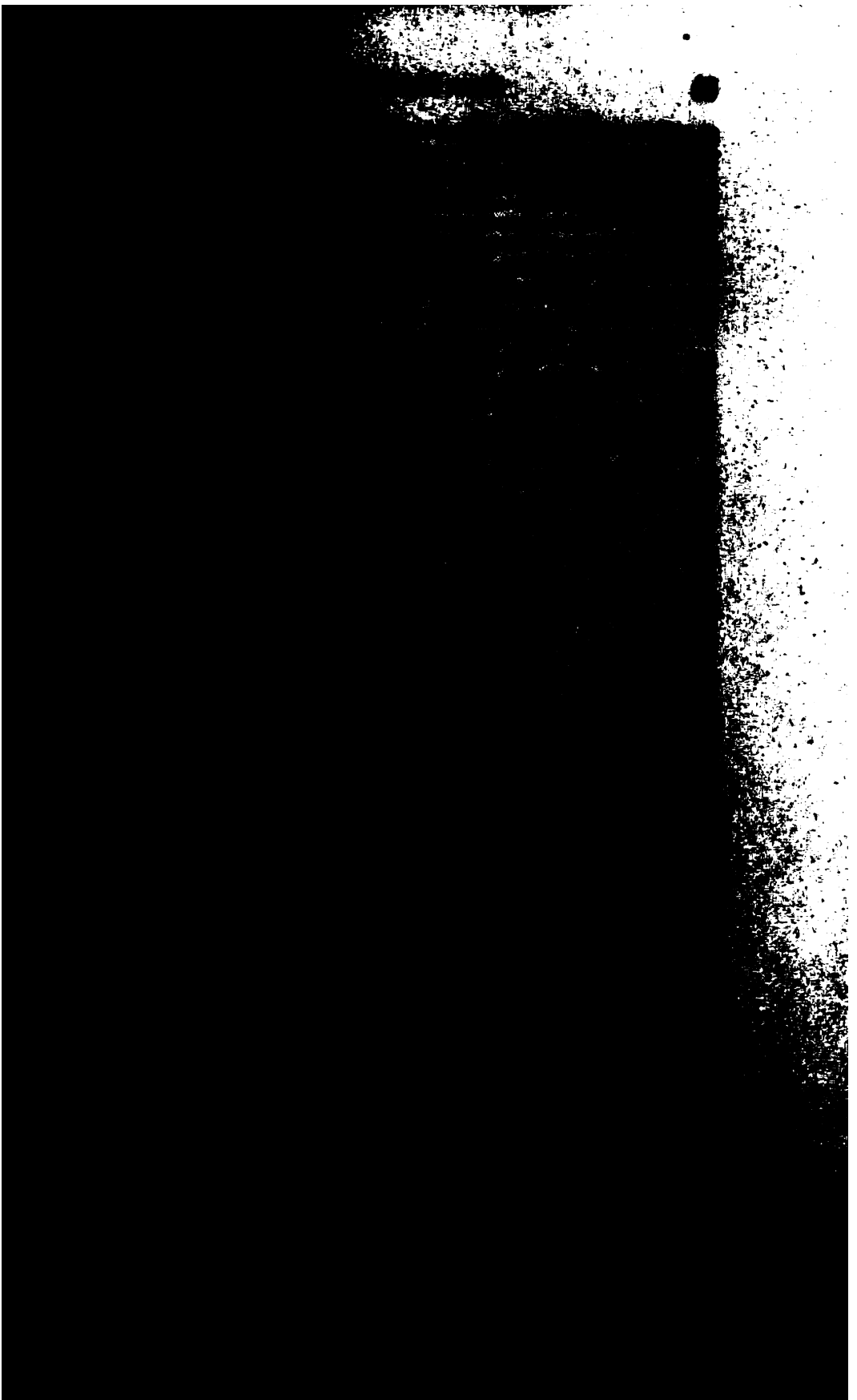


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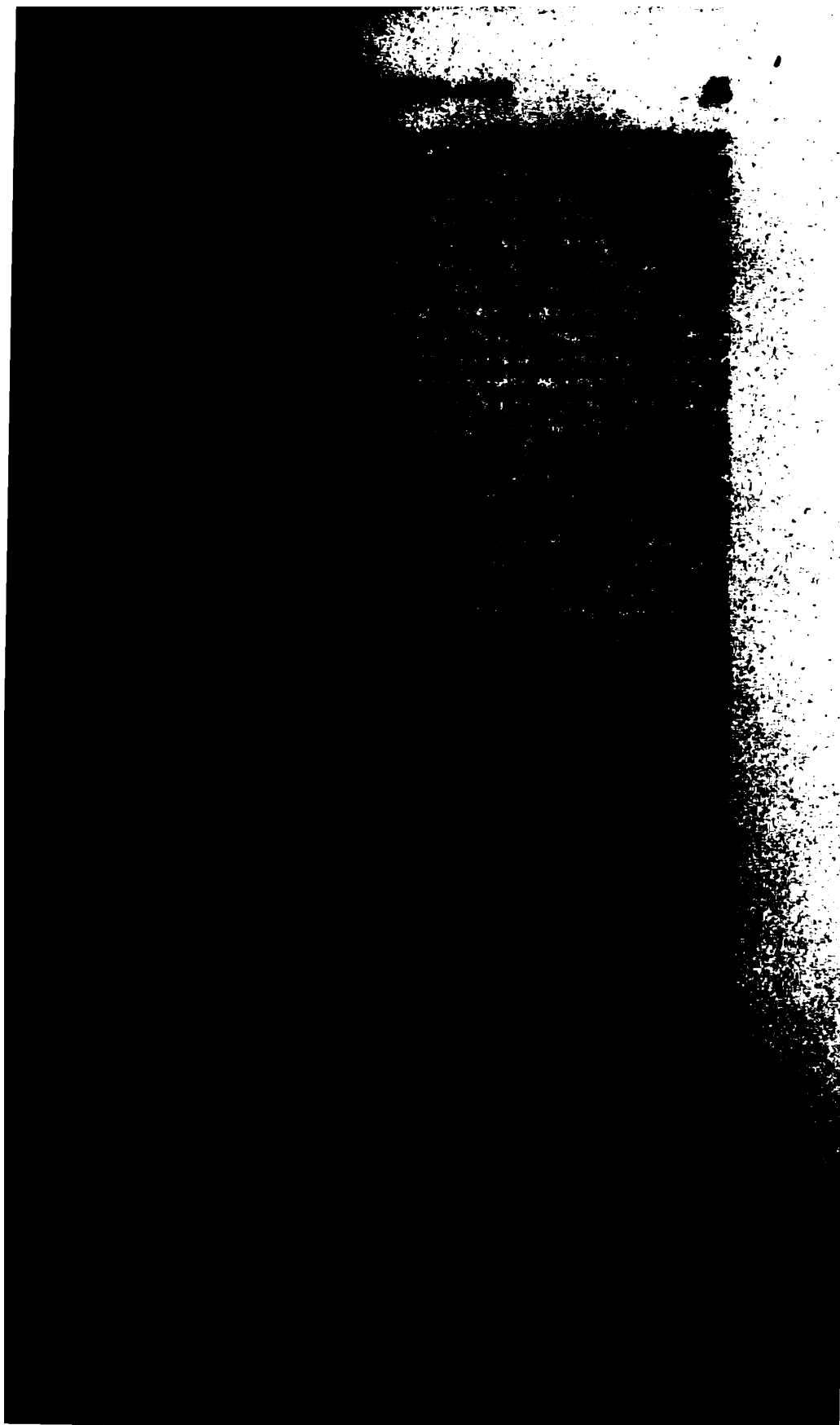
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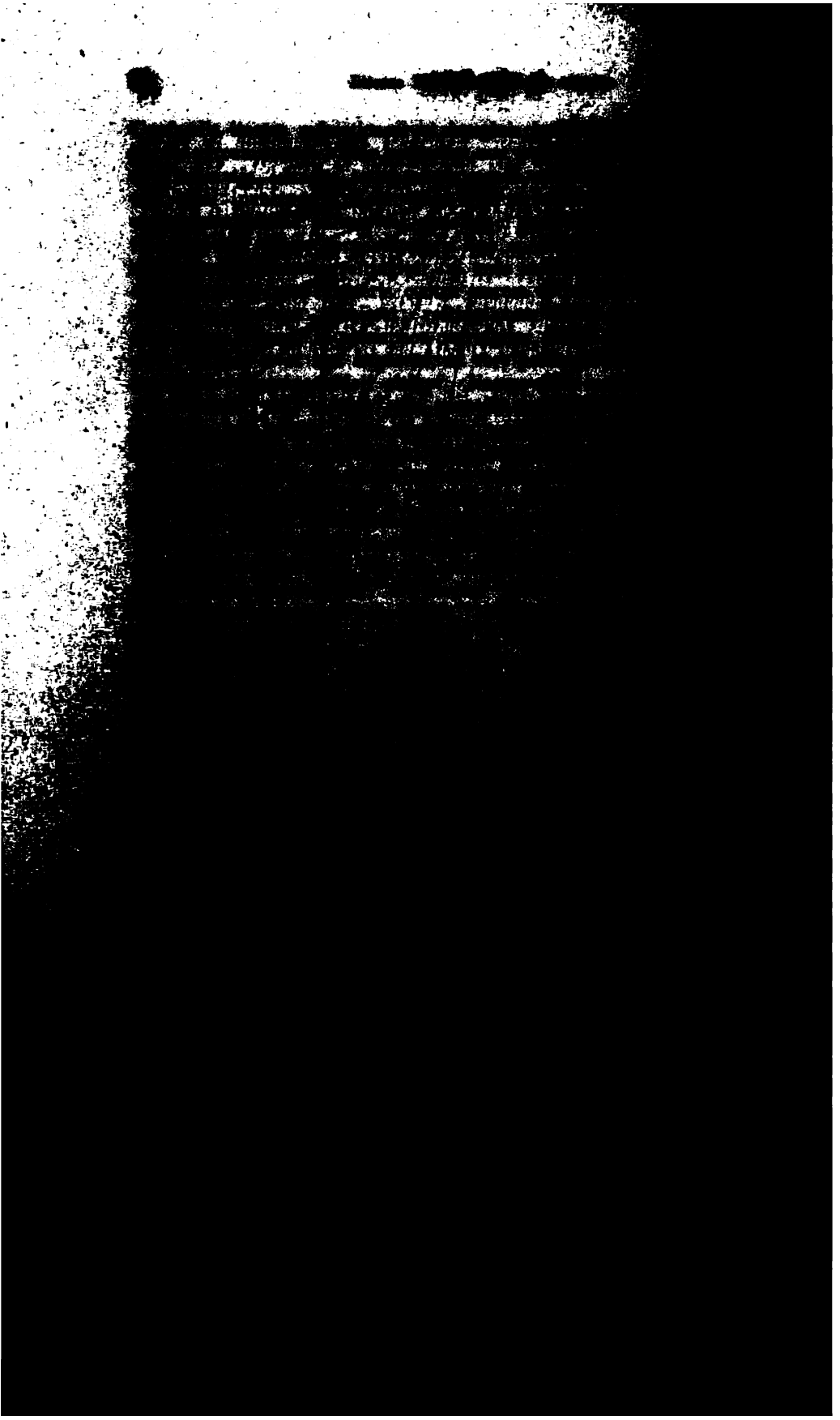


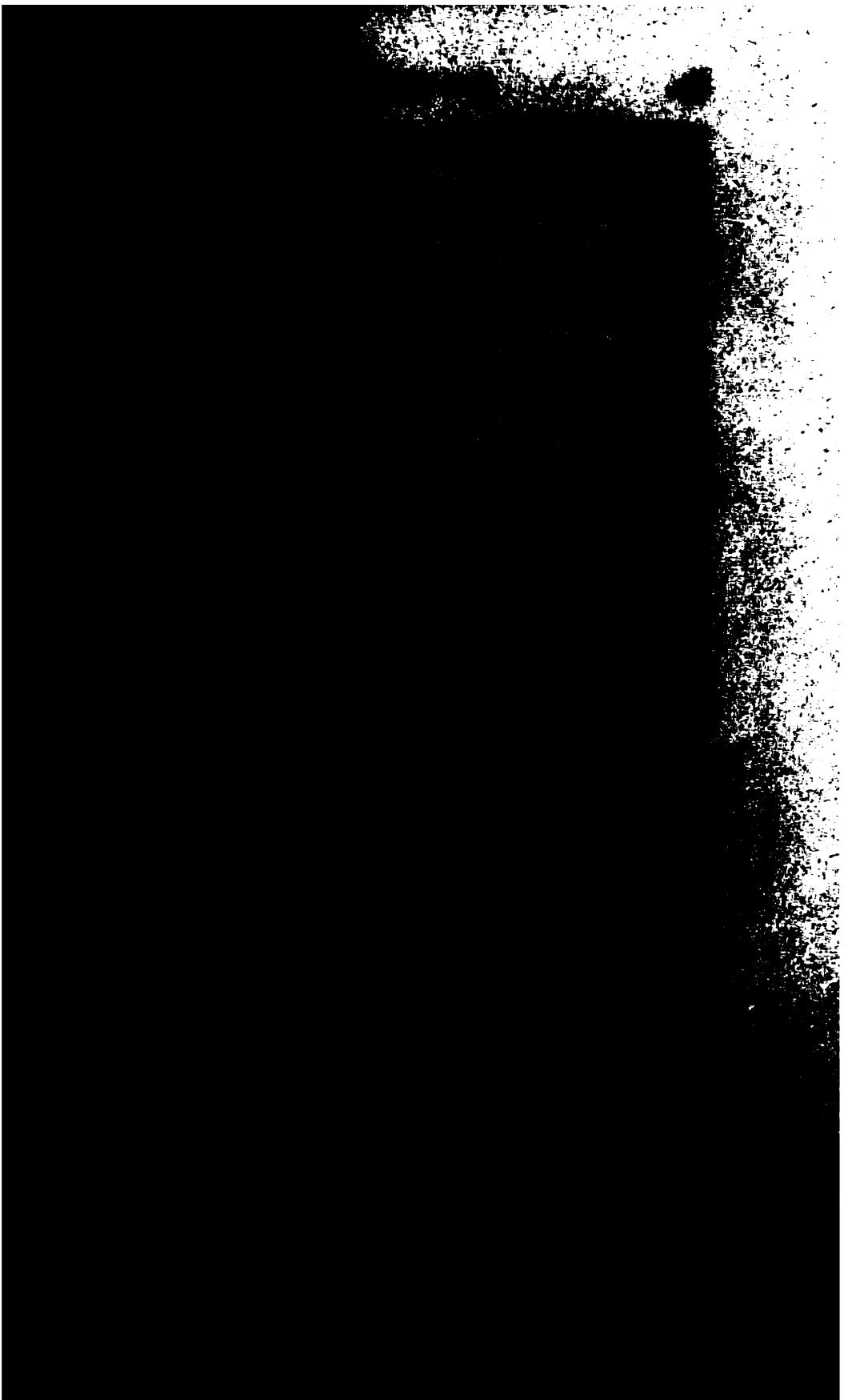


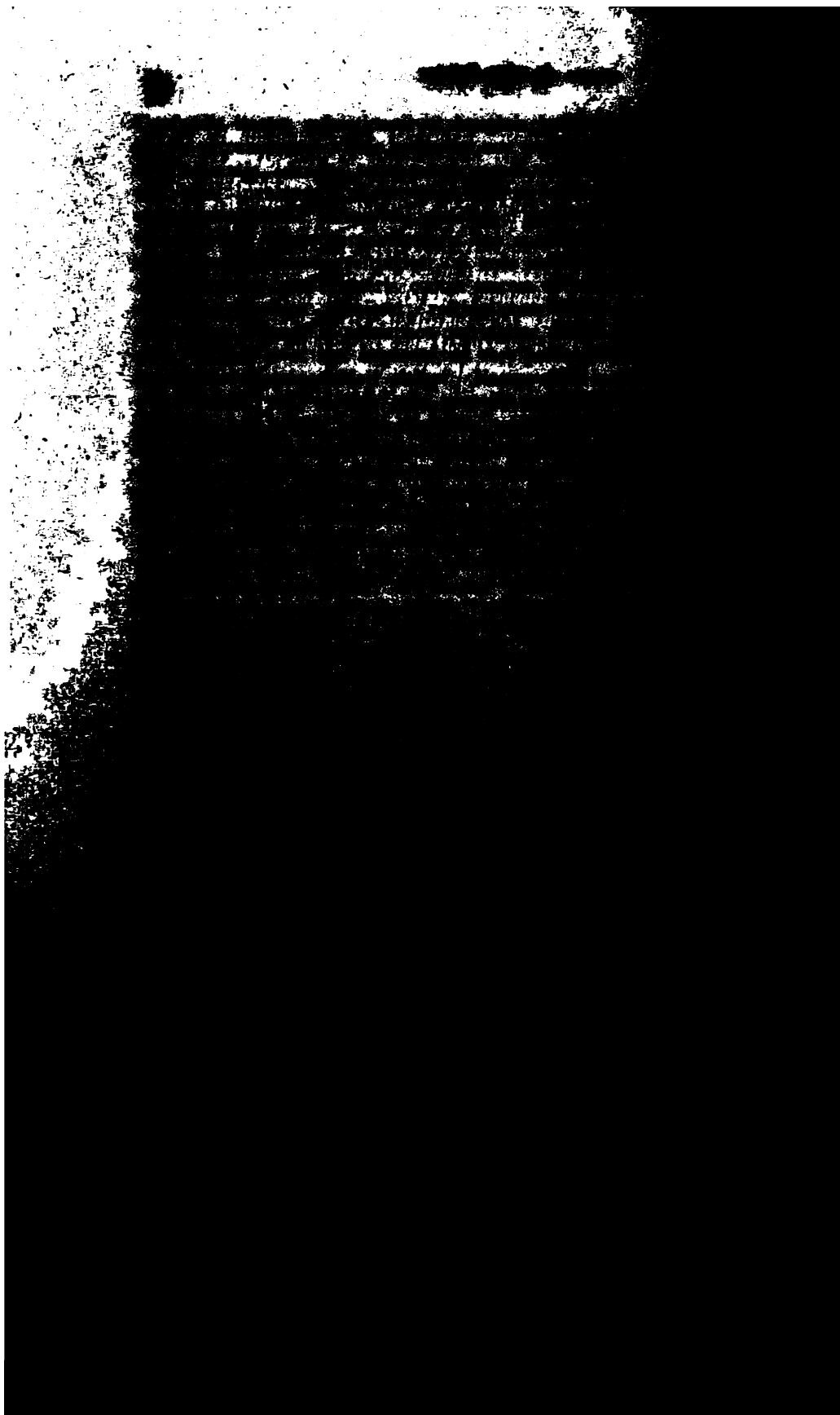
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Velim moneas et alios notes de Solis eclipsi observanda, si forte non prius legant meum librum.

Brenggerus: Quae de natura Lunaris corporis scripsisti (cap. VI, 2. 9), valde mihi arrident et parum abest quin cedam in tuam sententiam; neque id displicet quod ais, illam quodammodo a Terra nostra illustrari (ib. 10.) — Verum, quam eximia et ingeniosa est umbrae Terrae perscrutatio! (cap. VII.) — Cum incidere in figuram illam (ib. 5), visus sum mihi jam non amplius in Terra, sed in ipso aethere versari et ista coram adspicere; praeclarum certe hoc est et summa laude dignum inventum, cujus ope video nonnullas quaestiones, quae misere me torquebant antea, commodissime posse solvi.

Gratum mihi fecisti, quod de loco stellae novae certior me fecisti: dabitur propediem occasio rursus eam observandi. Ortum ejus seu originem refero in diem 4. Oct., quo Jupiter et Mars in eodem gradu ubi nunc stella haeret juncti fuerunt juxta Leovitii computum: et si humen ejus intuemur, videmus eum aemulari Jovem; sed quia magis rutilans apparet, videtur etiam participare de natura Martis. (Quae hic de nova stella paucis proponit Brenggerus, sine dubio spectant Kepleri literas priores, quae, ut supra diximus, deperditae sunt. Quae ad haec respondit Keplerus, leguntur in praefatione ad librum de Nova stella.)

Sed et tempus et charta me movent ut tandem finem faciam scribendi. Vide, mi Kepleri, quantum in me creverit de humanitate tua fiducia, ut non verear ea tam diu abuti et omnia, quae in buccam mihi veniunt, ad te libere exarare. Quod si ista responso dignatus fueris, magni quid consequutum me putabo. Gratum mihi feceris, si verum Arcturi et spicae Virginis locum in zodiaco mihi per literas significaveris. Volui enim nuper d. 3. Dec. mane examinare locum Veneris in coelo ac cum Leovitii et Magini Ephemeridibus conferre, ut viderem ad ejus computum propius accederet: deprehendi autem mane circa dimidiam septimam distantiam ejus a spica Virginis $7^{\circ} 50'$ et ab Arcturo $29^{\circ} 14'$. Itaque locis istarum stellarum jam mihi opus est. Secundum tabulas Magini illa est in $18^{\circ} 8'$ Librae, cum lat. mer. $2^{\circ} 0'$, haec in $16^{\circ} 28'$ Librae, cum lat. bor. $31^{\circ} 30'$. Optarim tamen scire an his astipuletur Tychonis observatio.

Vale, Vir ornatissime, et porro rempublicam literariam cum tuis foecundis et ingeniosis locubrationibus colere et locupletare perge. Insuper, si me Tua amicitia dignum censes, fac ut brevi responsum ad me mittas.

Kauffburnae X. Cal. Jan. 1605.

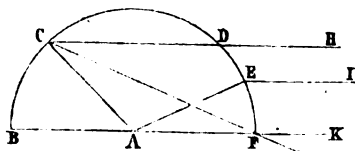
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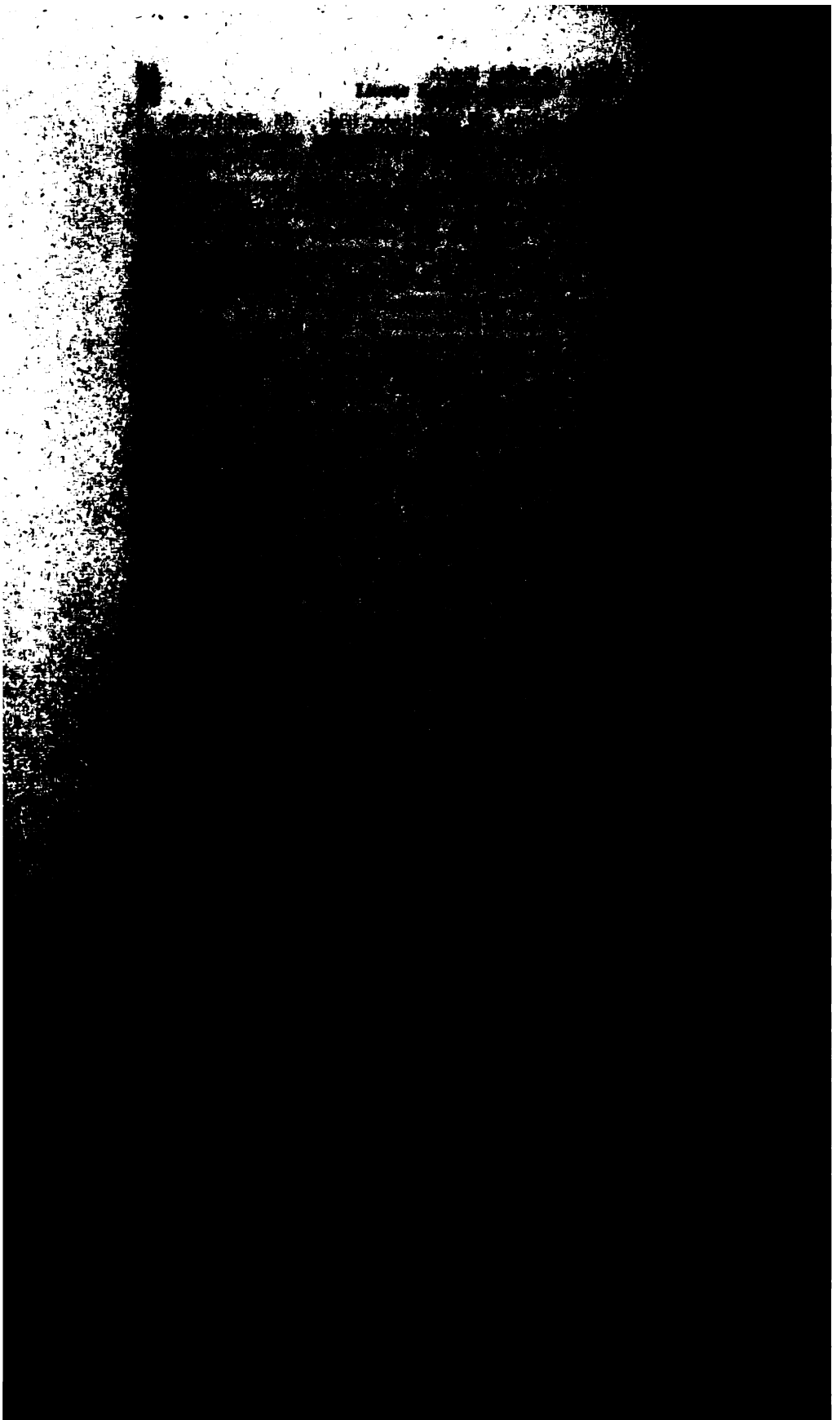
Jo. Georg. Brenggerus,
ibidem Physicus ordinarius.

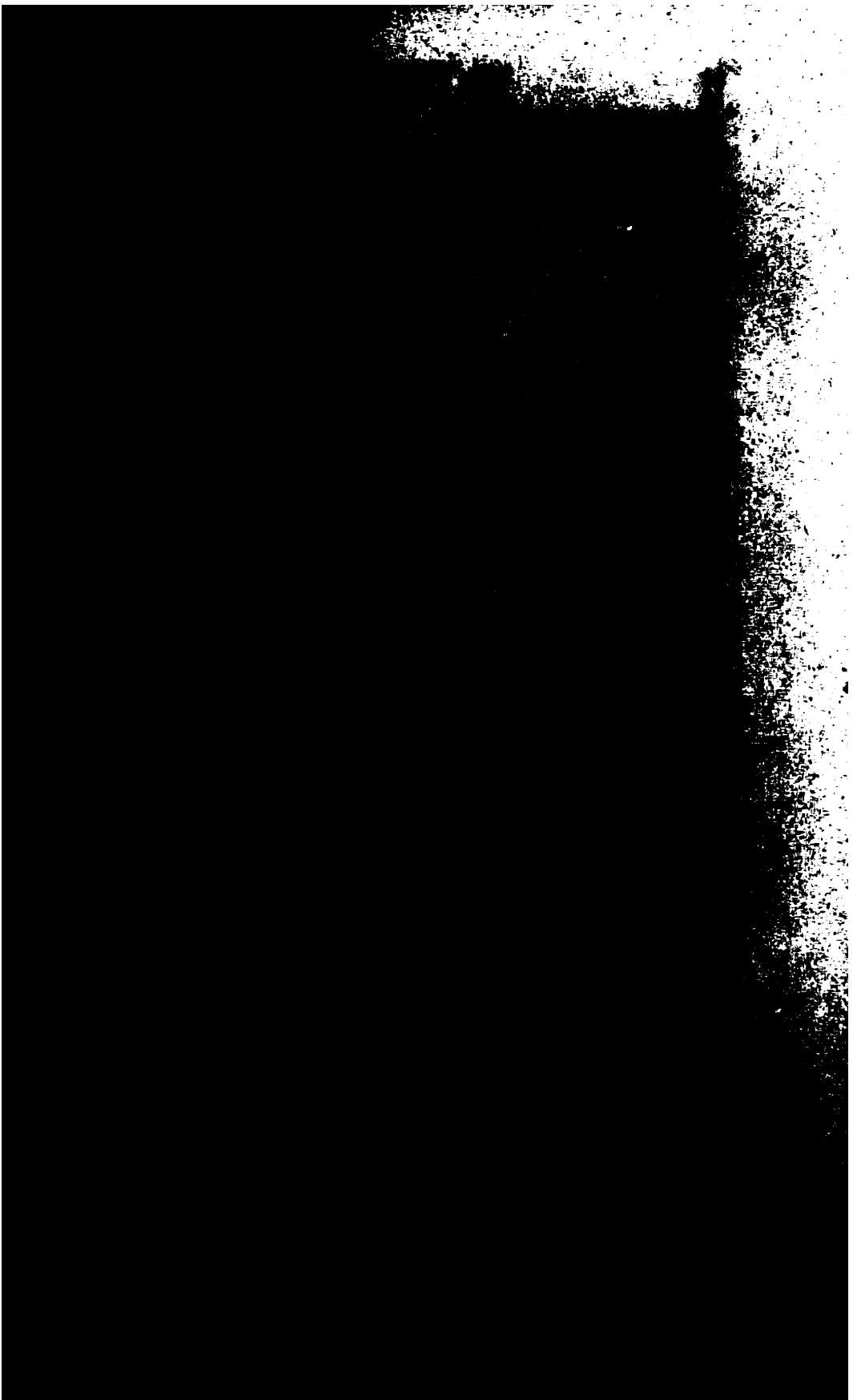
Keplerus: Miror Te Tychonis Progymnasmatibus aequo animo carere. Arcturus anno 1600 completo in $18^{\circ} 39\frac{1}{2}'$ \simeq , lat. $31^{\circ} 2\frac{1}{2}'$ bor., Spica in $18^{\circ} 16'$, lat. $1^{\circ} 59'$ austr. refertur. Laetor, te observationibus operam dare. At praestat a stella zodiaco vicina ante, et una post planetam pro longitudine observare; pro latitudine vero a septentrionali et australi, quae sunt proxime in eadem cum planeta longitudine.

Conclusionis loco proponam tibi opticam quaestionem, cui enodandae plus tibi puto fore otii. Die 20. Dec. visa est iris clarissima in ipso Solis exortu, eaque non tantum hic Pragae, sed etiam Venetiis, Patavii, Oeniponti, Graecii; compara cum attributis aliis, quae perscripsi in Opticis (cap. IV, 7 nota). Vides manifeste, cuilibet iridem apparere propriam, neque tantum ob pluviam sed etiam aëris dispositionem in guttis coëstantem existere. A sit centrum visus, B C D F semicirculus, metiens visionum angulos, Sol sit in linea AF. Posito quod AF sit horizon et quod tam iris quam halo sint nil nisi radii Solis refracti, causa patebit cur centra Solis, visus et arcum sint in eadem recta, quia circumferentia in eadem recta erit eadem dispositio ad refractionem. Et causa cur

Fig. 28.





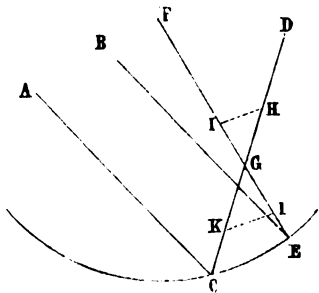


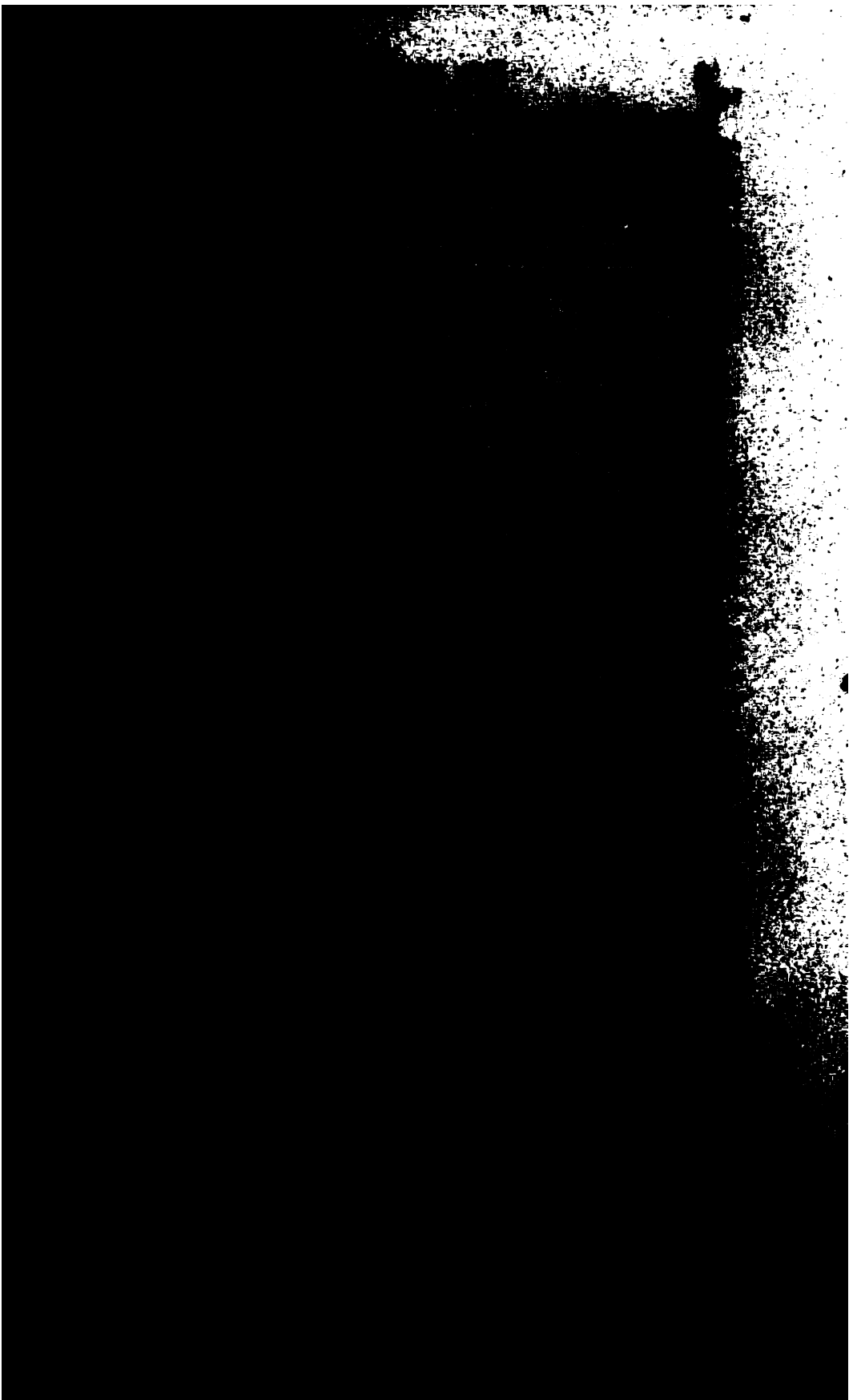
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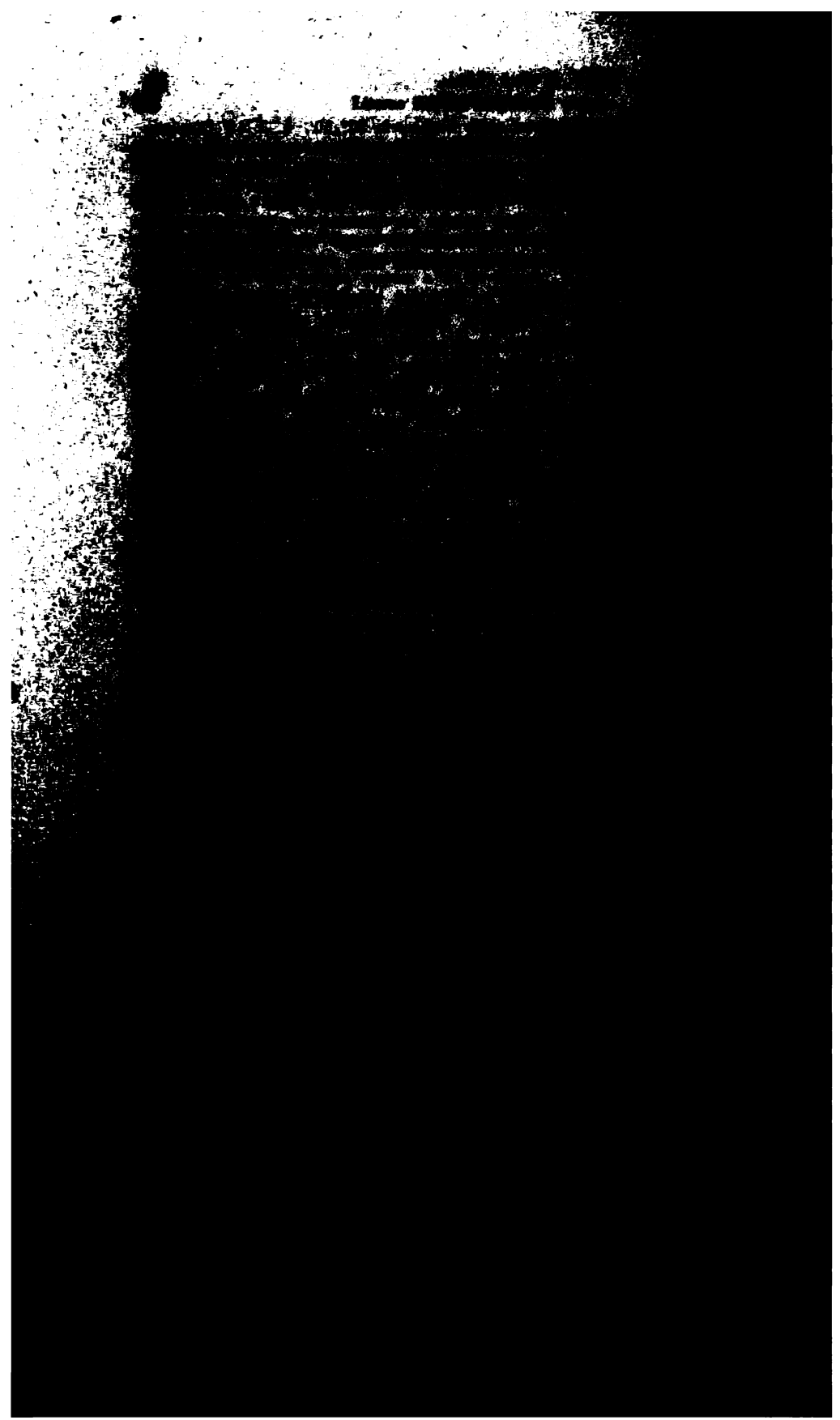
Main body of faint, illegible text, appearing as a large block of low-contrast characters.

pendum: id fit motu capitis, quo unus oculus efficitur tempore quasi duo vel plures oculi. Omnis vero locatio imaginis est mentis seu mavis sensus communis opus. Quicquid enim est imaginis, quae non est rei, id est imaginationis, id est mentis. Ex schemate 53. mei libri negas, S esse locum imaginis: esse enim cuilibet oculo separatam imaginis locum in speculo. Etsi me diutissime prius exercueram in speculis, quam librum scripsi, tamen coniecisti me in novam hanc curam. Nam usque ad oculorum dolorem contemplans non potui deprehendere, quae tu jactas vidisse: una enim imago oblata fuit utrique oculo, simul apertis. Illa quidem major videbatur oculo propinquo, quam vel remotiori vel utrisque apertis. Sed id non est *παιδος* linearum sed aestimationis, ut cum stellae humiles videntur majores quam verticales. Superficies tam propinqua oculo sentitur velociter locatque imaginem in superficie propiore, quae altero aperto videtur ultra superficiem, quia illi non ita est evidens, quippe remotior. Contra hoc vidi: primum apertis duobus oculis inque imaginem intentis, post altero clauso (in directa globi intuitione), initio quidem uni oculo visa est imago aequae magna et propinqua ac prius utroque aperto oculo: paulo vero post, immoto et oculo et speculo, imago visa est aequalis rei et remota proportionaliter. Nempe ubi nec concursus metatricium nec evidentia superficiei specularis locum conciliat imagini, ibi aestimatio quantitatis, quae desumitur a consueta rei notae quantitate, locationem praestat; verum hoc ibi tantum ubi evanescit quodammodo latitudo pupillae. Summa haec est: dualitate oculorum sublata locus imaginis est tam remotus, ut ex eo res ipsa sub angulo aequali quo nunc imago spectari queat: sin denique haeret memoria loci per duos oculos visi, idem locus est qui apparet et uni oculo. Imo vero jam tandem patescit et tuum experimentum. Intuitus primum uno oculo imaginem, postea et altero aperto orta est imago loco profundiori speculi. Scis tu causam? Genuina et verissima causa est haec: oculi ita assueti sunt, ut, licet defatigentur, tamen ad punctum idem propinquum visibile dirigantur. Itaque cum apertus oculus sit vicinus speculo, reliquus si aperiatur, rapitur etiam ad id punctum speculi, quod est vicinum, quia evidens est, oculi vero idem rotundi speculi punctum intuentes directe necessario vident duas imagines oblique. Ex hoc nascitur clarior explicatio causae et verior. Bini oculi unam videntes imaginem, in illa speculi puncta, quae causantur repercussum, diriguntur oblique, quilibet in suum; et iidem unum speculi punctum intuentes directe, duas vident imagines. Axioma certum est. Jam unus oculus apertus directe fertur in punctum repercutiens, inque eo seu ultra videt et imaginem directe. Superveniens igitur alter oculus idem speculi punctum directe intuetur tantisper, donec aliud punctum inveniat, in quod oblique intuens unam cum socio videat imaginem. Nam perpetuum non est nec durat dualitas imaginis, sed redeunt in unam, licet cum dolore propter contortionem oculorum. Alia et constantior est causa dualitatis imaginis in concavis. Nam sicut duo radii AC, BE paralleli ab eadem stella delapsi, qui repercuti-

Fig. 29.







incipere quando Aquilae lucida elevabatur supra horizontem $30^{\circ} 50'$, h. 3. 13' (Keplerus in margine: Huennae h. 2. 51', Graetii h. 2. 59') matutina. Dein totalem Lunae obscurationem coepisse sub altitudine caudae Cygni $63^{\circ} 40'$, h. 3. 52'. Supputavi ista ad latitudinem loci $47^{\circ} 52'$. At interim bis deprehendi apud nos polum non elevari ultra $47^{\circ} 50'$, itaque in tempore parumper erratum esse suspicor. Adde quod quadrans cubitalis altitudinem stellarum non satis accurate monstrare potuit. Optarim ex hac observatione certior fieri de longitudine loci ejusque distantia a meridiano Huennensi, ad quem Tycho suas tabulas motuum Solis et Lunae supputavit; item a meridiano tuo Pragensi. Si tu me hac in re juveris, feceris mihi gratissimum.

Vale, Vir Clarissime, et meae loquacitati humanitate Tua ignosce, eaque, quae libere et aperto corde ad Te scripai, benigne et candide interpretare.

Kauffbùrnae Cal. Sept. 1607.

P. S. Hoc anno 1. Julii peculiari instrumento a me dudum excogitato observavi Solis altitudinem meridianam, quae dabatur $65^{\circ} 23'$. Erat Sol juxta computum Tychoniarum in $8^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{2}'$ ☉, cum decl. bor. $23^{\circ} 14' 3''$. Parallaxis ejus $1' 12''$. Ex his deprehendi lat. Kauffb. $47^{\circ} 50'$ —; eadem mihi provenit etiam ex obs. a. 1596, die 17. (27.) Dec. facta, quae dabat Solis alt. mer. $18^{\circ} 44'$ et parallaxi Solis adjecta $18^{\circ} 47'$ — Erat Solis decl. anst. $23^{\circ} 23'$. Quae omnia collecta monstrabant aequatoris elevationem $42^{\circ} 10'$ et poli alt. $47^{\circ} 50'$. Sed obs. a. 1597. 11. (21.) Jun. obtulit mihi Solis alt. $65^{\circ} 35'$, ex qua mihi resultabat latitudo $47^{\circ} 55'$. Haec in causa fuit, cur hactenus polum modo $47^{\circ} 52'$, modo $51'$ altum fecerim. Quin etiam d. 13. (23.) Junii nuper elapsi observationem institui, qua Solis alt. deprehendi $65^{\circ} 41'$; sed quia tunc Sol mihi visus est ipsum meridianum parum transisse, ideo huic soli observationi fidem adhibere nolui, et aliam institui d. 1. Julii, de qua supra. Ego jam non dubito nostram latitudinem $47^{\circ} 50'$ asserere; utinam de longitudine aequae certus esse possem. Quaeris, cur hoc tantopere desiderem? Dicam. Cogitavi diu de ratione, qua commodissime cometarum, si quando apparent, parallaxis eorumque a Terra distantia investigari possit: sed nullam invenire potui commodiorem, quam si collata opera duo astronomi duobus longe diastis locis ejusmodi phaenomeni altitudinem observent eo temporis minuto, quando versatur in circulo azimuth illis communi seu verticem utriusque loci transeunte. Jam vero circulus ille non nisi ex praecognita illorum locorum longitudine et latitudine haberi potest. Differentiam longitudinis Pragensis et Kauffbùrnensis Mercator in suis tabulis geographicis facit 4° fere. Haec si vera est et latitudo Pragensis supponatur $50^{\circ} 6'$, Kauffb. vero $47^{\circ} 50'$, arcus inter vertices nostros interceptus est $3^{\circ} 28'$, et azimuth nobis communis, seu circulus noster verticalis a meridiano tuo versus occasum declinat 58° , a meo $47^{\circ} 40\frac{1}{2}'$; nisi forte in calculo lapsus sum. Si igitur aliquando cometa vel stella nova alia nobis superstitionibus illuxerit, fac ut ejus altitudinem, quando per dictum azimuth transit, aliquoties observes, idem et ego faciam diligentissime aliquot noctibus diversis, deinde nostras observationes conferemus, ut sic aliquid certi eliciamus. Spero enim fore, si crebro hoc fecerimus, ut quandoque utriusque observatio in unum diem atque adeo in unum temporis minutum coincadat.

Sed quid ago? Finem facere jam dudum constitueram, at semper novi aliquid mihi occurrit, de quo tecum conferam.

Vale iterum et me ama.

Keplerus haec posteriora silentio praetermittens his literas suas concludit:

Eclipsis 14. (24.) Apr. 95. extat in Opticis (XI, 20), utere ut potes, puto te non recte supputasse; nam mea observatio, licet crassa, cum Huennensi consentit.

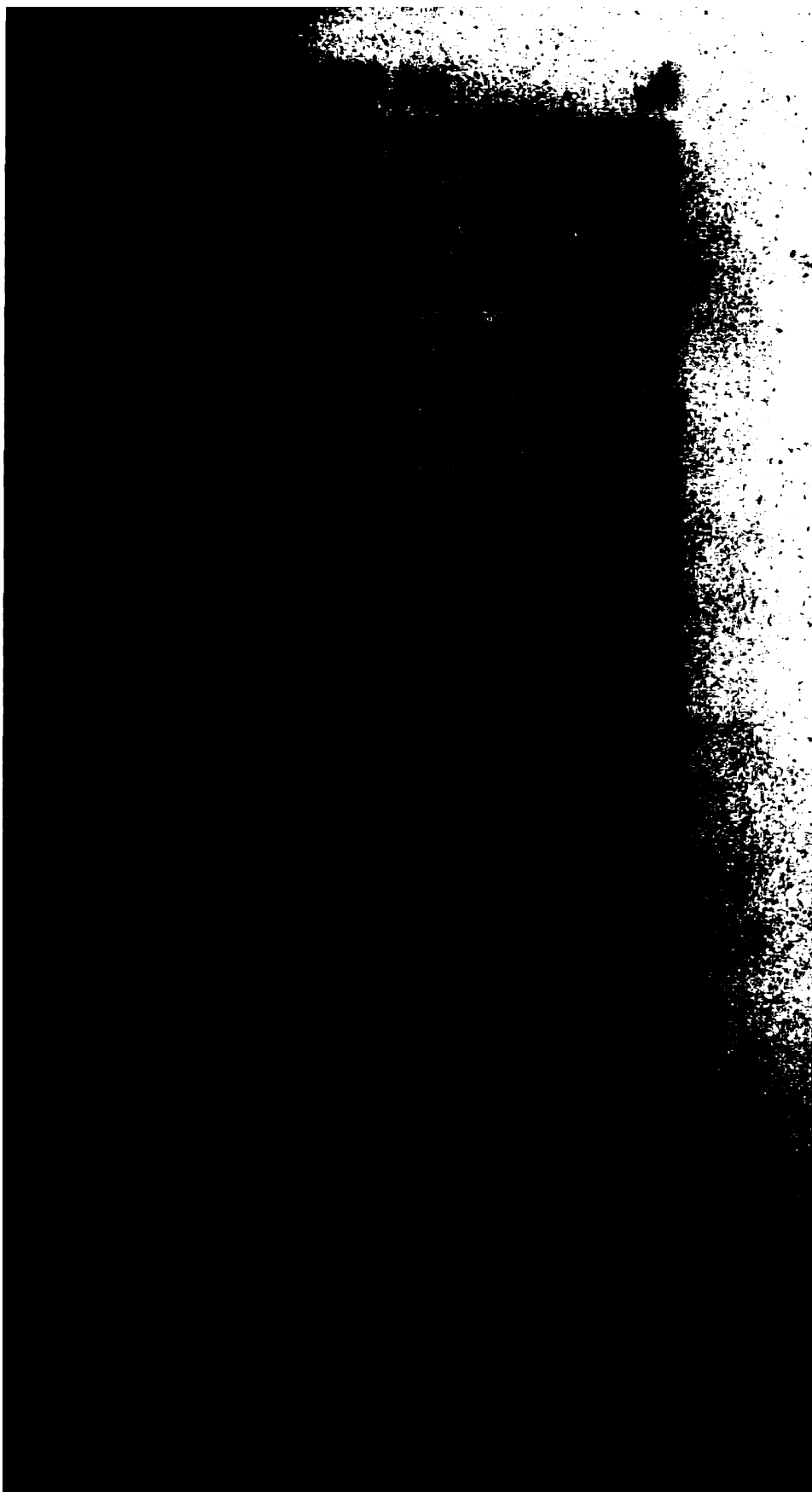
Vale tandem, et quod a me petis, ut amice accipiam quae contra movisti, quia hanc deprecationem necessariam putasti, idem ergo vicissim ut facias rogandum te video. Inprimis domesticum illud, ut a philosopho profectum qui politica non admodum callet, in meliorem partem interpreteris, quantoque magis indecorum est, tanto diligentius celes et cures.

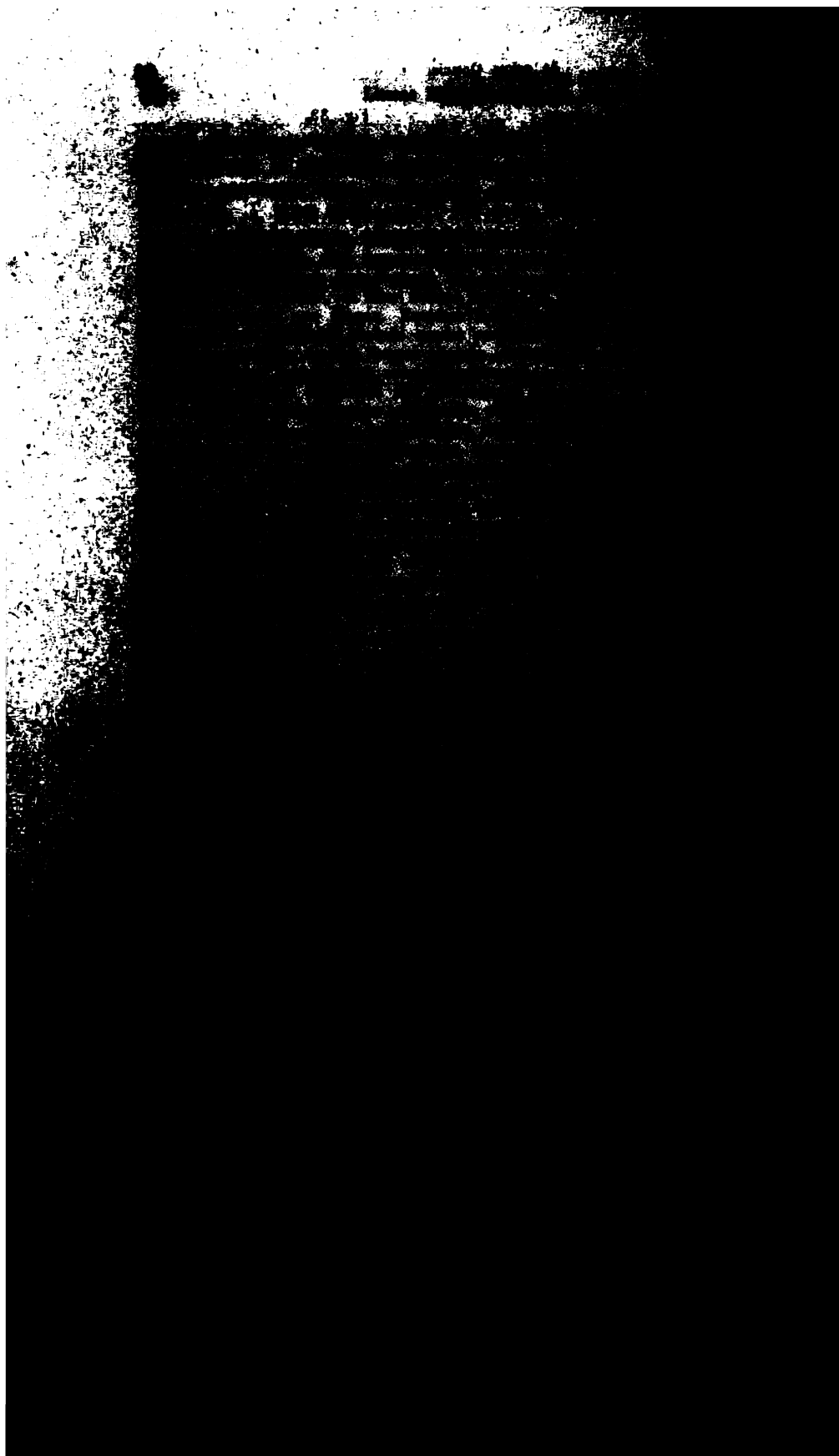
Dabam ultimo Nov. 1607.

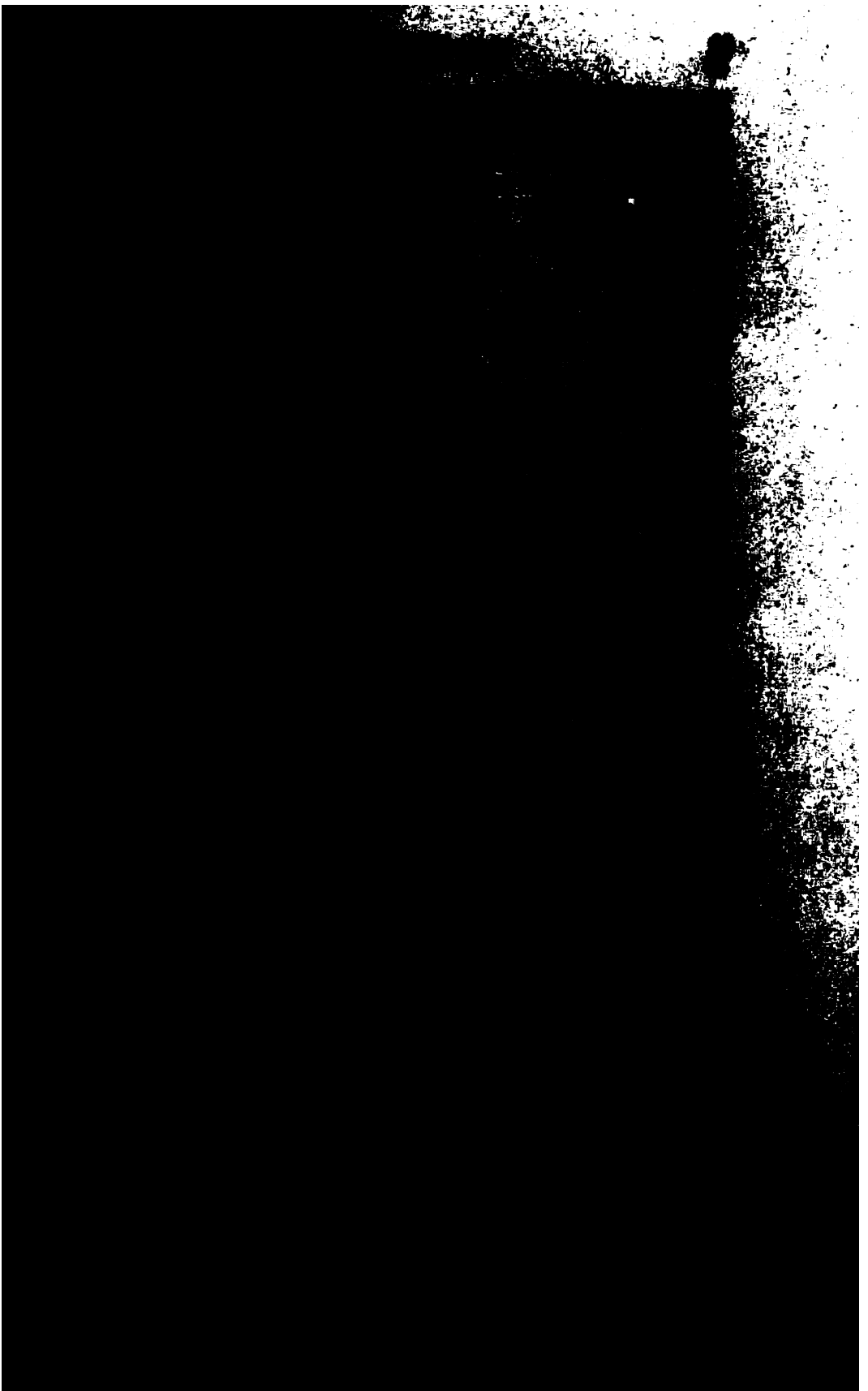
(Spectat hic Keplerus partem hujus ipsius epistolae, alio loco inserendam, in qua scribit Brenggerum, „ut juvenem, medicinae Studiosum, si quem faciei liberalis, morum placidorum, nosset, ad se Pragam mittat“, cui ipse puellam, quae in sua potestate sit (forte ipsius privignam) nuptum daret.)

Has Kepleri literas breviores ejusdem literae praecesserant (d. d. 4. Oct.) „octiduo“ post acceptas Brenggeri modo praemissas, in quibus pauca de studiis suis commemorat et praecipuum Brenggeri significans sic concludit:

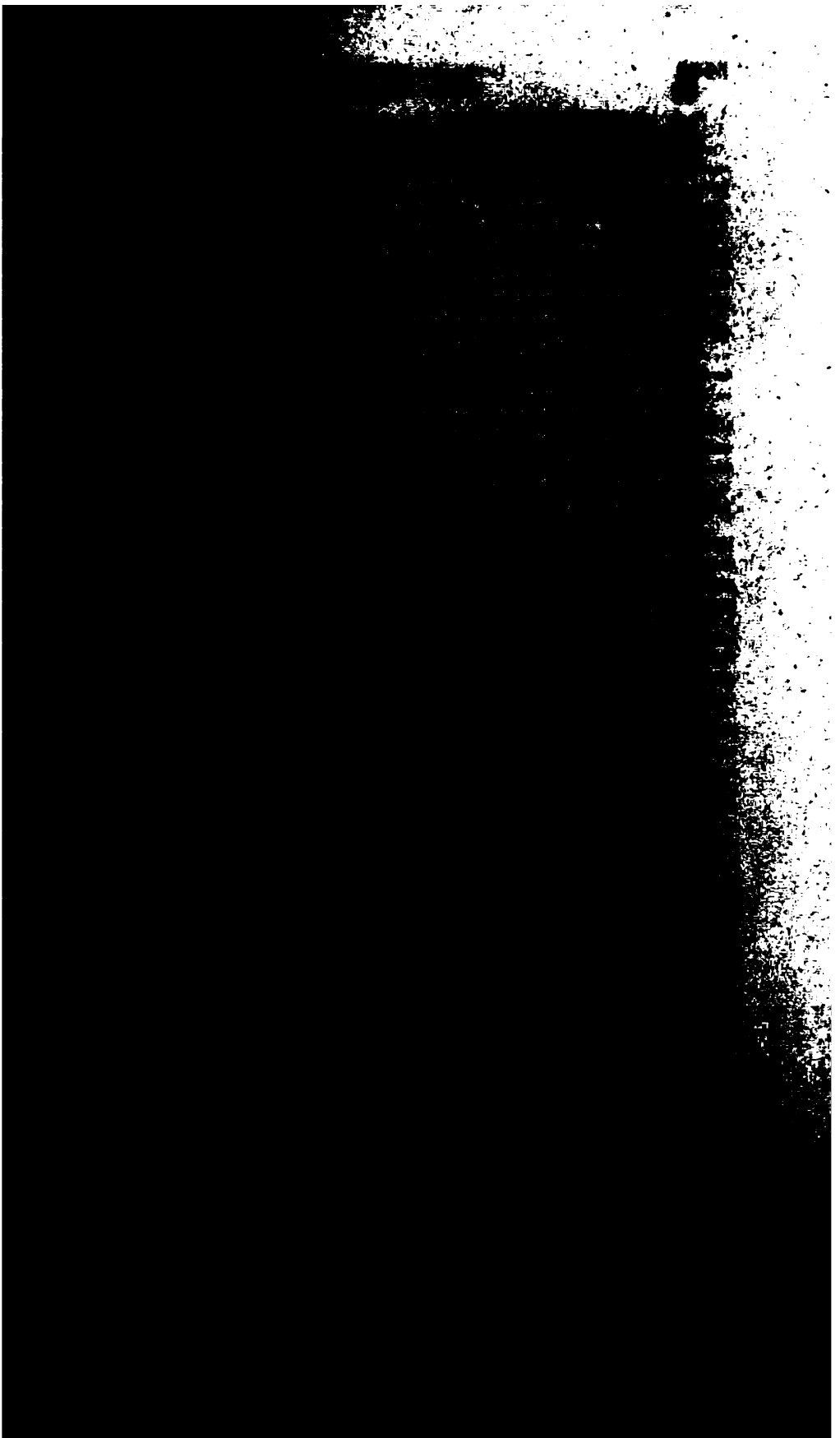


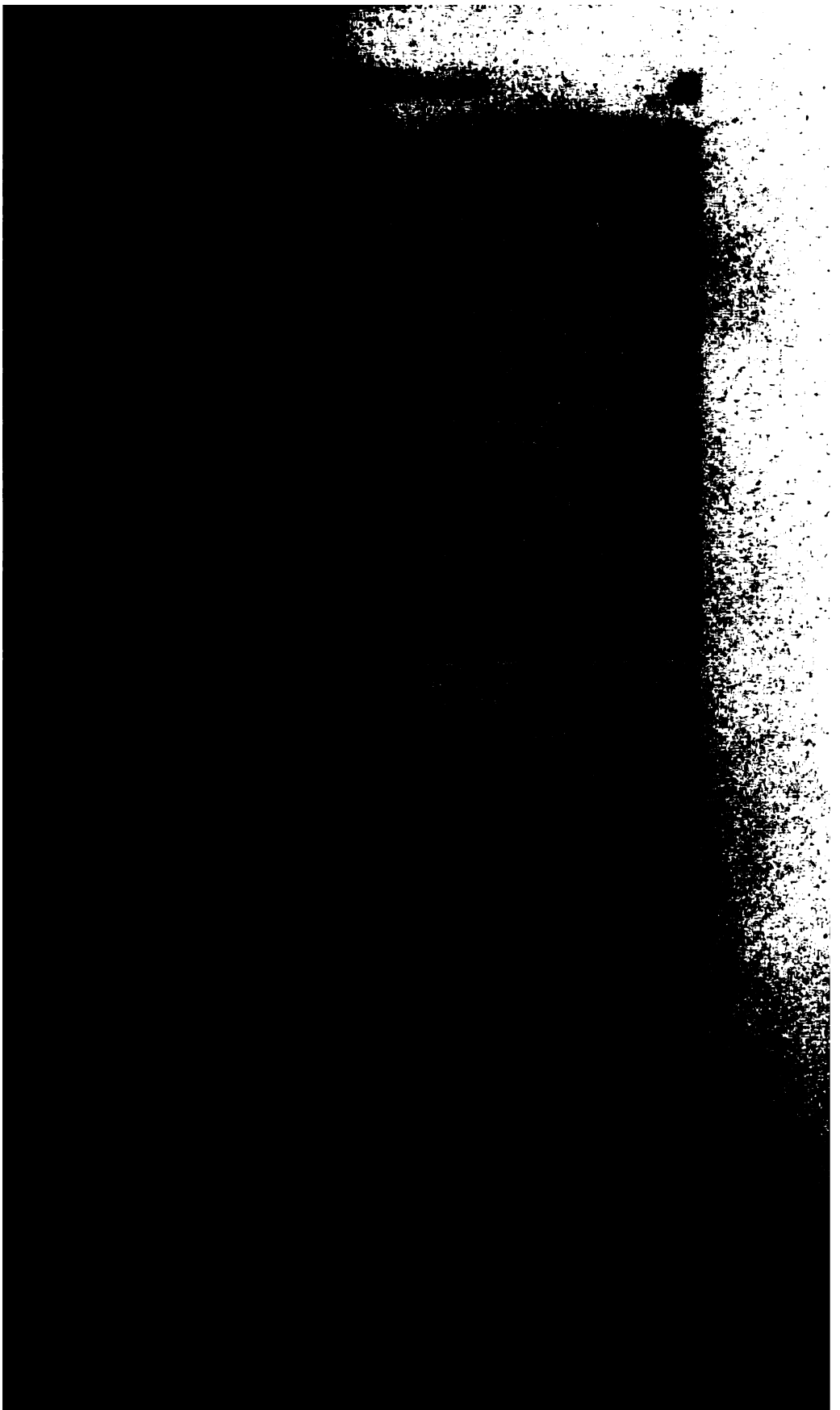






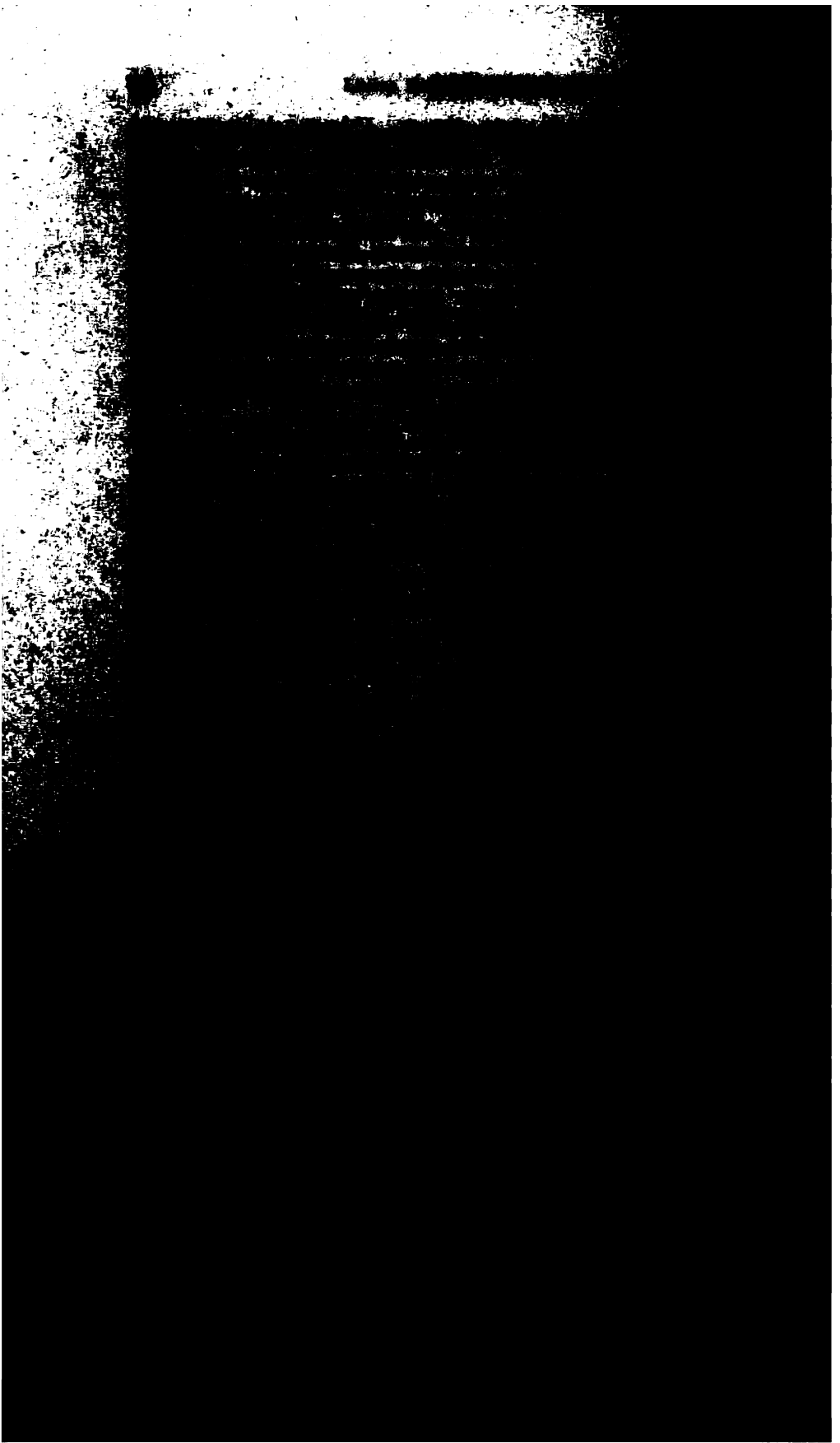


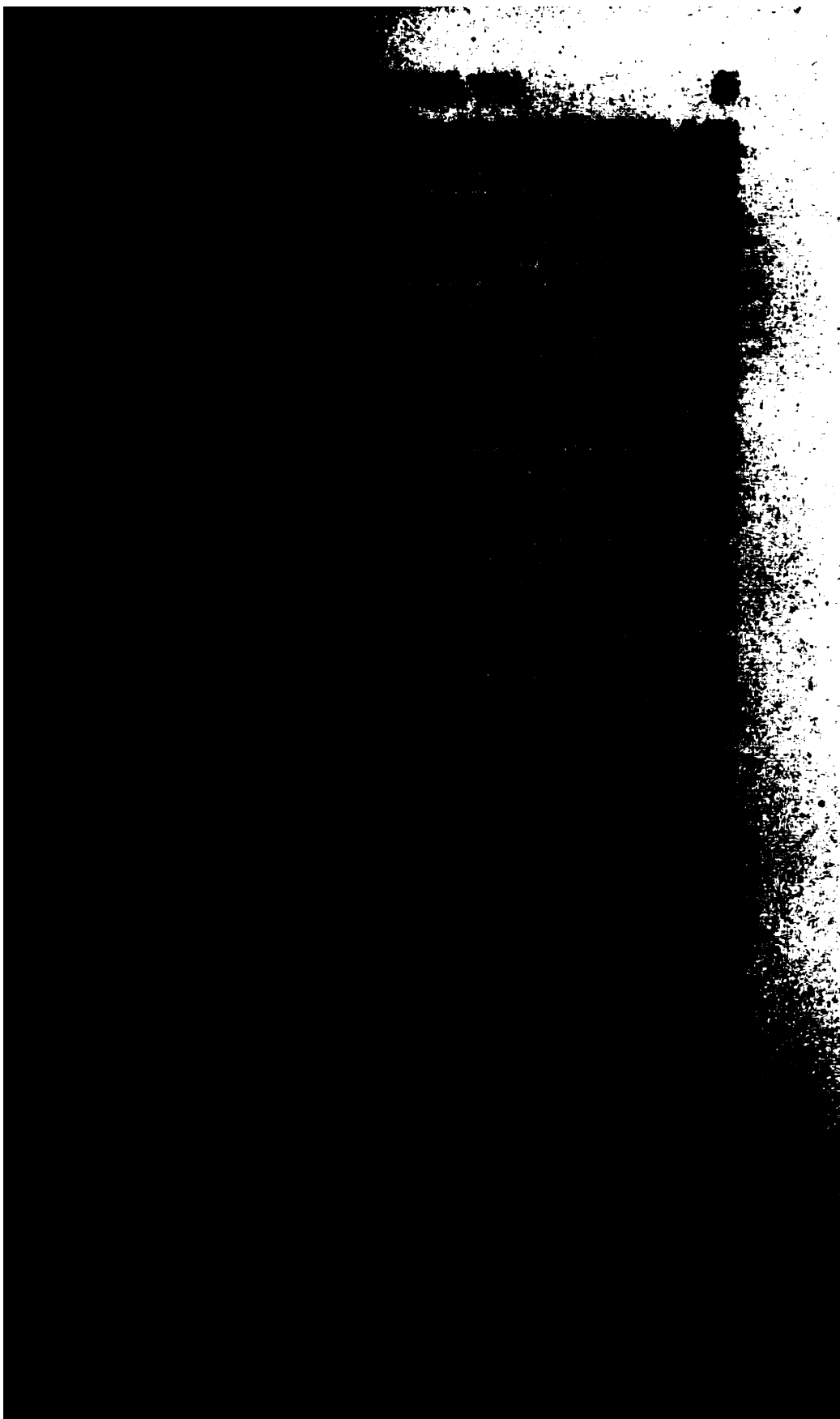












The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the monthly budget. It includes categories for housing, utilities, food, and entertainment. The goal is to identify areas where spending can be reduced without affecting the quality of life.

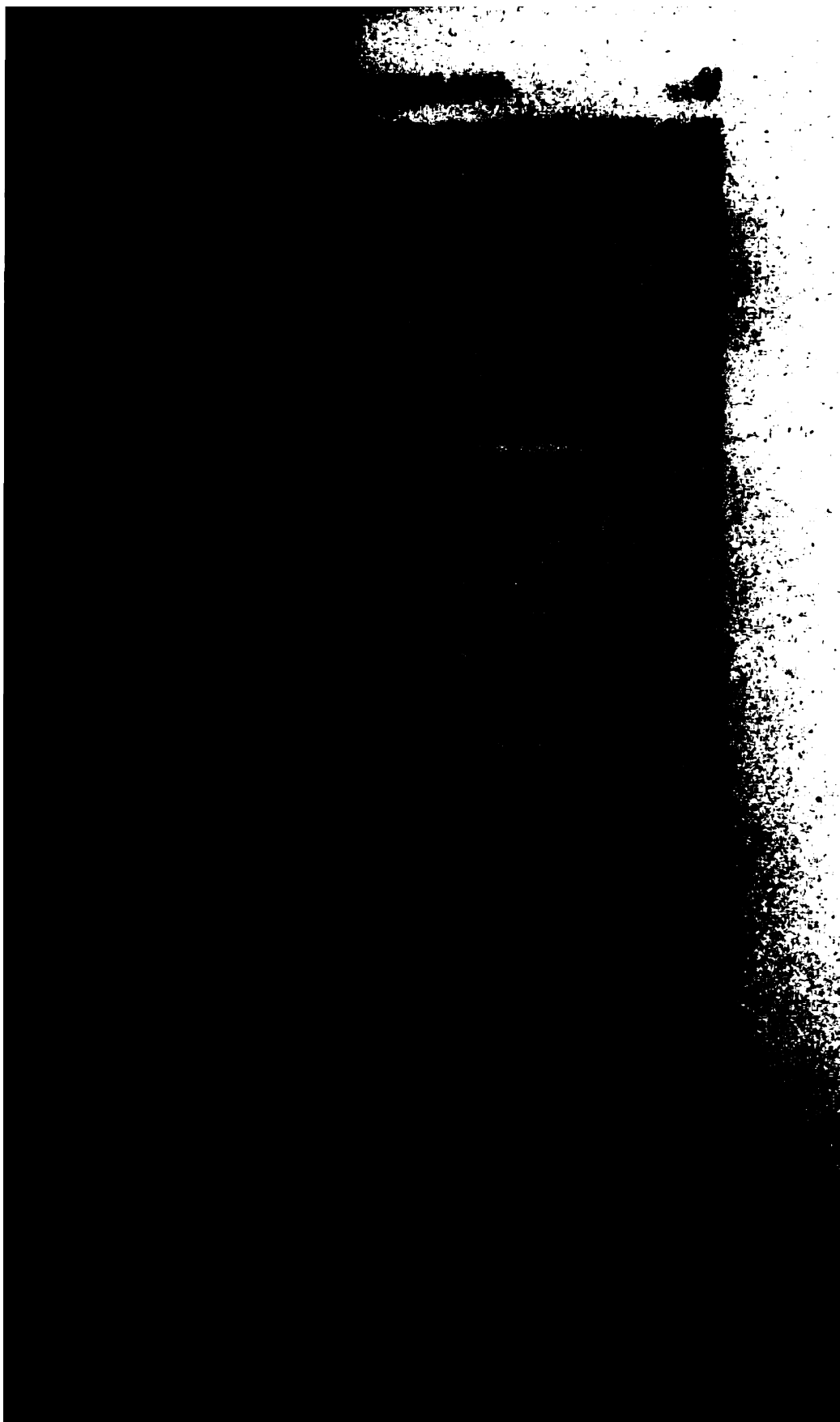
The third section focuses on investment strategies. It suggests diversifying the portfolio to include both stocks and bonds. The author also mentions the importance of regular reviews to adjust the portfolio based on market conditions.

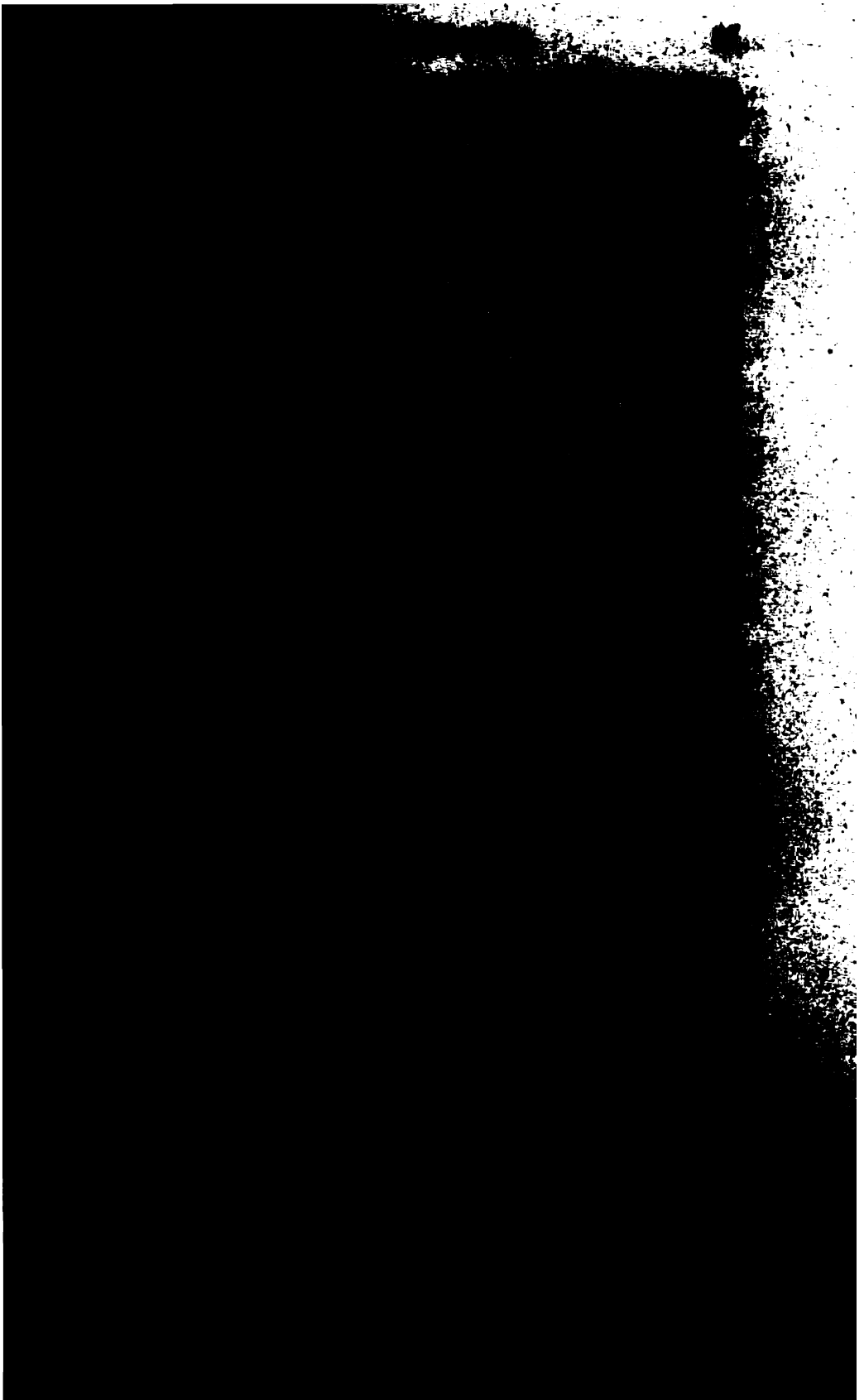
Finally, the document concludes with a summary of key points and a call to action. It encourages the reader to take control of their finances and make informed decisions.

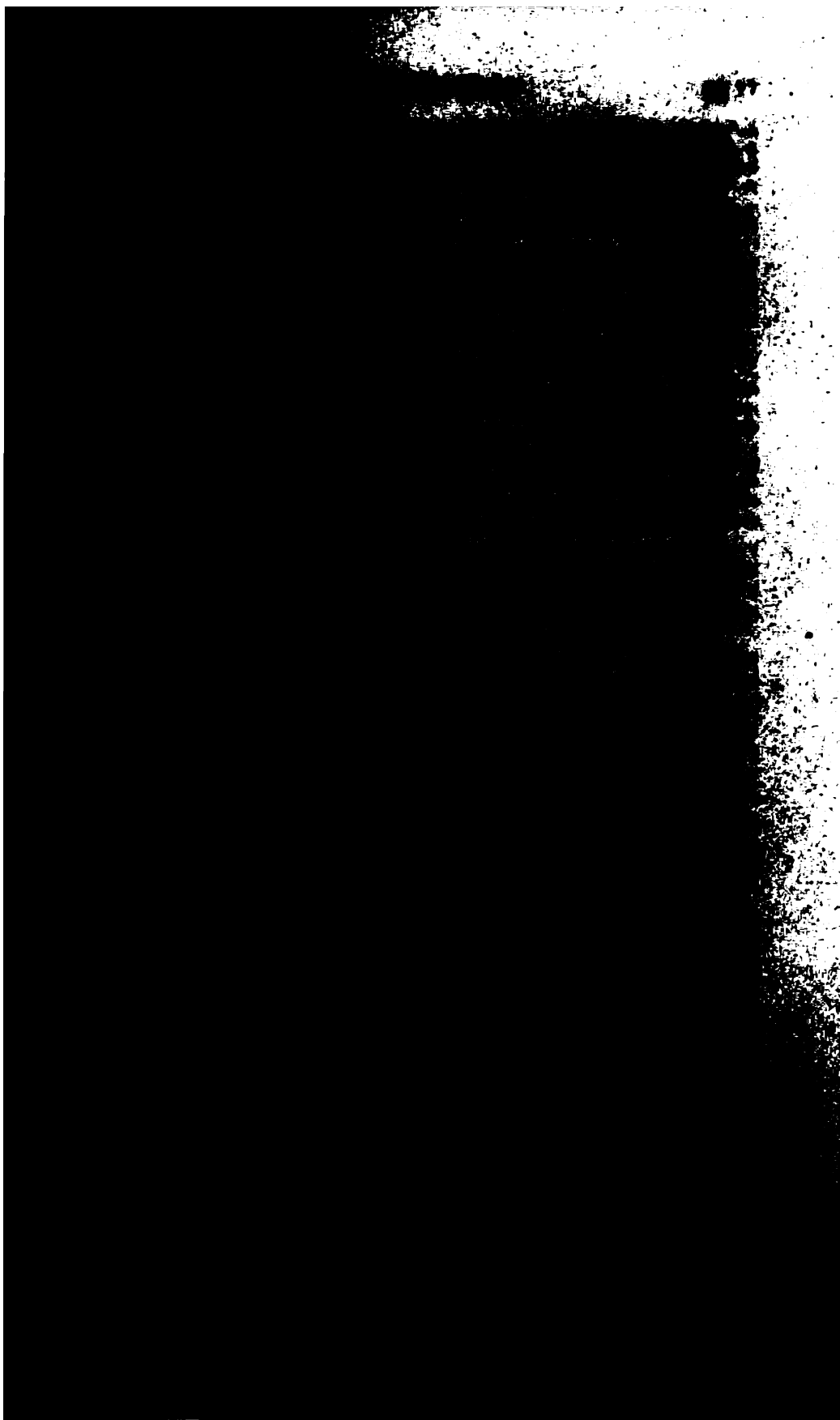
The following table shows the monthly income and expenses for the past year.

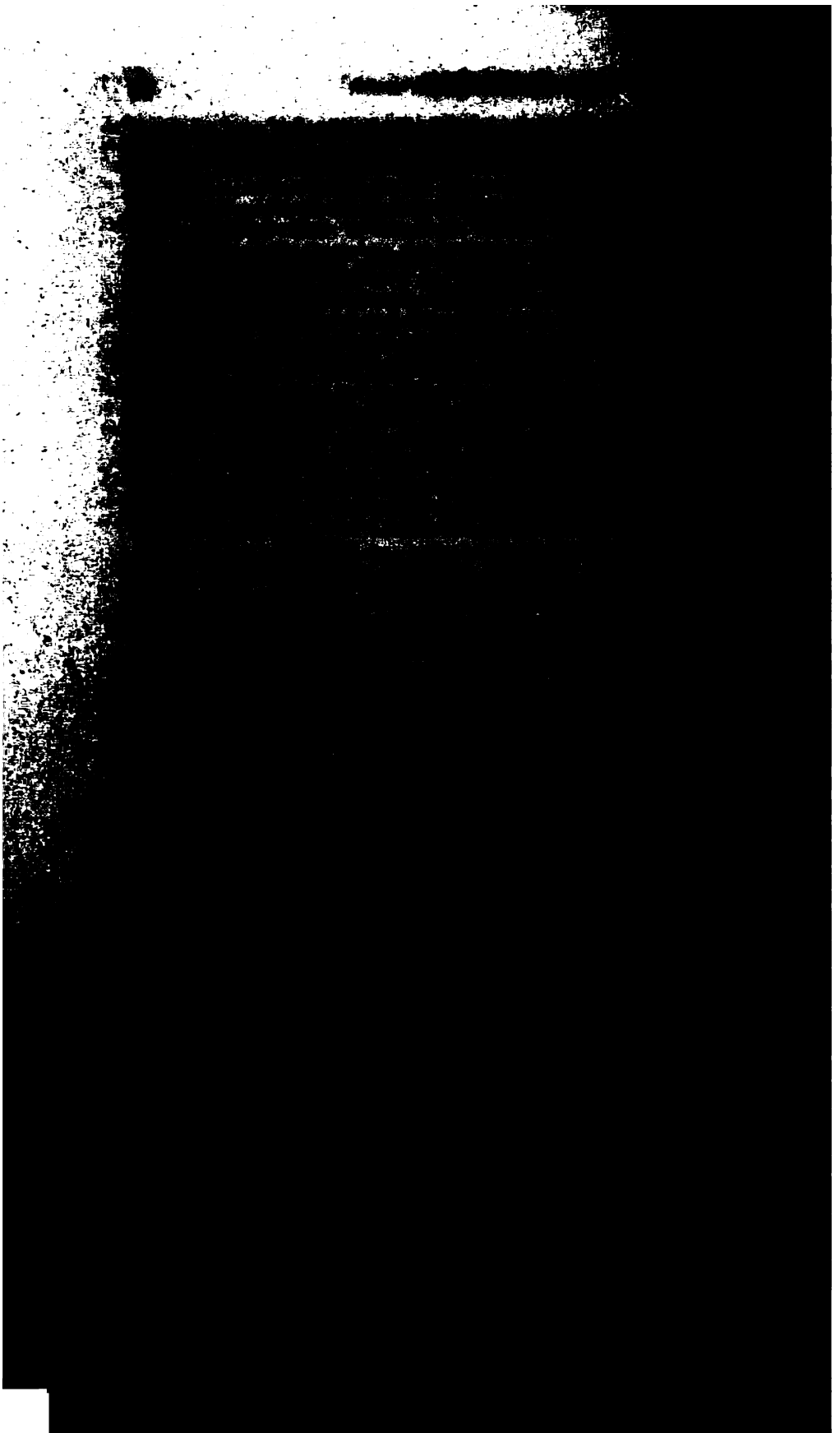
Month	Income	Expenses	Balance
Jan	1200	850	350
Feb	1150	800	350
Mar	1300	900	400
Apr	1250	850	400
May	1350	950	400
Jun	1400	1000	400
Jul	1300	900	400
Aug	1250	850	400
Sep	1350	950	400
Oct	1400	1000	400
Nov	1300	900	400
Dec	1250	850	400

The total income for the year is 15,000, and the total expenses are 10,000, resulting in a net income of 5,000.



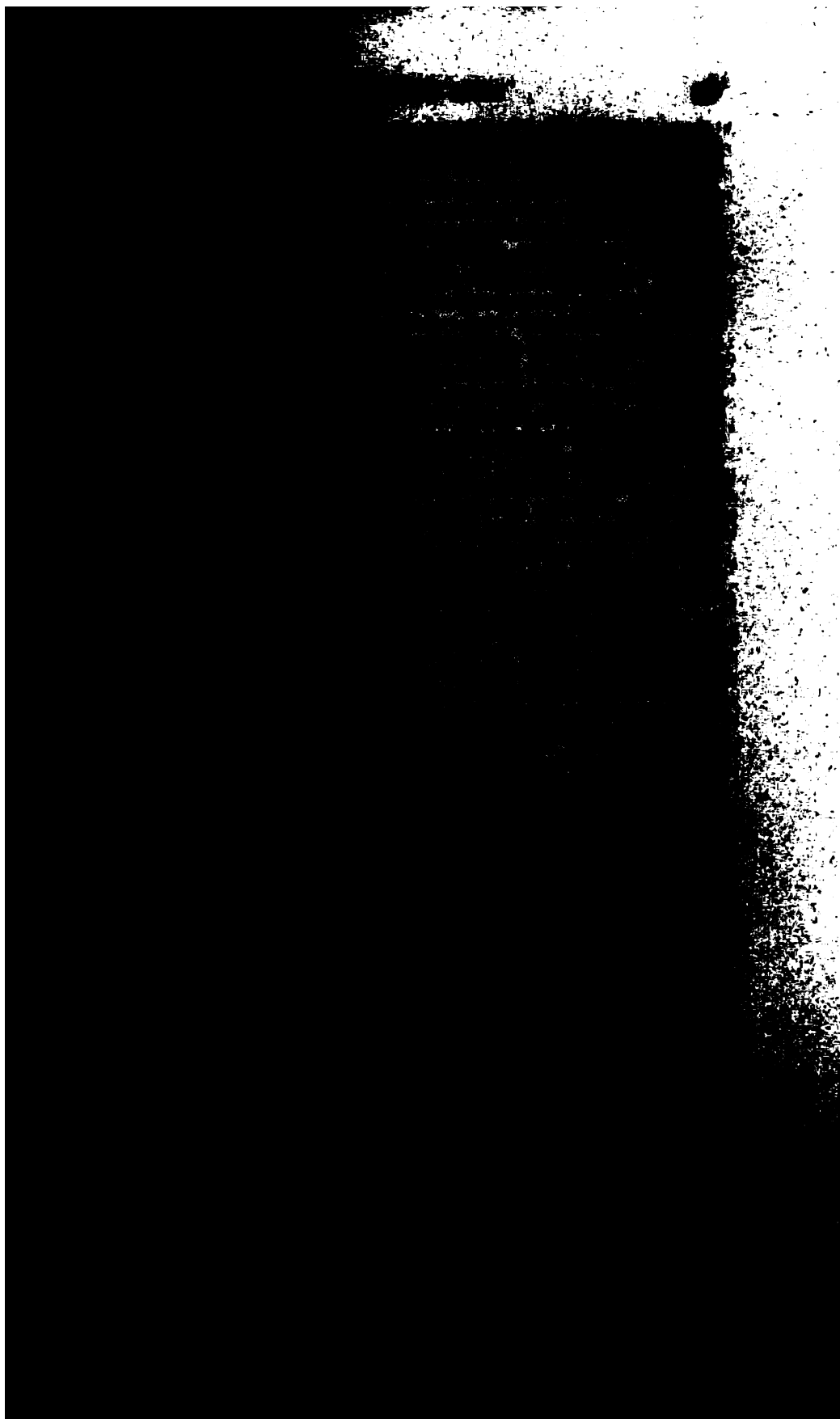








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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews with key personnel. Secondary data was obtained from internal company reports and industry publications.

The analysis of the data revealed several key trends and patterns. One significant finding was the correlation between certain variables, which suggests a causal relationship. This insight is crucial for understanding the underlying factors that influence the outcomes.

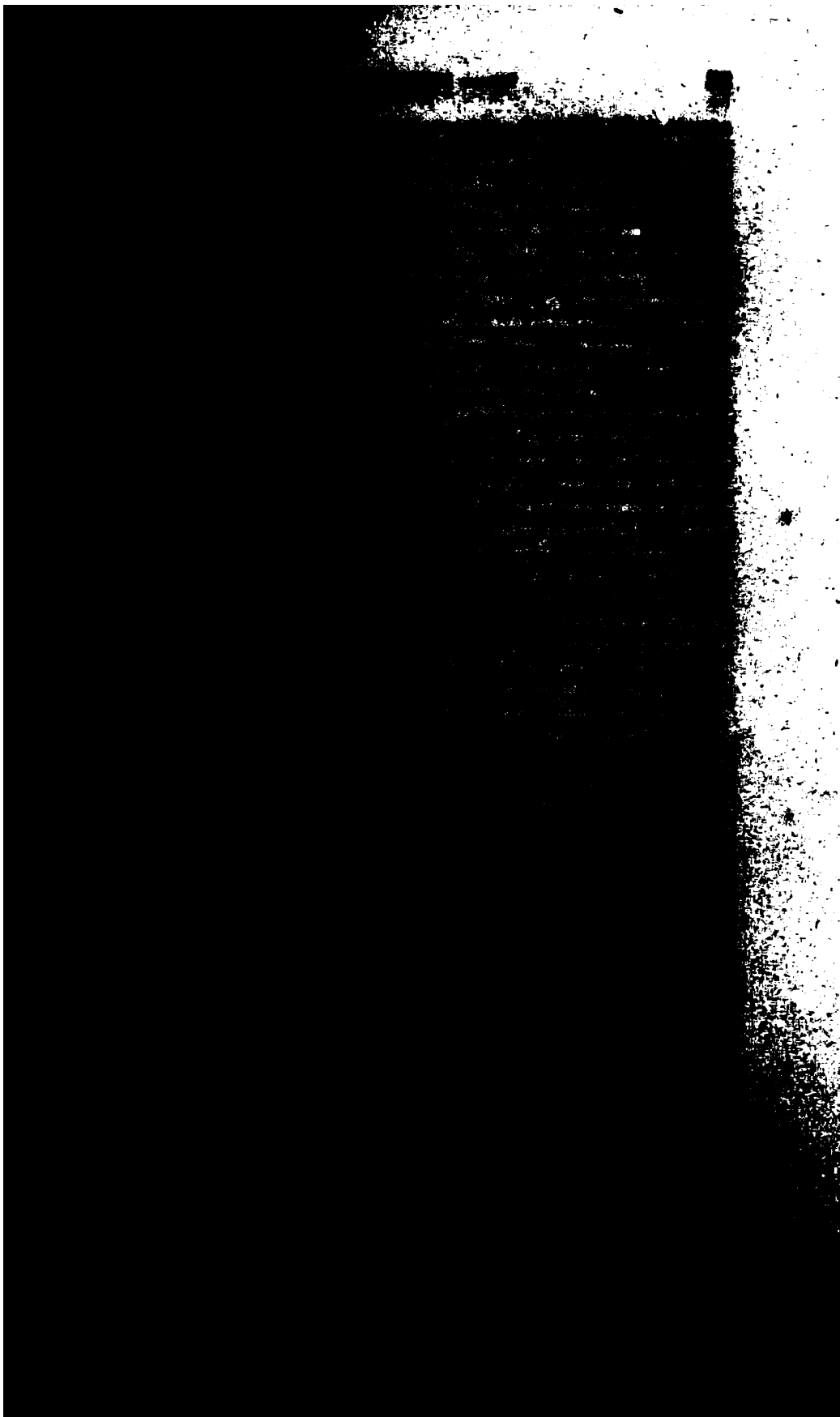
Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations based on the findings. These suggestions are aimed at improving the efficiency of the current processes and addressing the identified areas of concern. It is hoped that these measures will lead to a more streamlined and effective operation.



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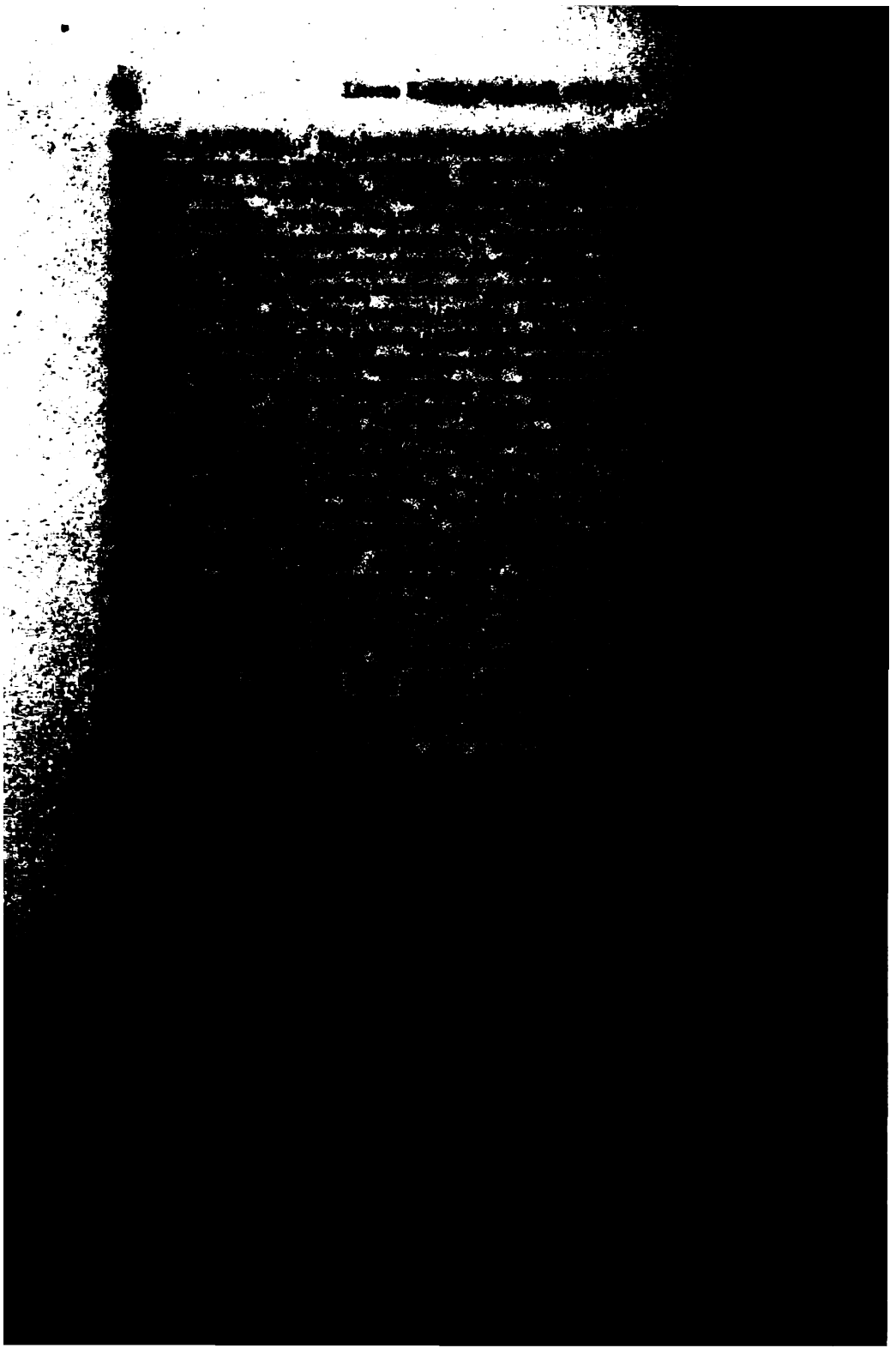
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[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible due to the high contrast and grain of the scan. It appears to be a block of several paragraphs of typed text.]

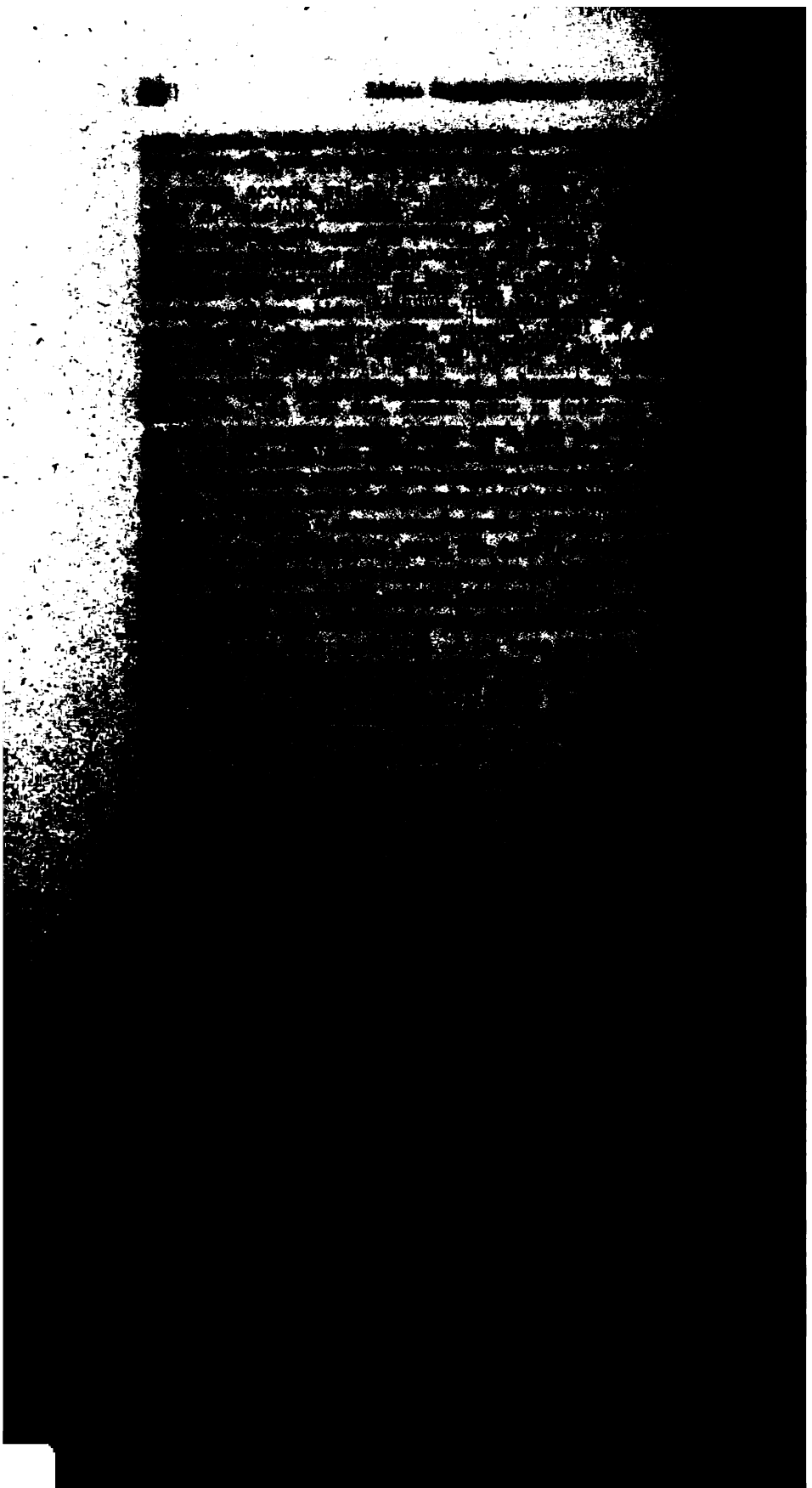






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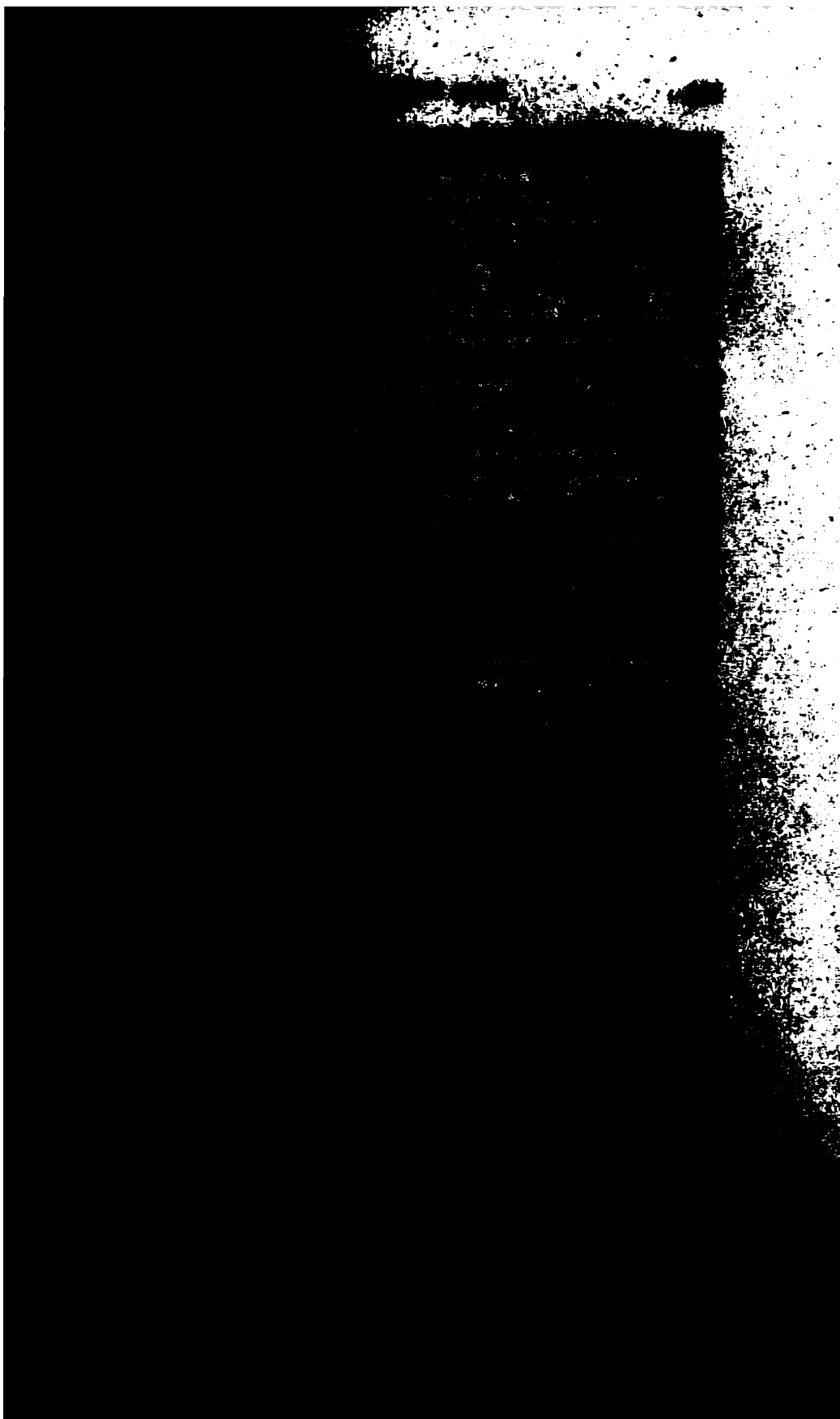






[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible due to heavy noise and low contrast. It appears to be a list or a series of entries.]

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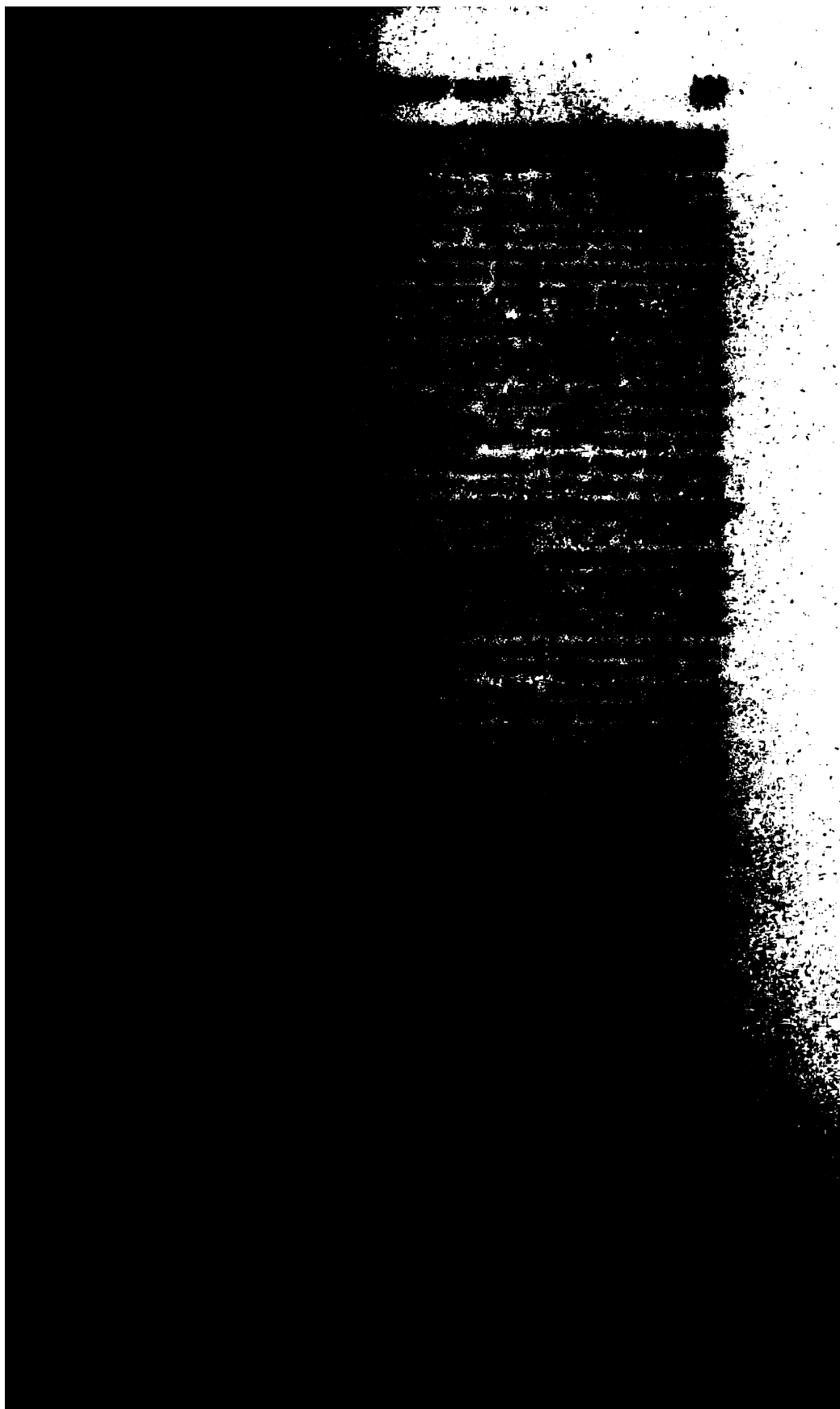


1. The first part of the document discusses the current state of the world economy and the impact of the recent recession. It notes that the global economy has been in a state of stagnation for several years, with many countries experiencing high unemployment and low growth. The document also mentions that the recession has led to a loss of confidence in the financial system and a decline in consumer spending.

2. The second part of the document discusses the impact of the recession on the United States. It notes that the recession has led to a significant increase in unemployment, particularly among young people and those with lower levels of education. The document also mentions that the recession has led to a decline in government revenue and an increase in government spending, which has led to a large budget deficit.

3. The third part of the document discusses the impact of the recession on the world economy. It notes that the recession has led to a decline in global trade and investment, which has led to a loss of jobs and income in many countries. The document also mentions that the recession has led to a decline in global growth and a loss of confidence in the global financial system.

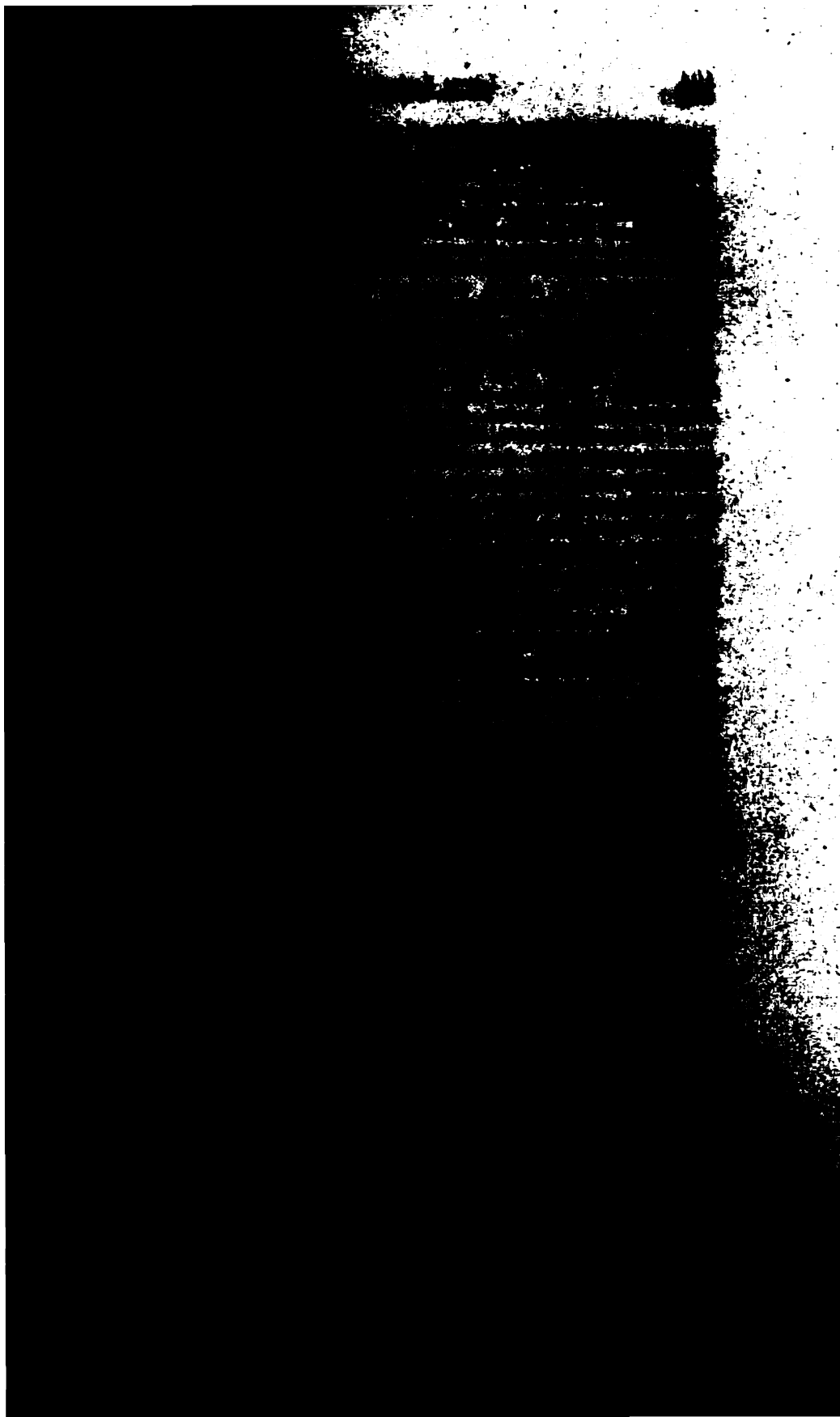
4. The fourth part of the document discusses the impact of the recession on the environment. It notes that the recession has led to a decline in energy consumption and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The document also mentions that the recession has led to a decline in investment in infrastructure and a loss of jobs in the construction industry.

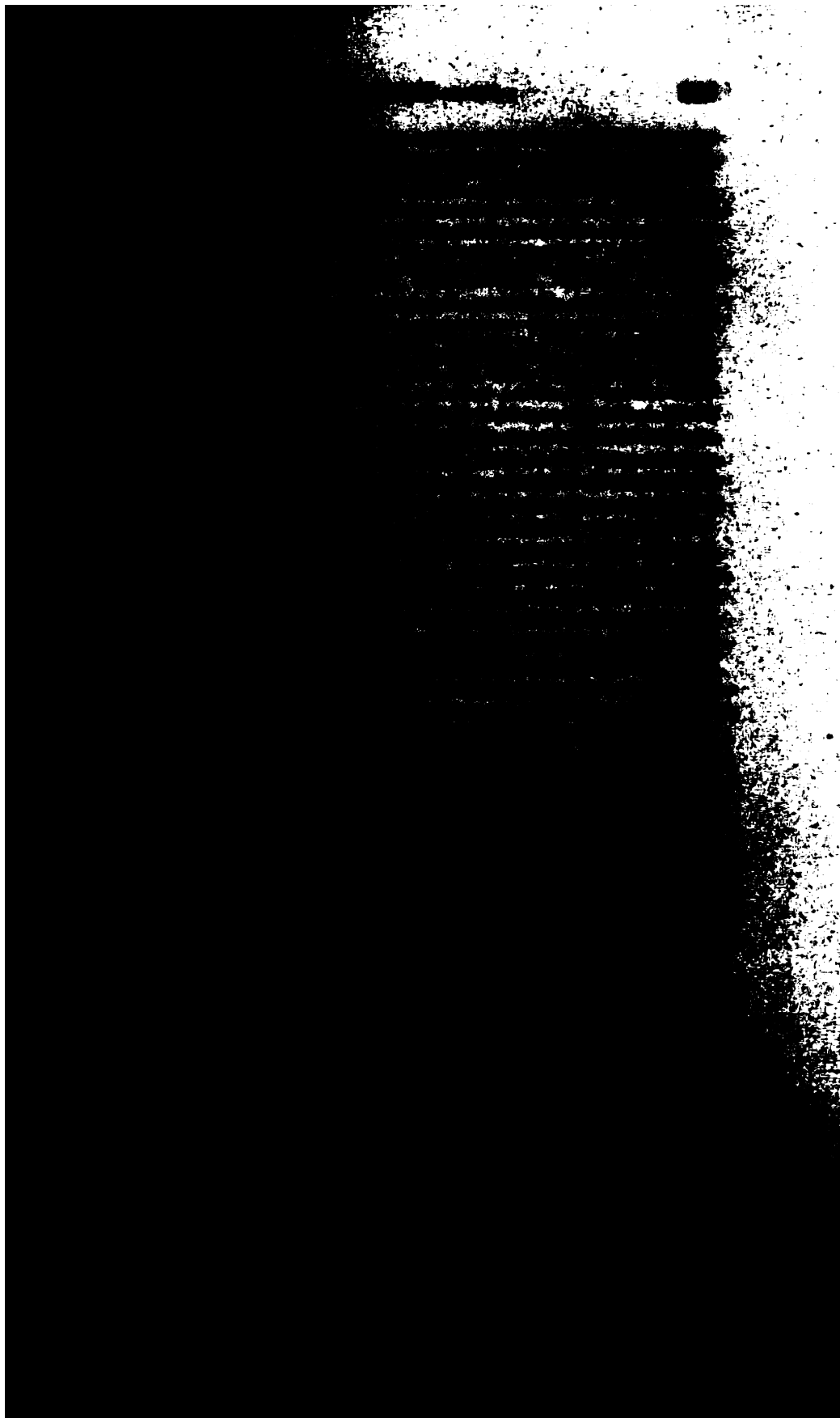


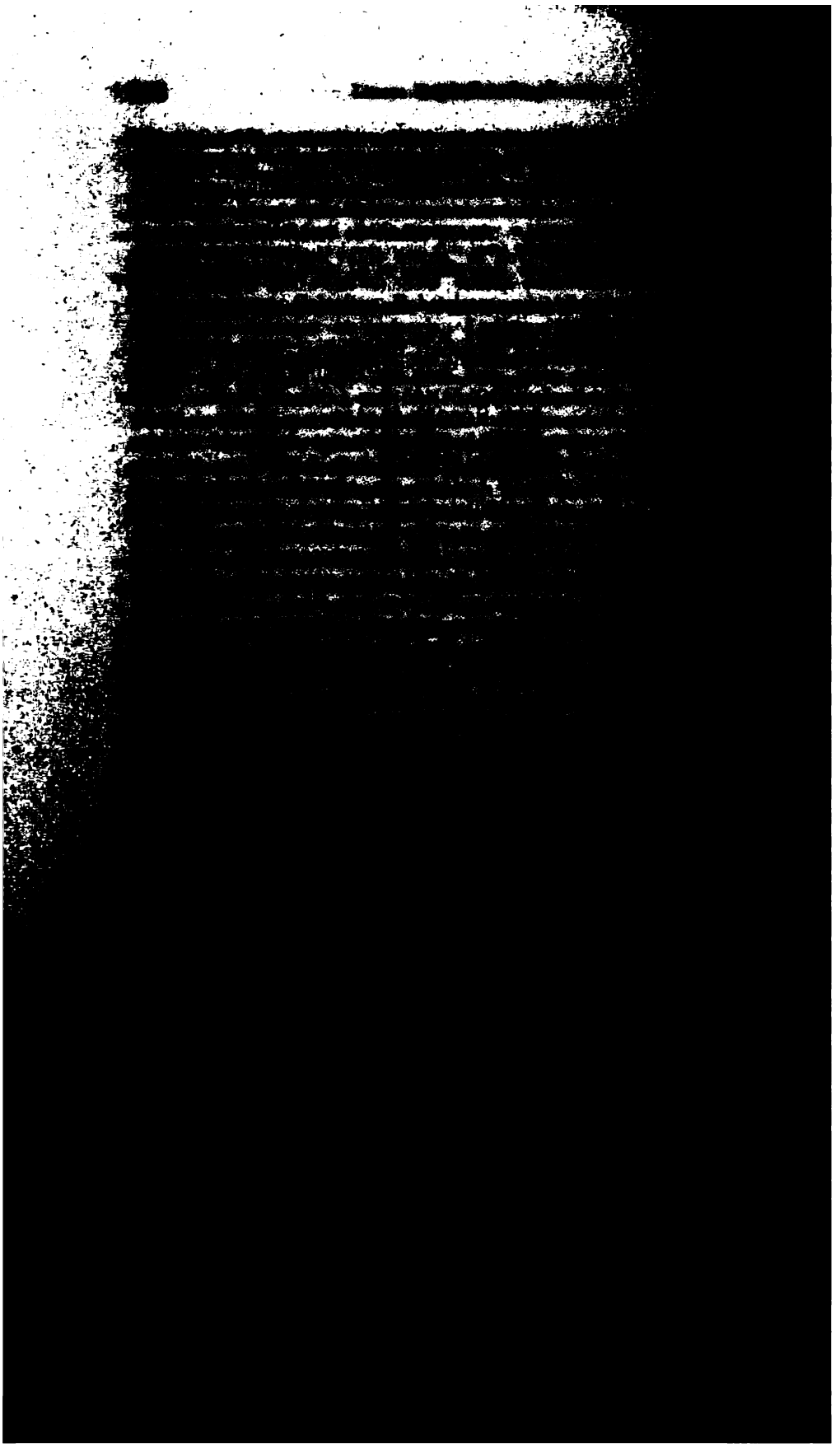
The first part of the document
 discusses the general principles
 of the proposed system.
 It is intended to be a
 general outline of the
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 The second part of the
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The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country, and the second part with the specific details of the work done during the year. The first part is divided into two sections, one dealing with the general situation and the other with the specific details of the work done during the year. The second part is divided into three sections, one dealing with the general situation, one with the specific details of the work done during the year, and one with the specific details of the work done during the year.

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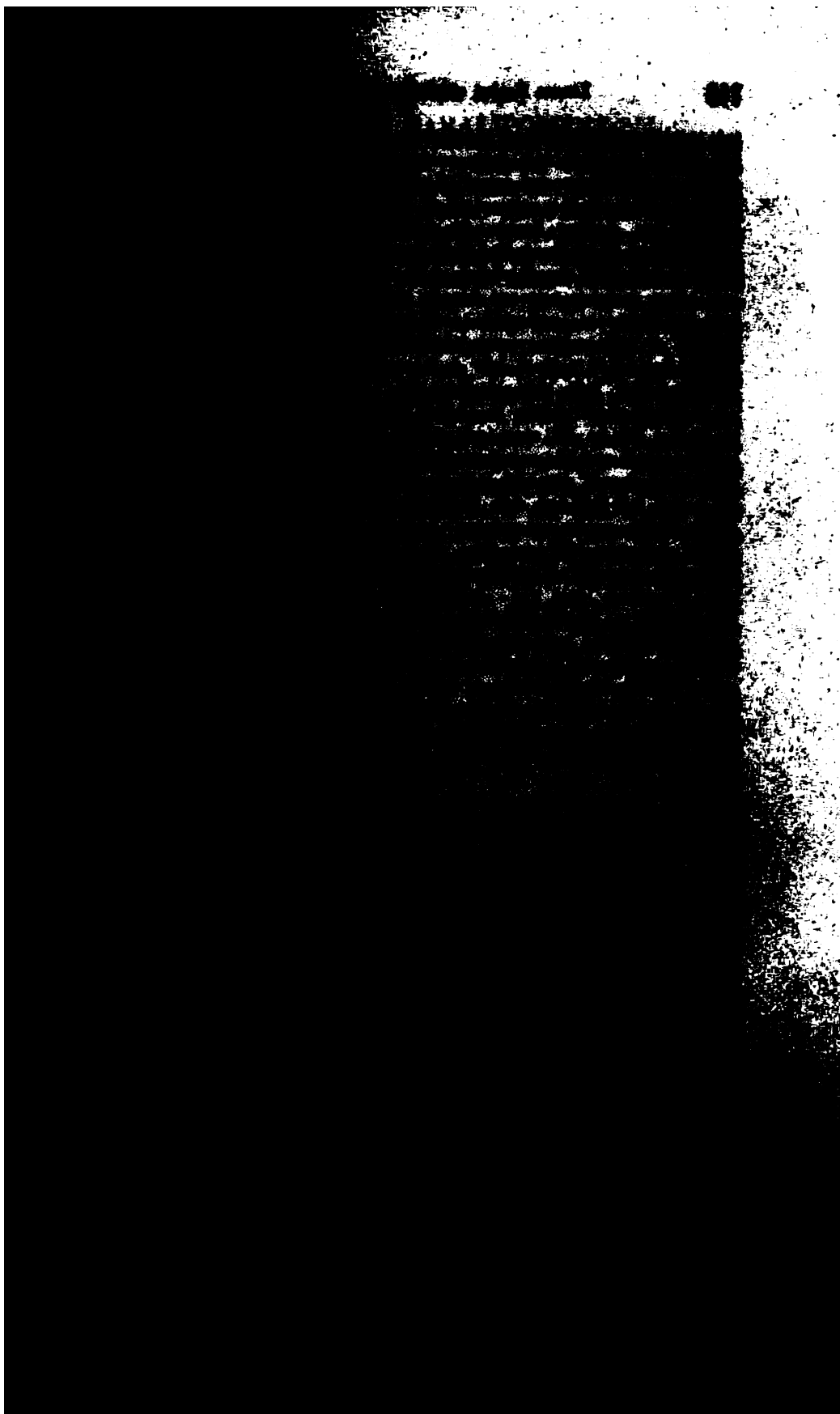
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ANALISIS

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The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various civilizations that have flourished on the earth, and the progress of human knowledge and industry. He also touches upon the political and social changes that have shaped the modern world.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the history of the British Empire, from its early beginnings in the sixteenth century to its greatest extent in the nineteenth century. The author describes the various colonies and territories that were acquired, and the policies that were pursued towards them. He also discusses the impact of the Empire on the world, and the role of Britain in the development of modern civilization.

The third part of the book is a history of the United States, from its founding in 1776 to the present day. The author discusses the various events and figures that have shaped the nation, and the progress of its institutions and society. He also touches upon the role of the United States in the world, and its impact on the development of modern civilization.

The fourth part of the book is a history of the various nations and peoples of the world, from the ancient to the modern. The author discusses the various cultures and civilizations that have flourished, and the progress of human knowledge and industry. He also touches upon the political and social changes that have shaped the modern world.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

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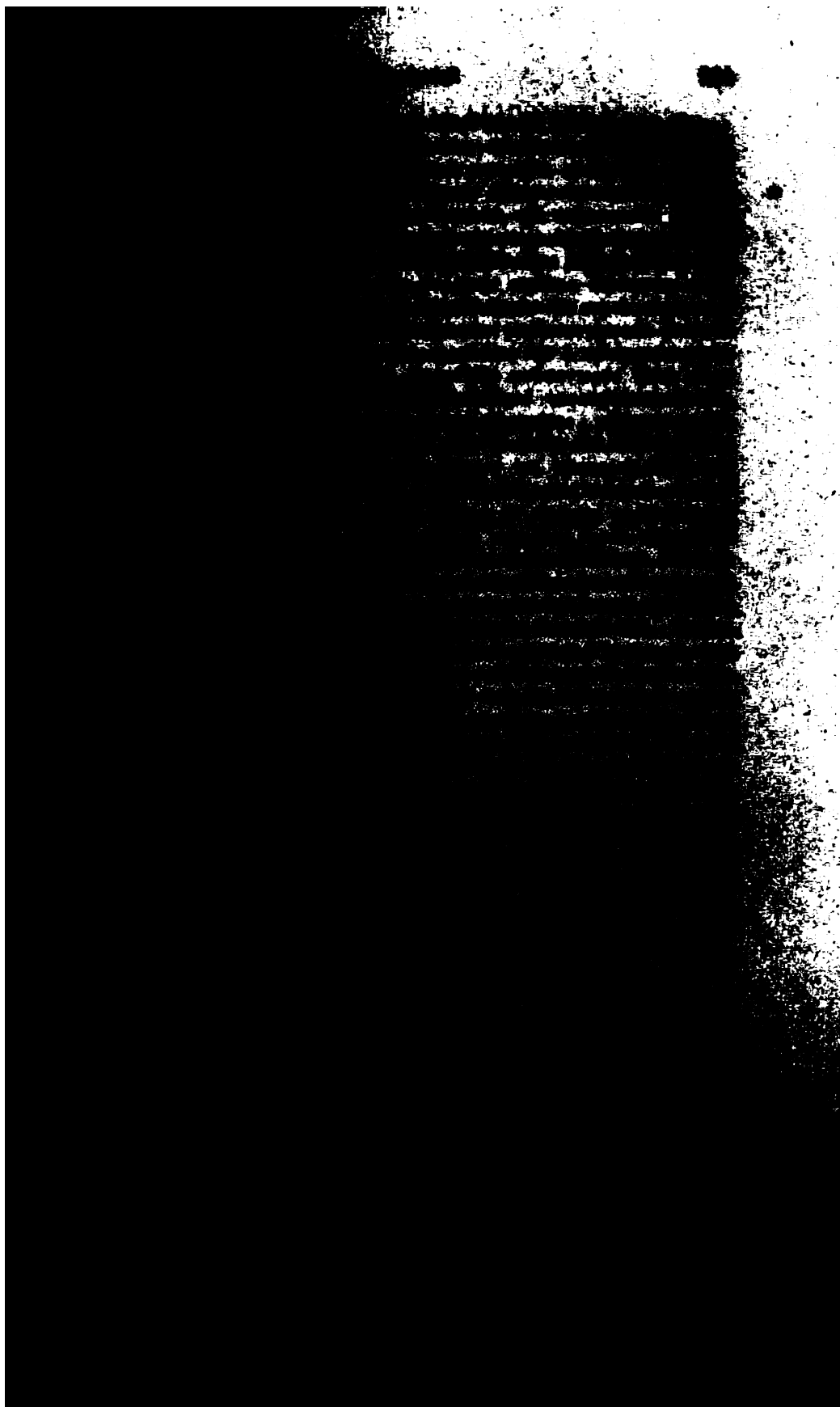
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The first part of the history is a general account of the
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 It is divided into three parts: the first part is
 the history of the world from the beginning to
 the time of the flood; the second part is the
 history of the world from the time of the flood
 to the time of the birth of Christ; the third part
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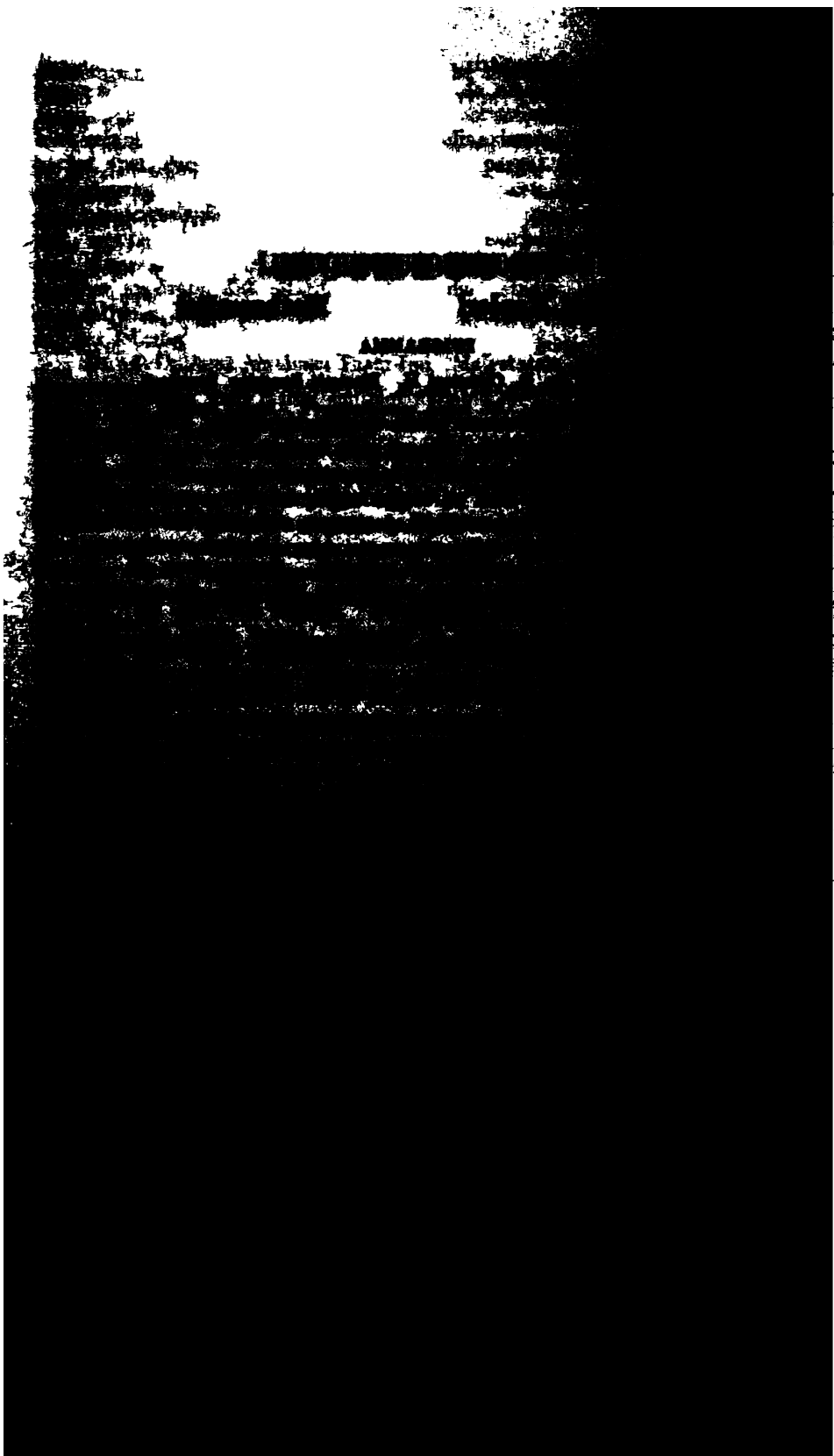
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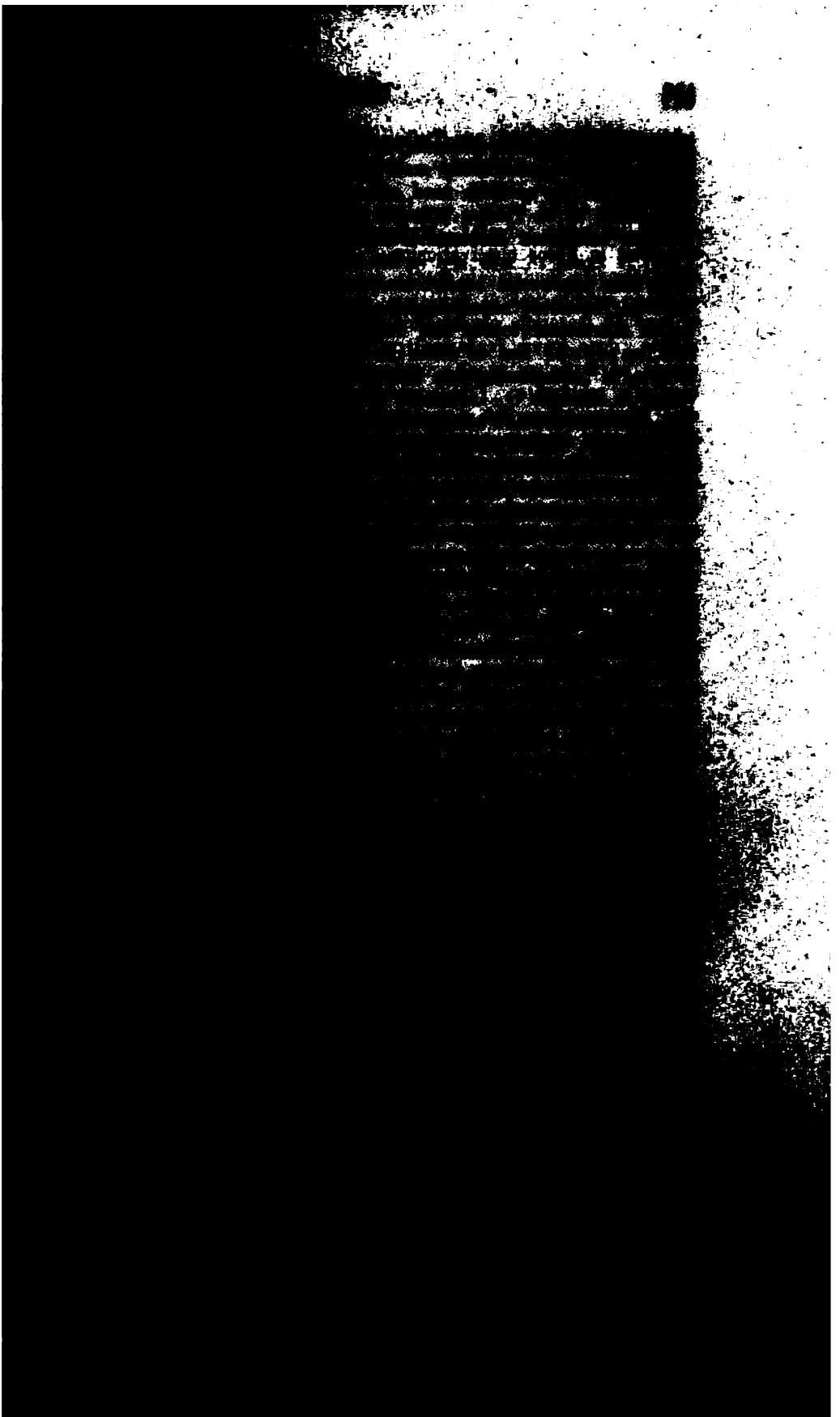
[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a header or introductory section of a document.]

[This section contains several lines of text, which are mostly obscured by noise and low contrast. Some words like "observing" and "information" are faintly visible.]

[This section continues with illegible text, possibly describing a process or methodology.]

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[The final section of the page contains illegible text, possibly a closing statement or signature block.]





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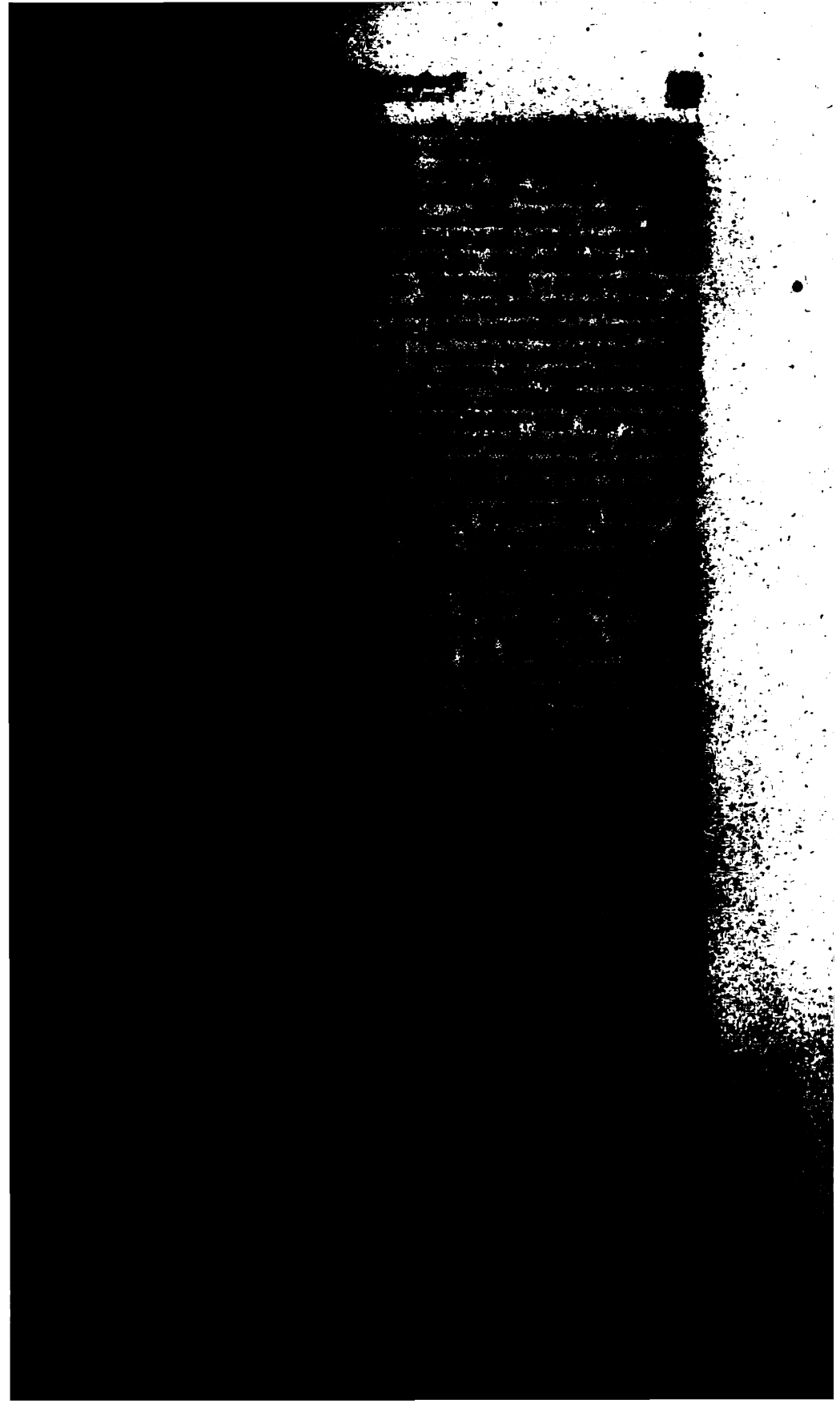
1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is in a state of depression and that the government is facing a serious financial crisis. The report also mentions that the population is suffering from widespread poverty and unemployment.

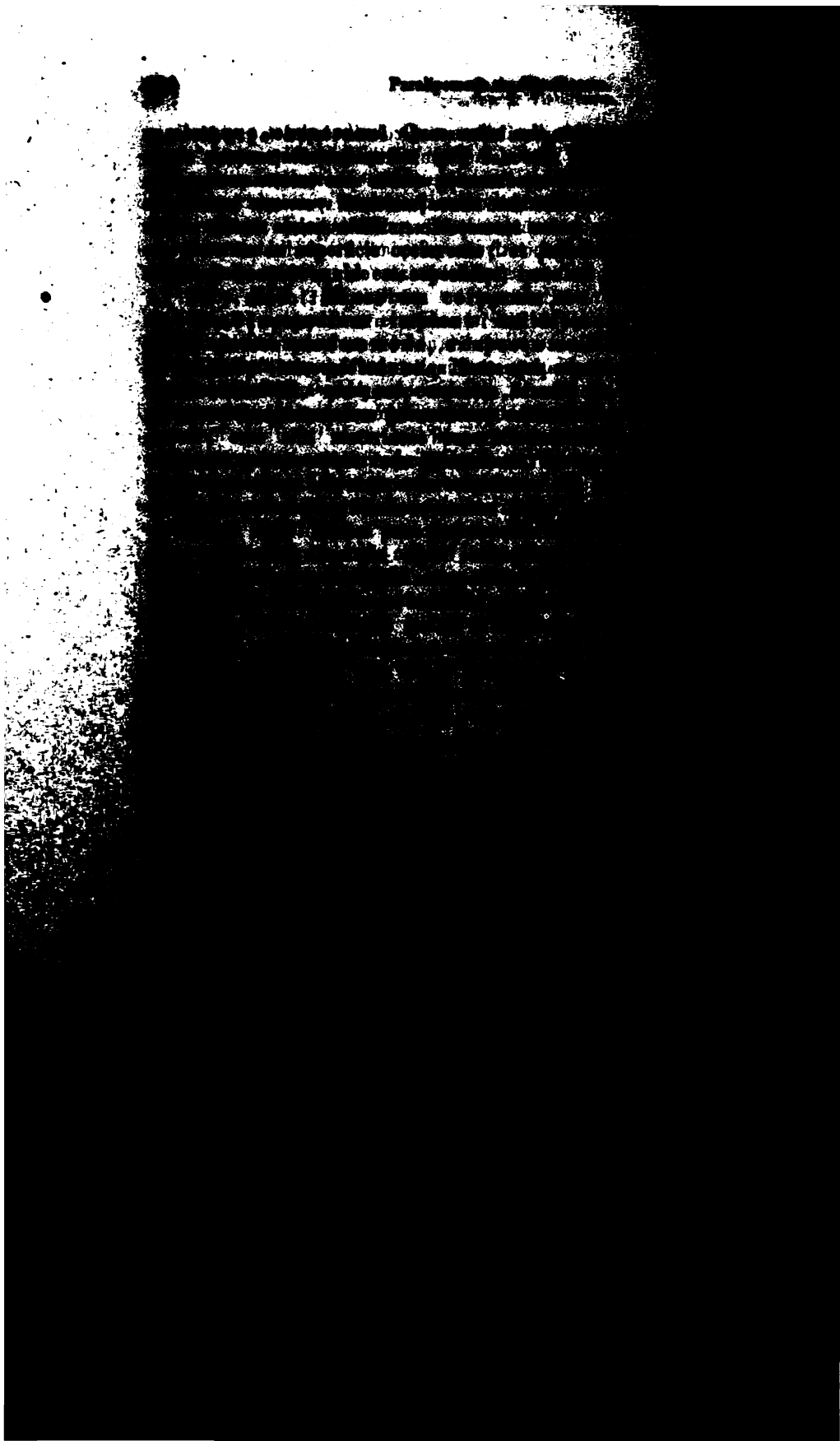
2. The second part of the report discusses the political situation. It is noted that the government is weak and that there is a lack of unity among the political parties. The report also mentions that the military is becoming increasingly influential in the country.

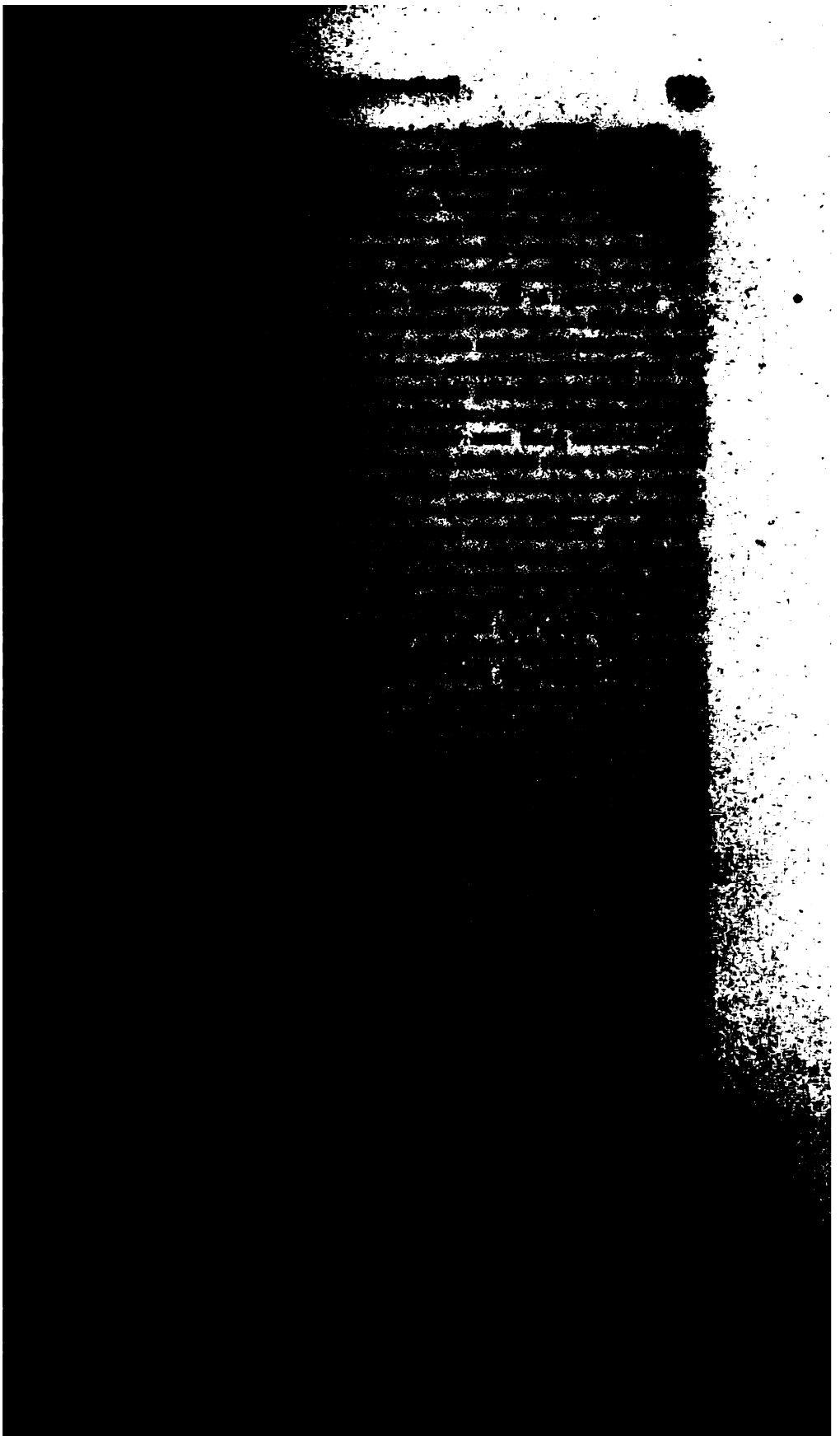
3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It is noted that there is a high level of illiteracy and that the health care system is in a state of collapse. The report also mentions that there is a widespread feeling of hopelessness and despair among the population.

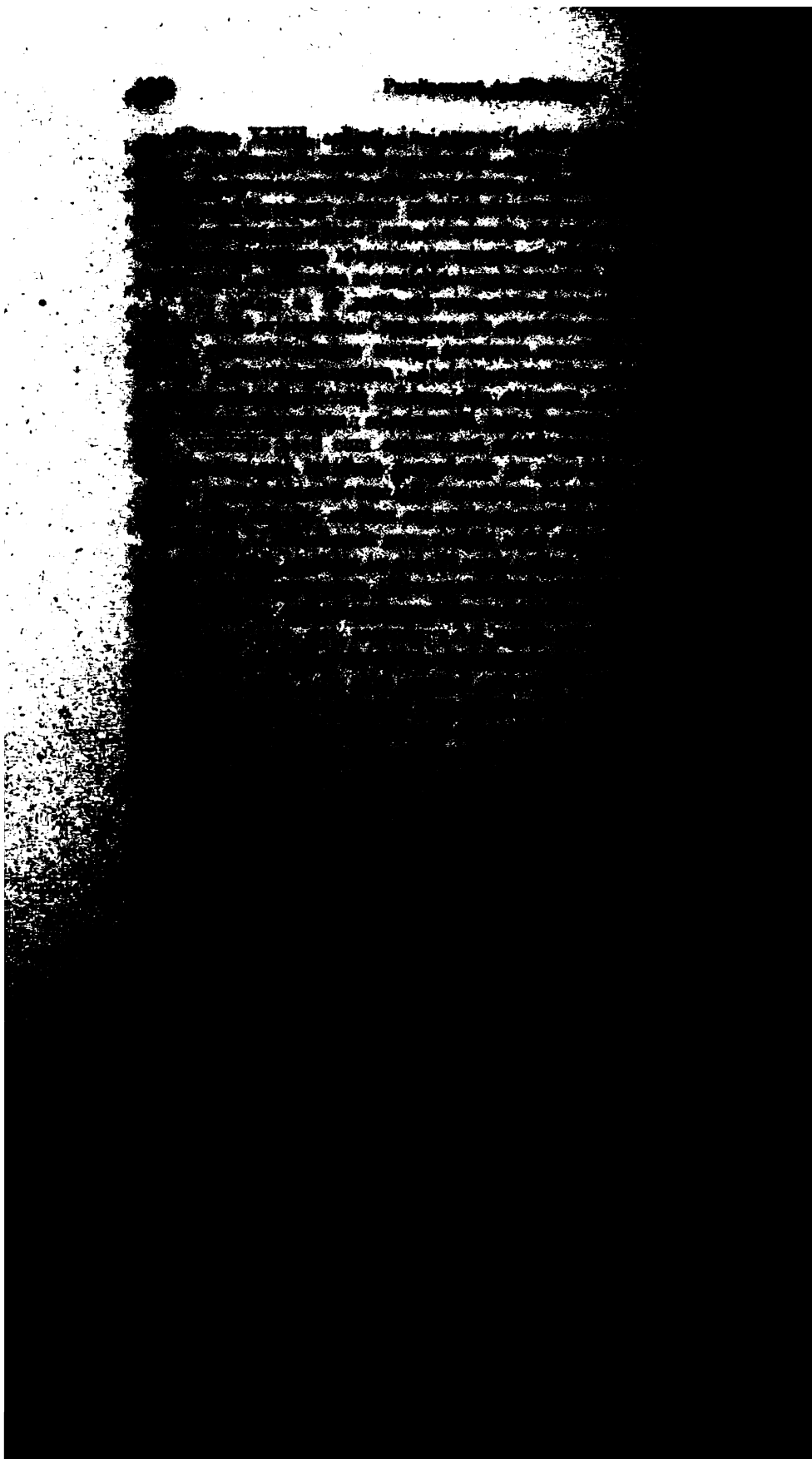
4. The fourth part of the report discusses the international situation. It is noted that the country is isolated and that it is being treated as a pariah state. The report also mentions that there is a widespread feeling of resentment and anger among the population towards the international community.

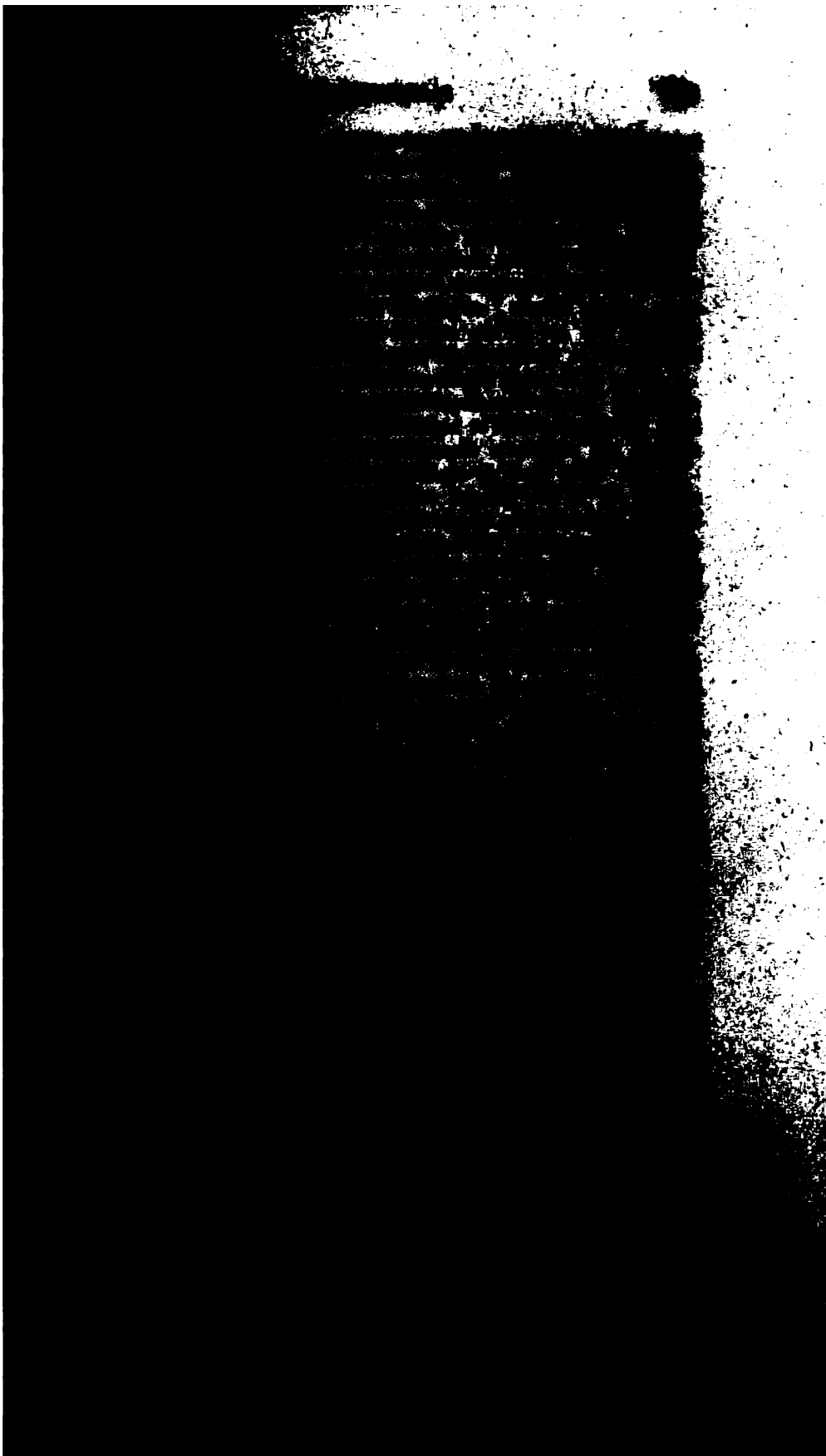
5. The fifth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is noted that the country is in a state of crisis and that it is facing a choice between continued stagnation and a path towards reform. The report also mentions that there is a widespread feeling of hope and optimism among the population.

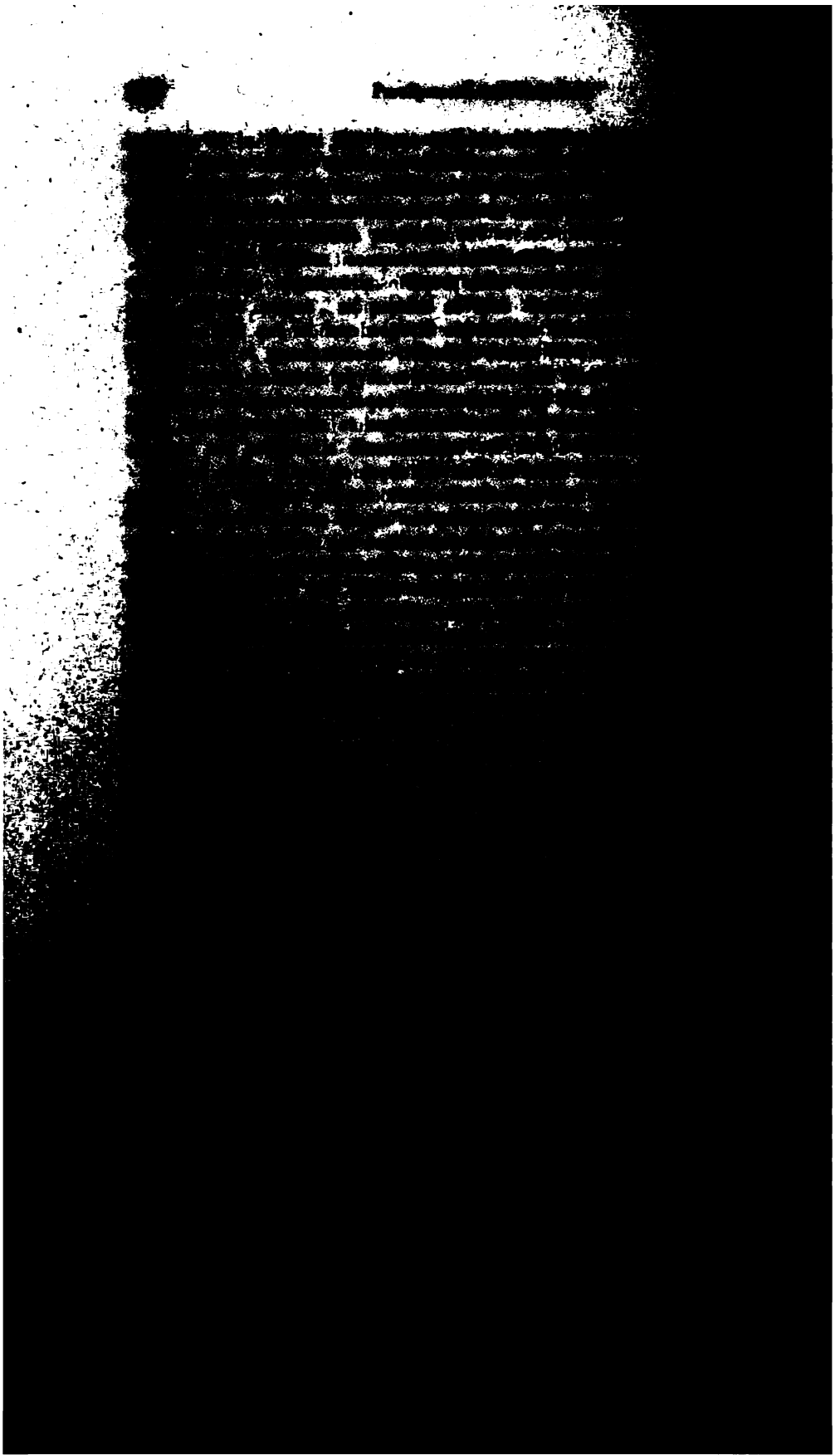






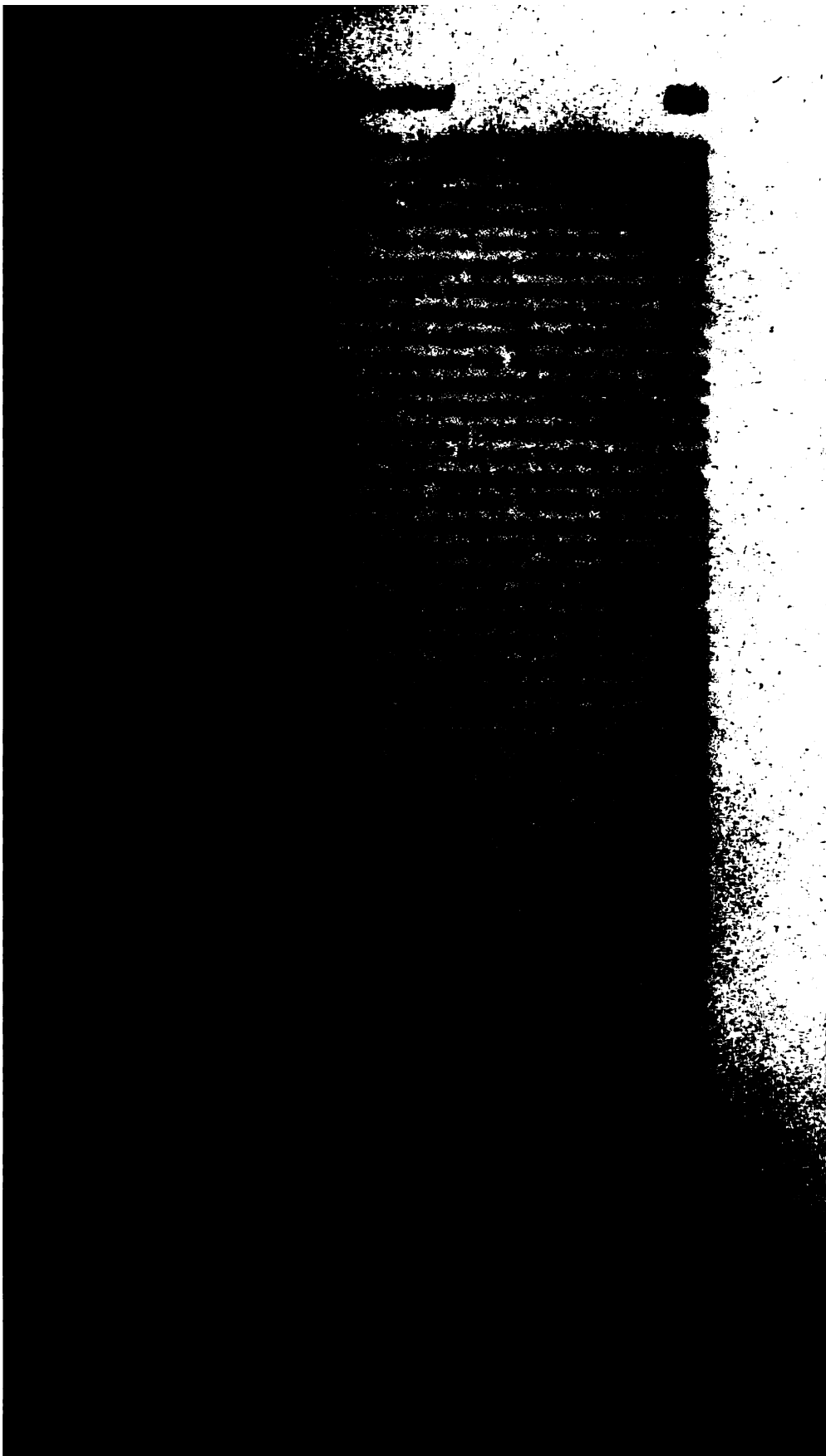




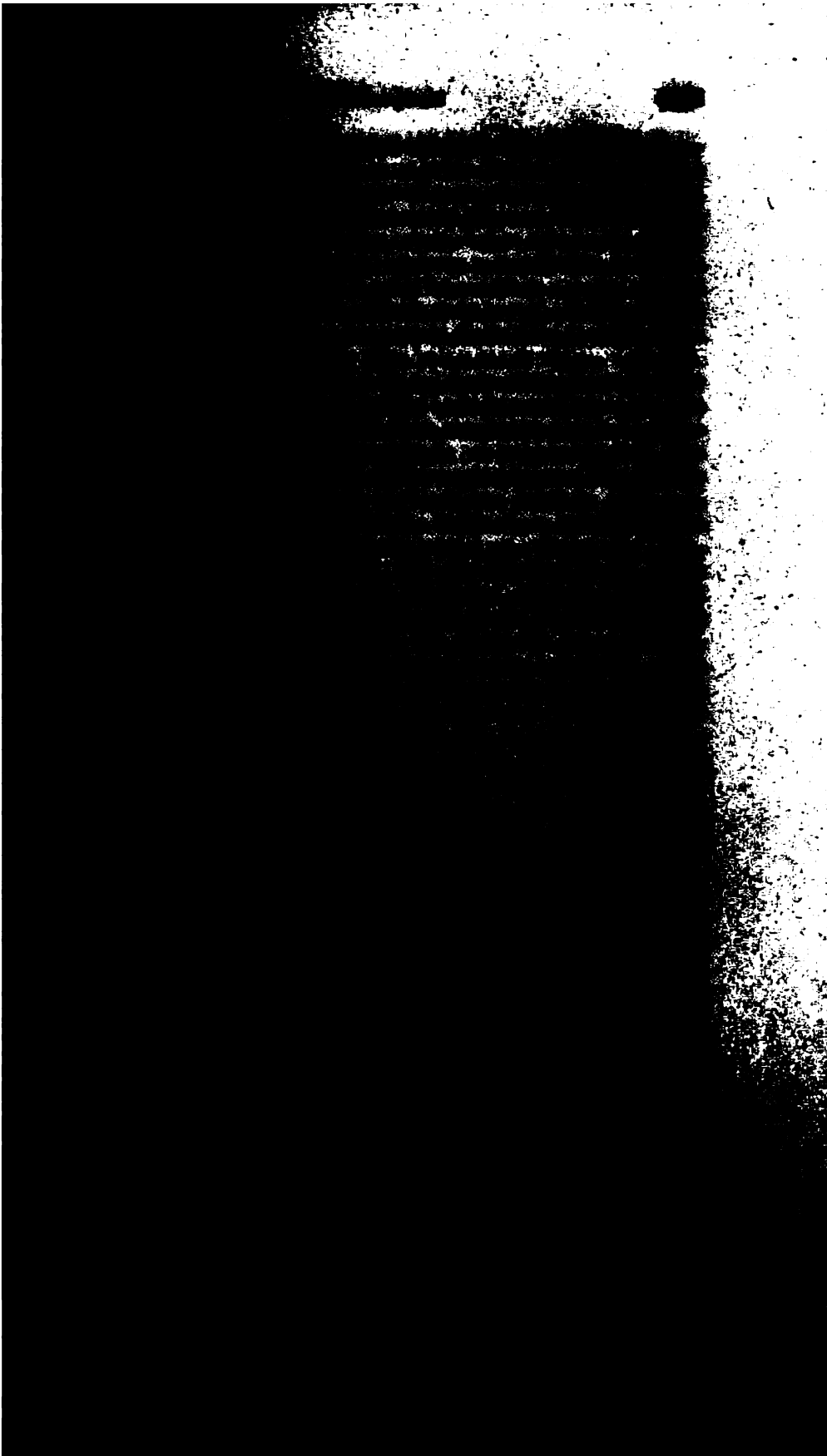


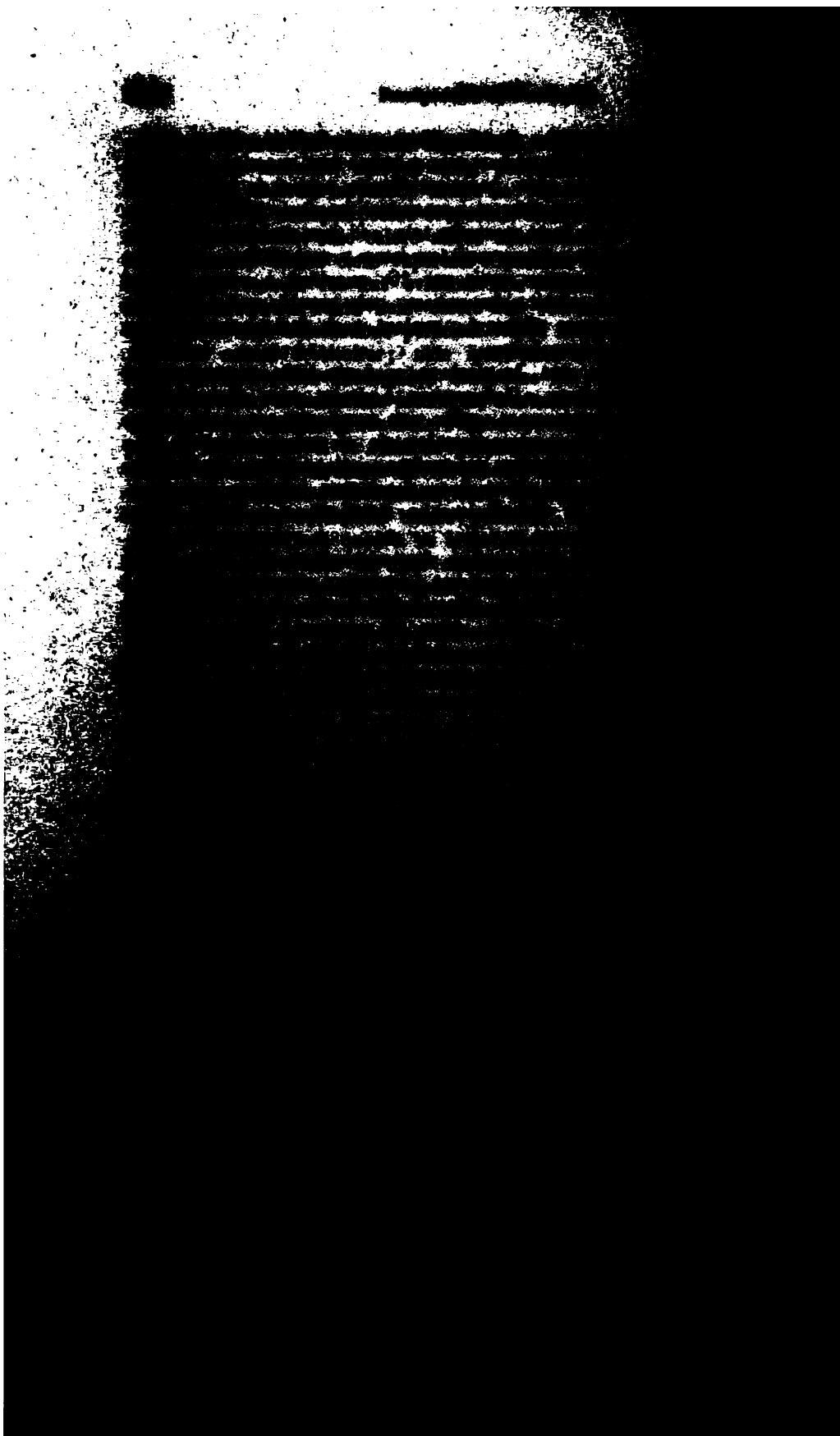






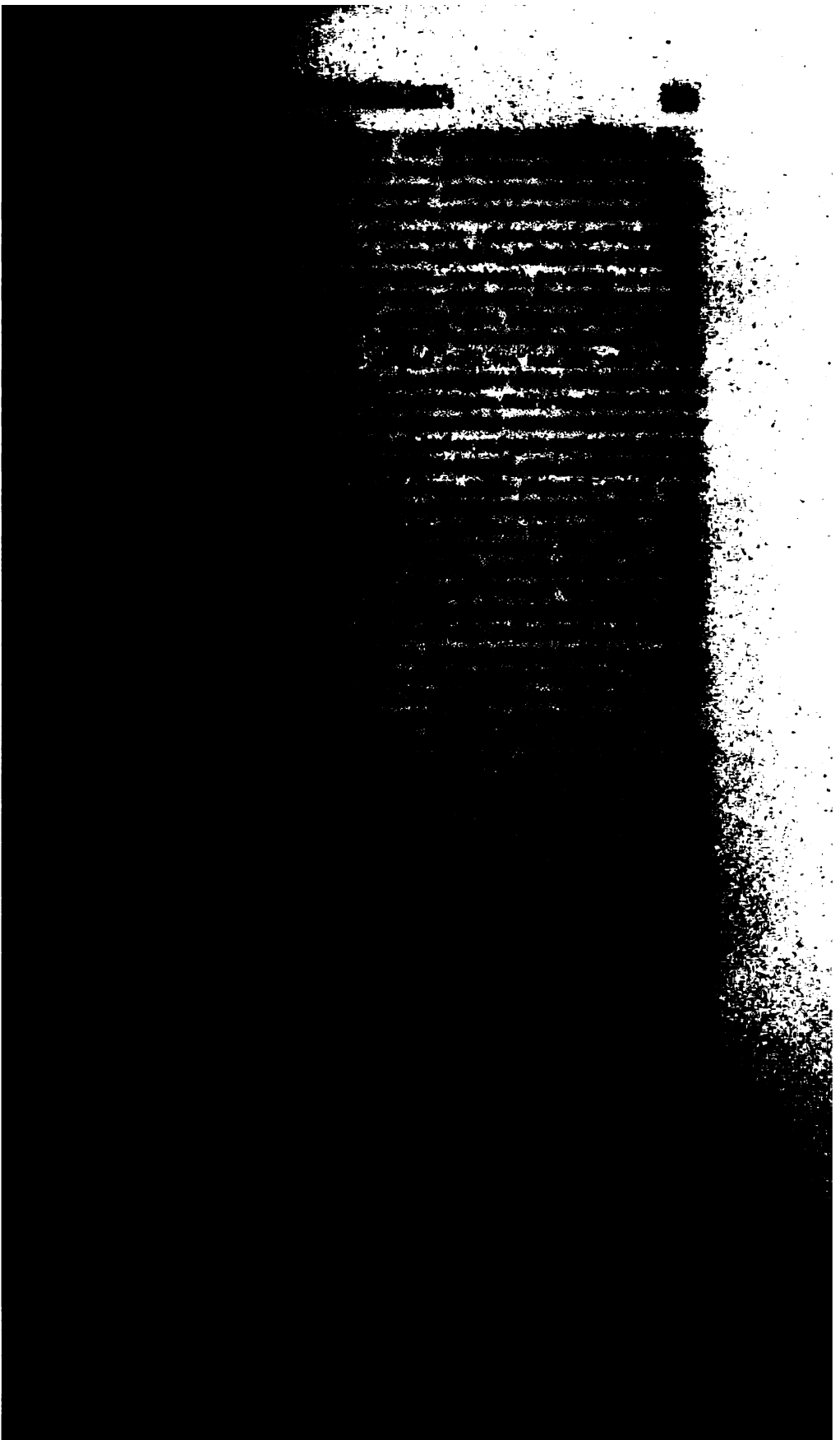
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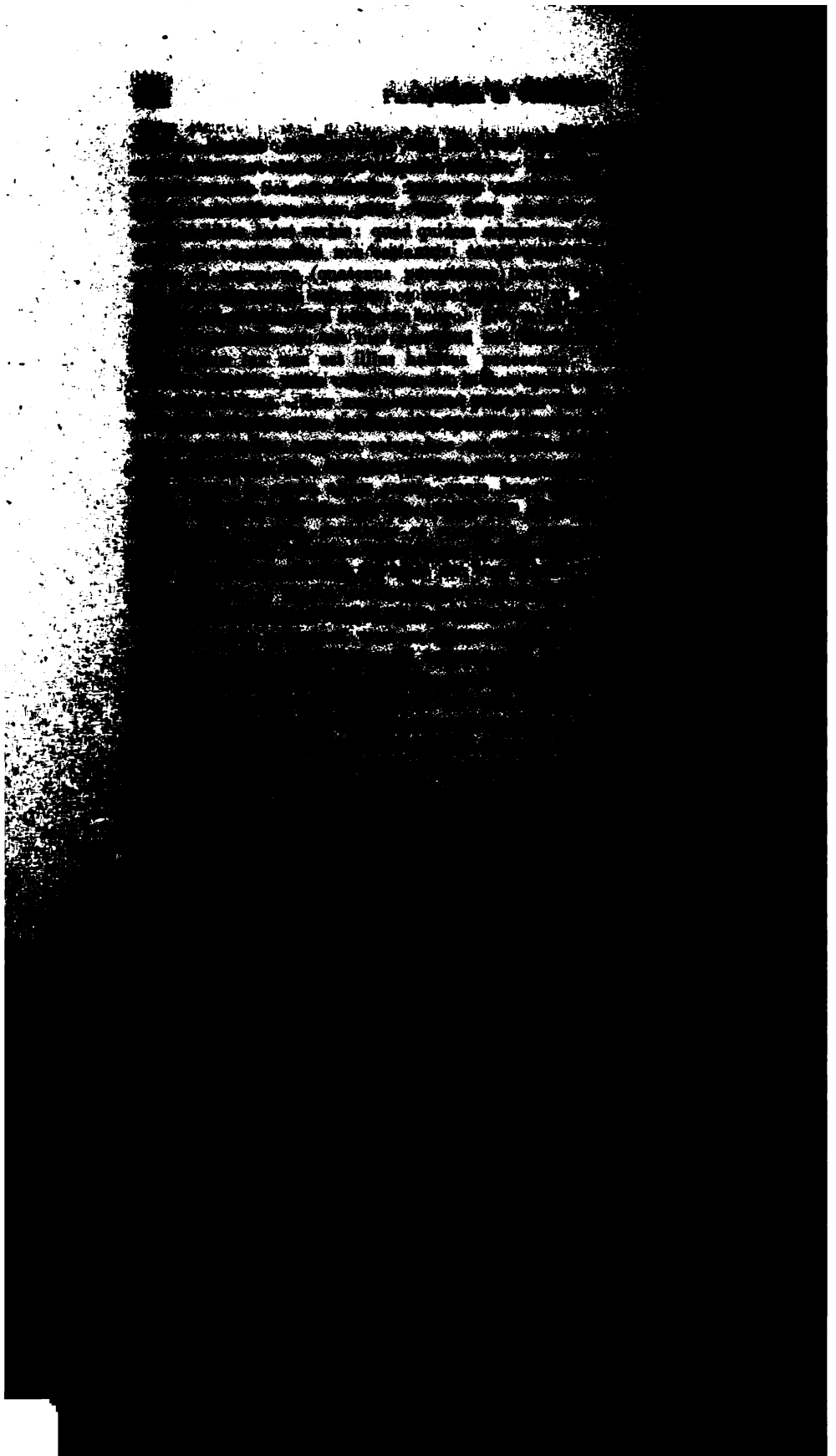


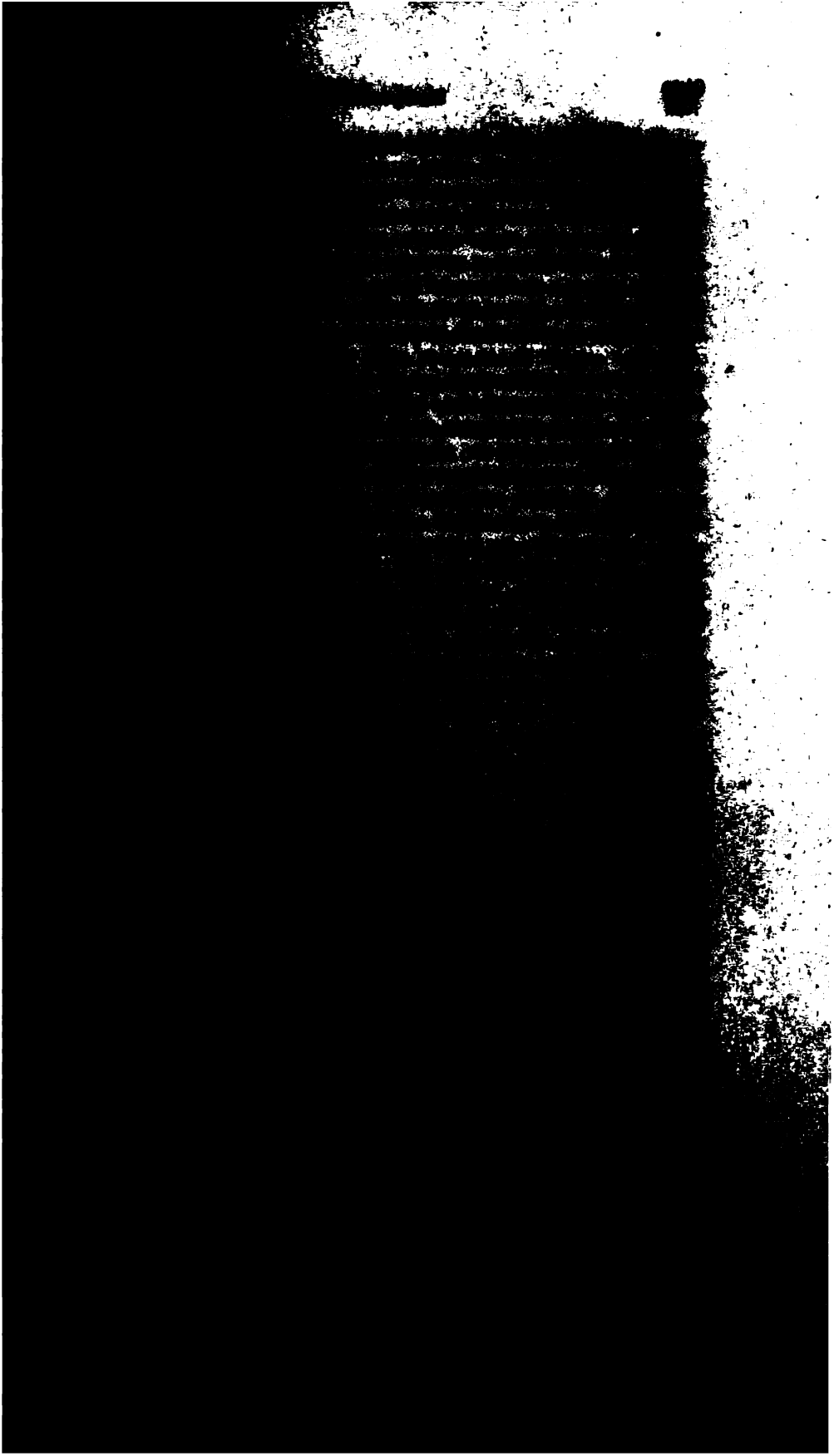












The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation to its present boundaries. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1776 to the present time. It covers the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era.

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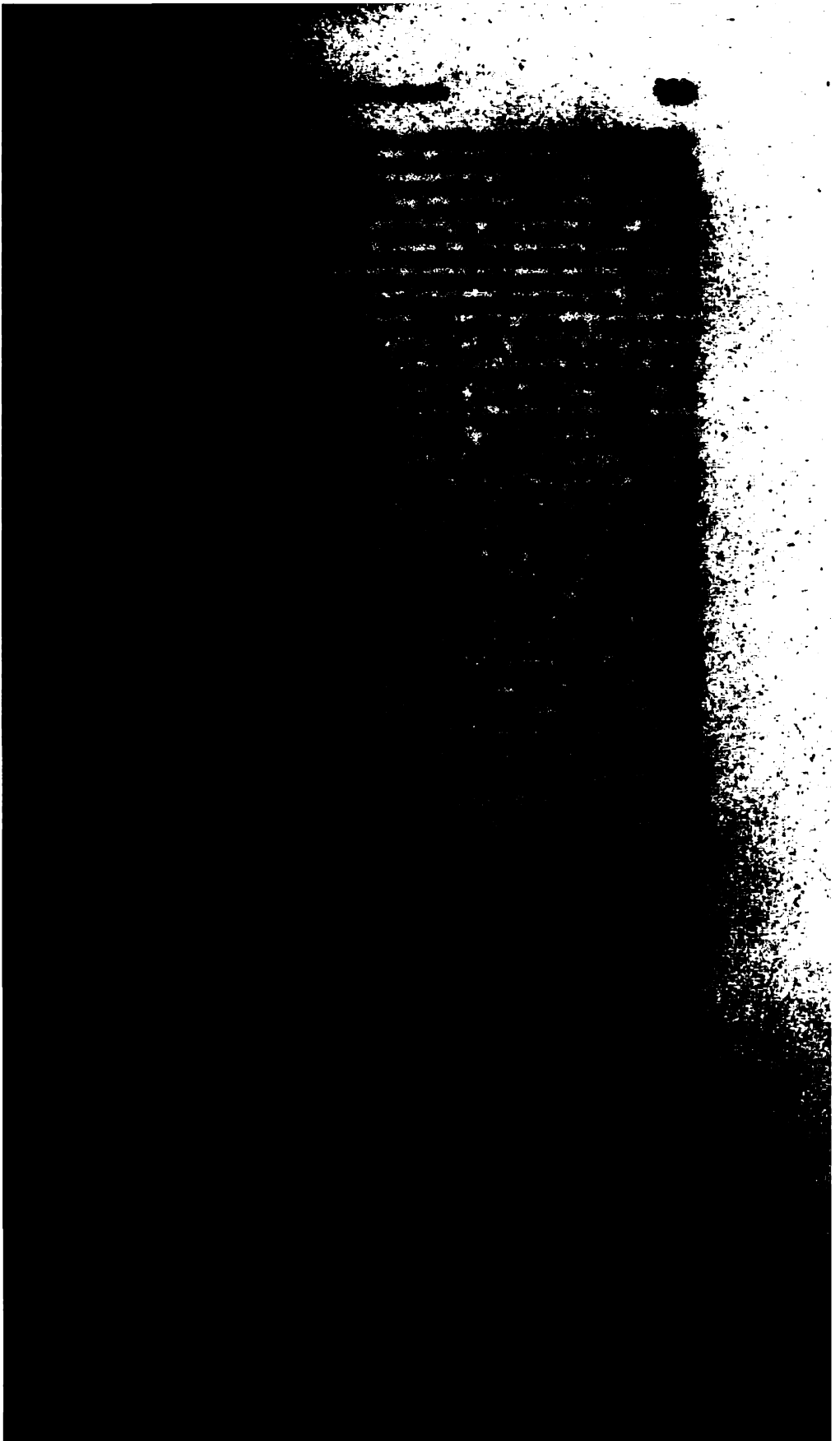
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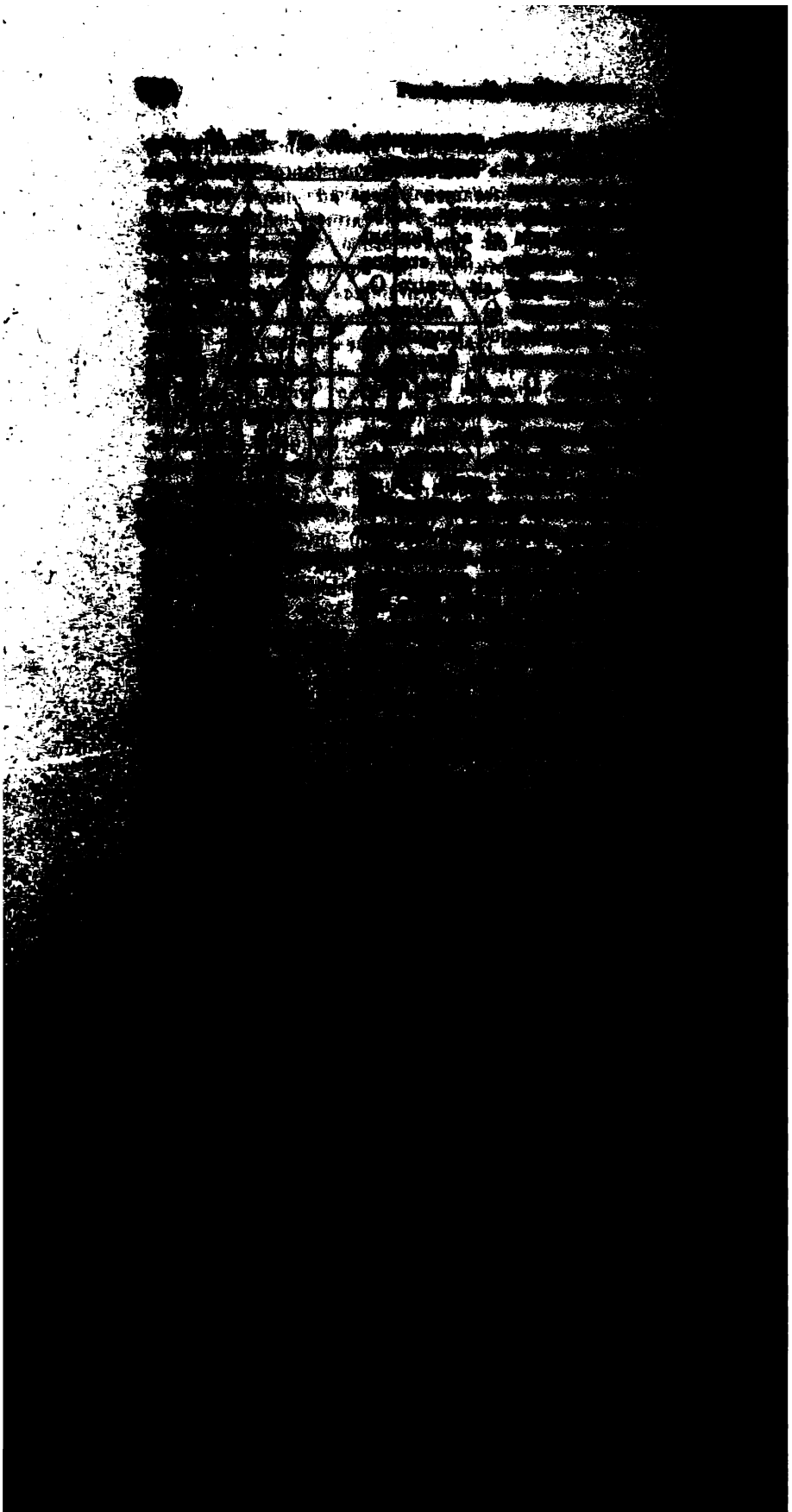
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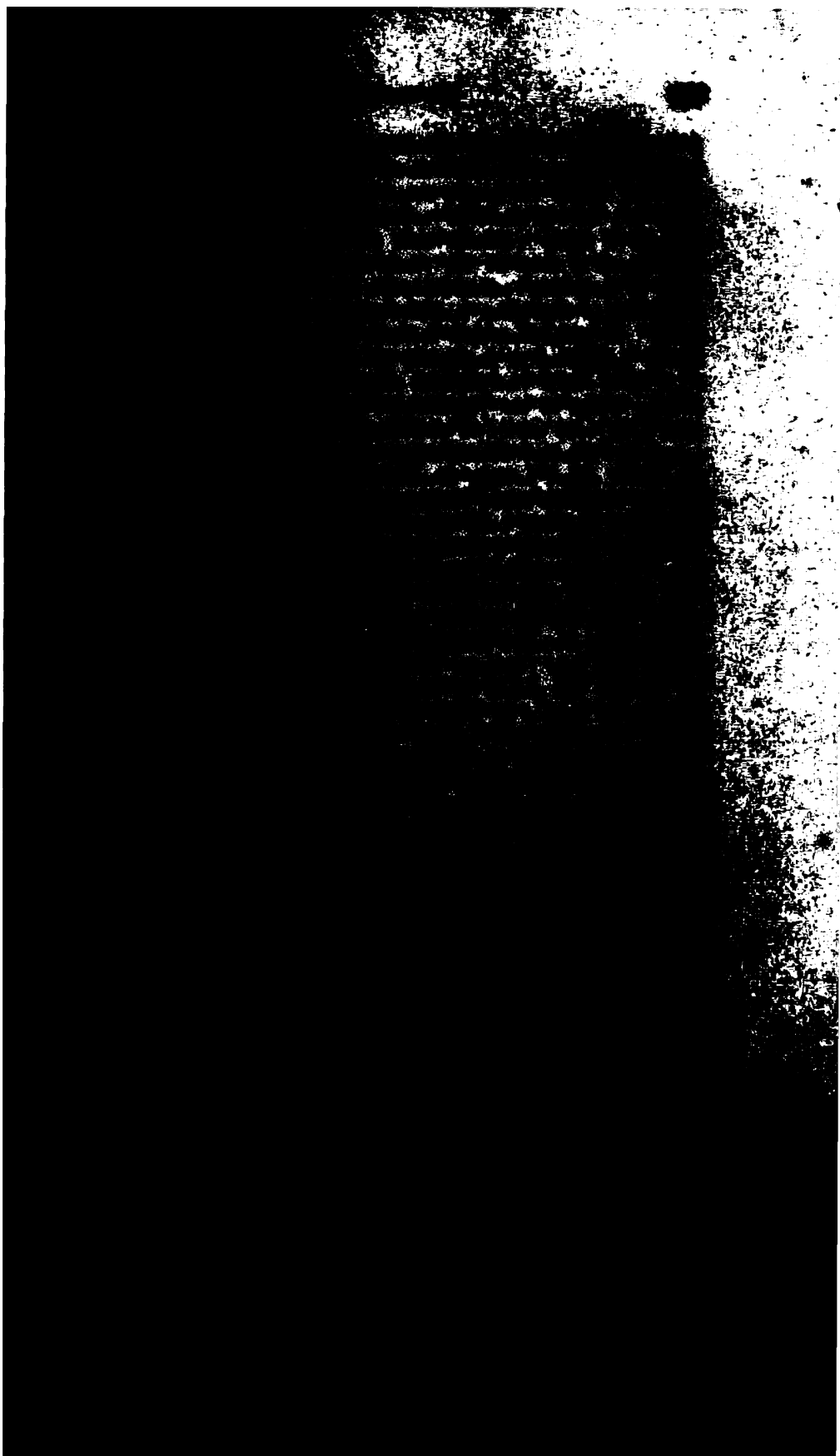
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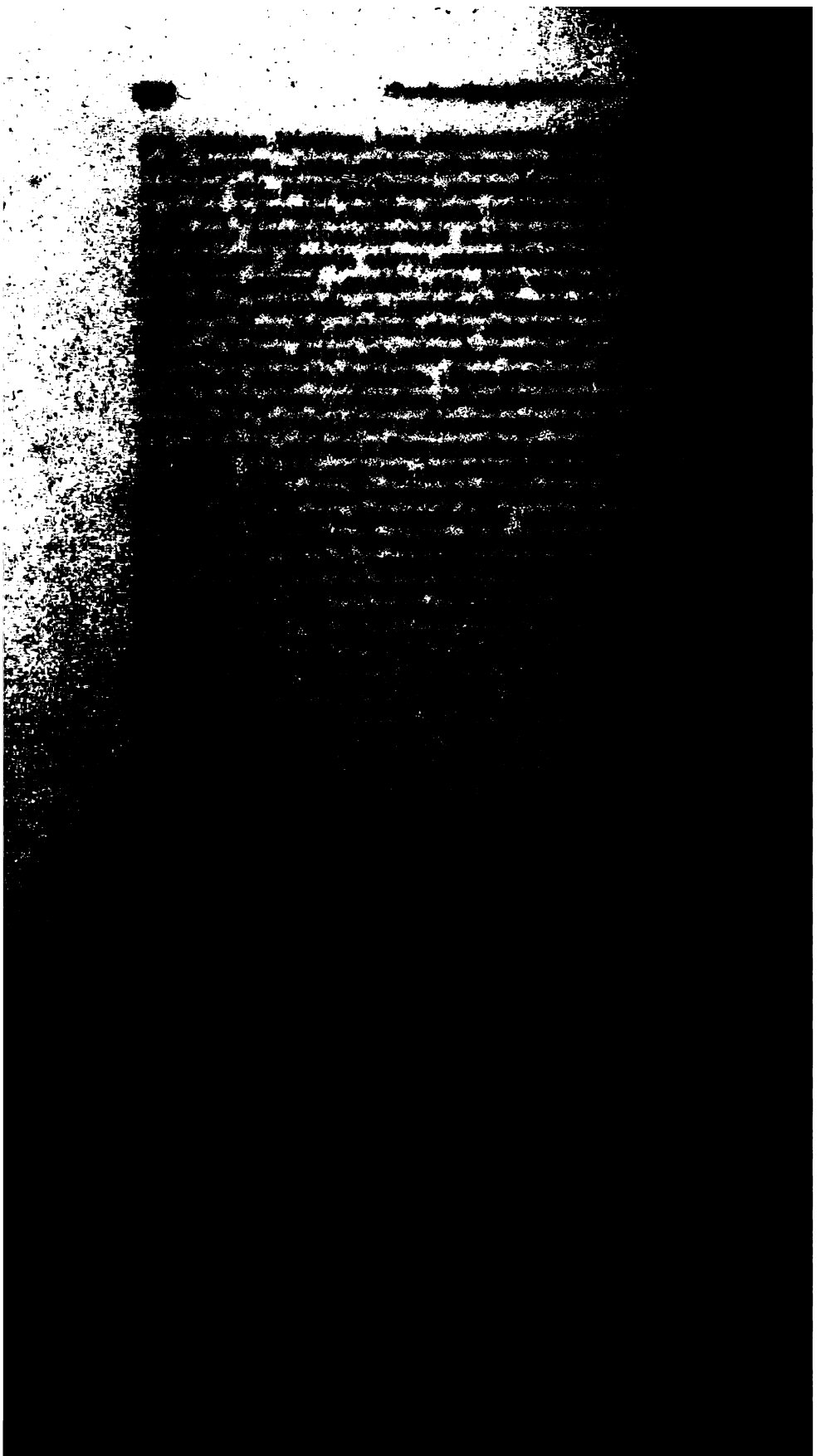
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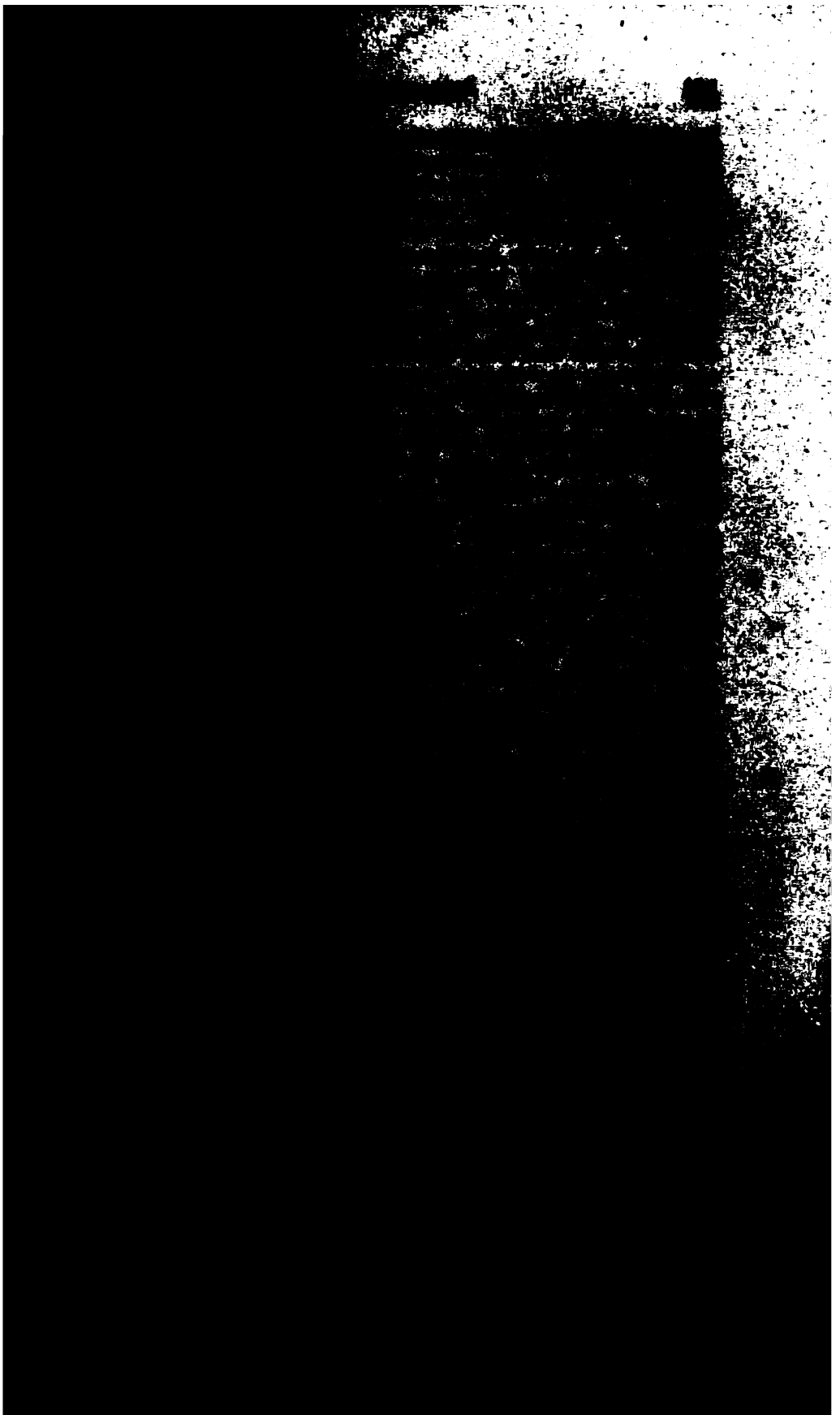
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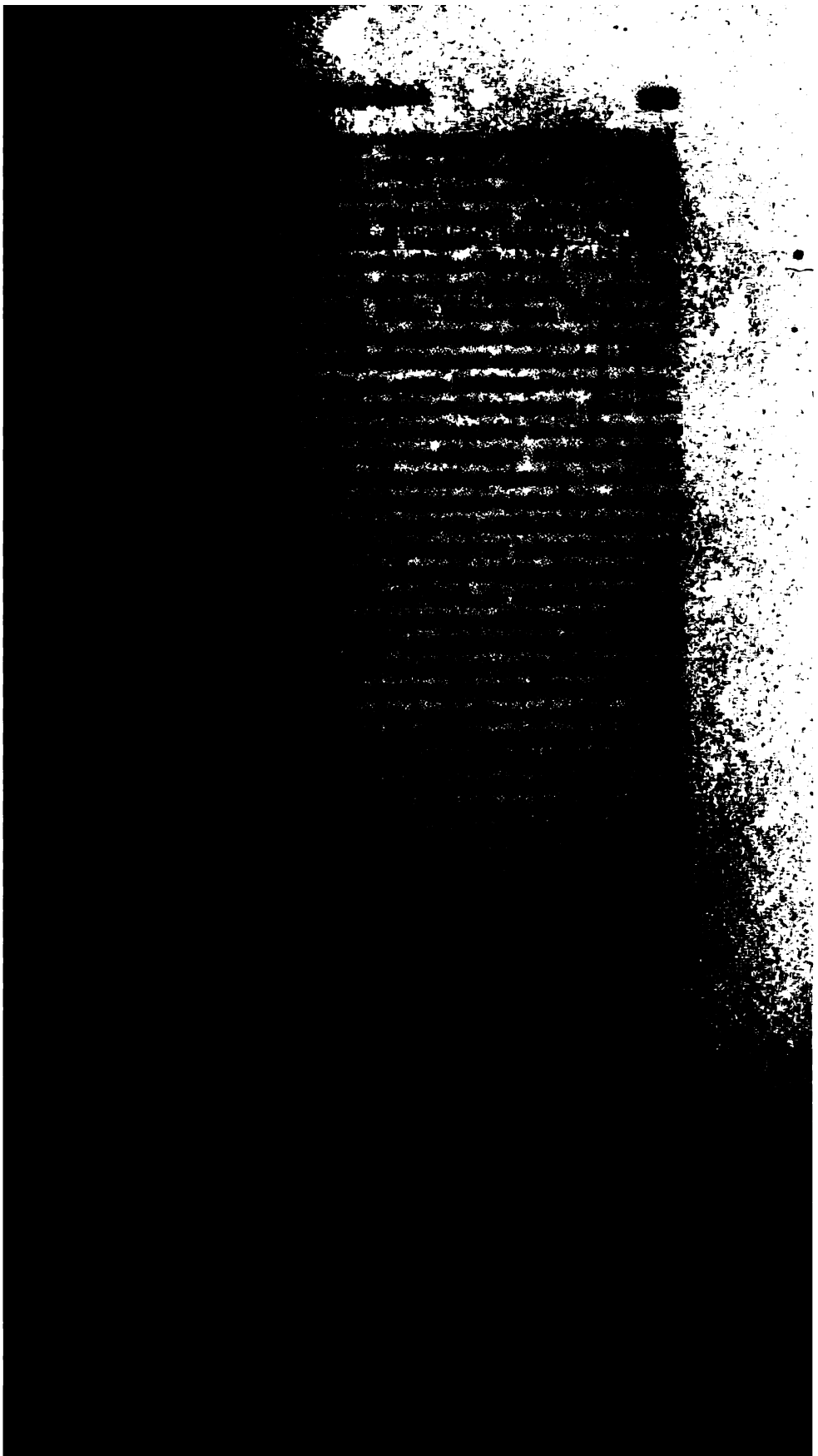
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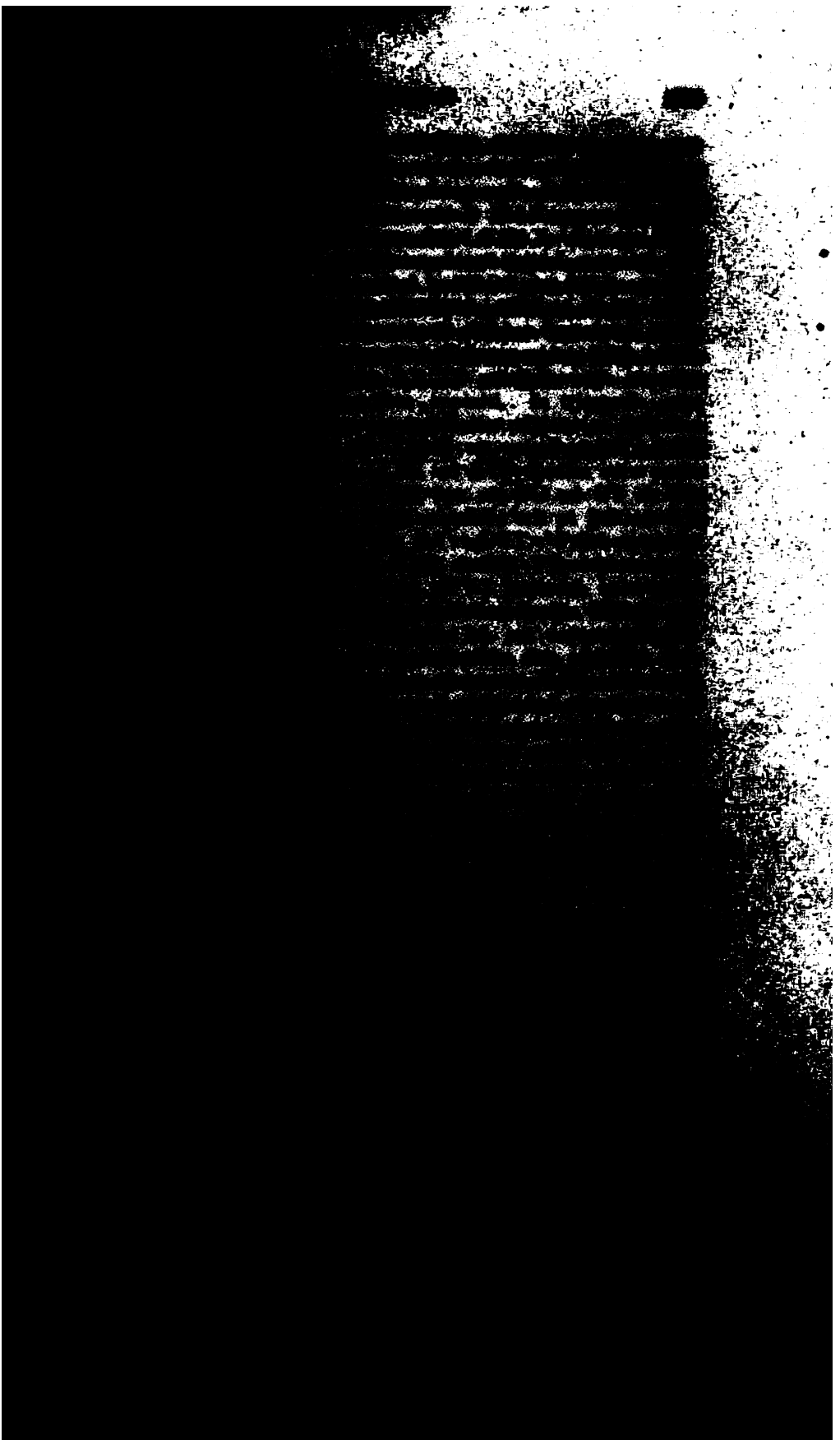
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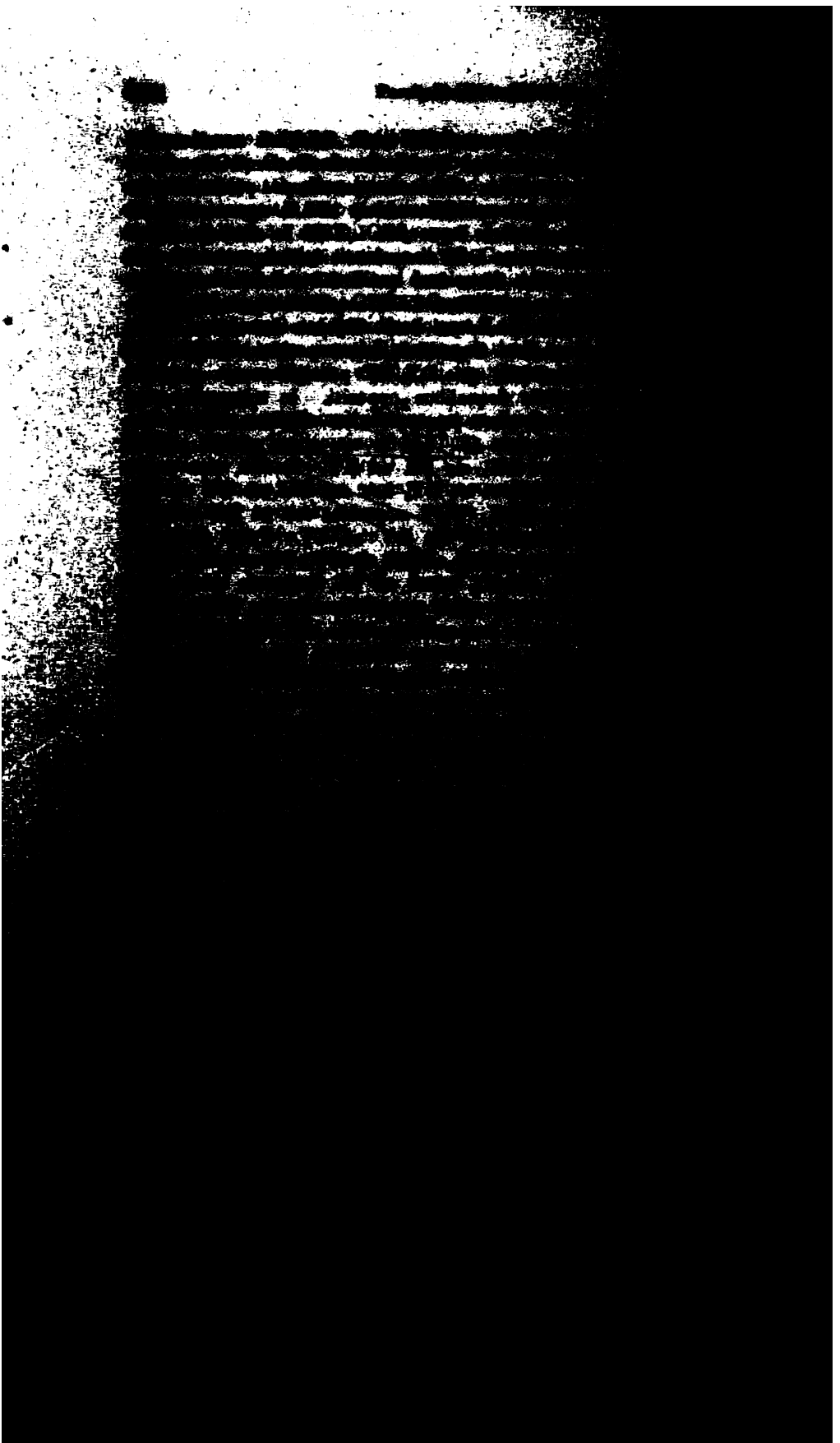
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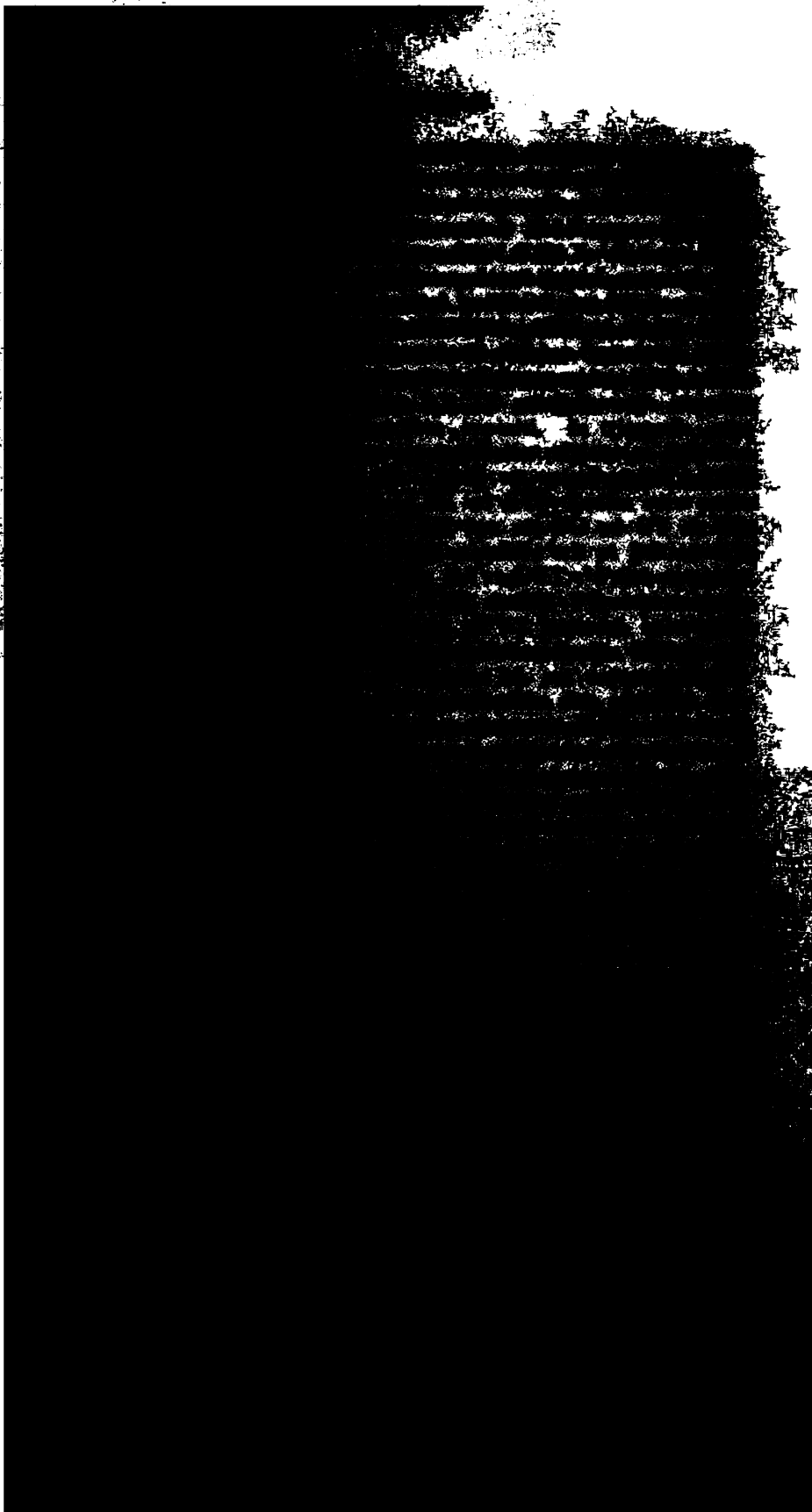


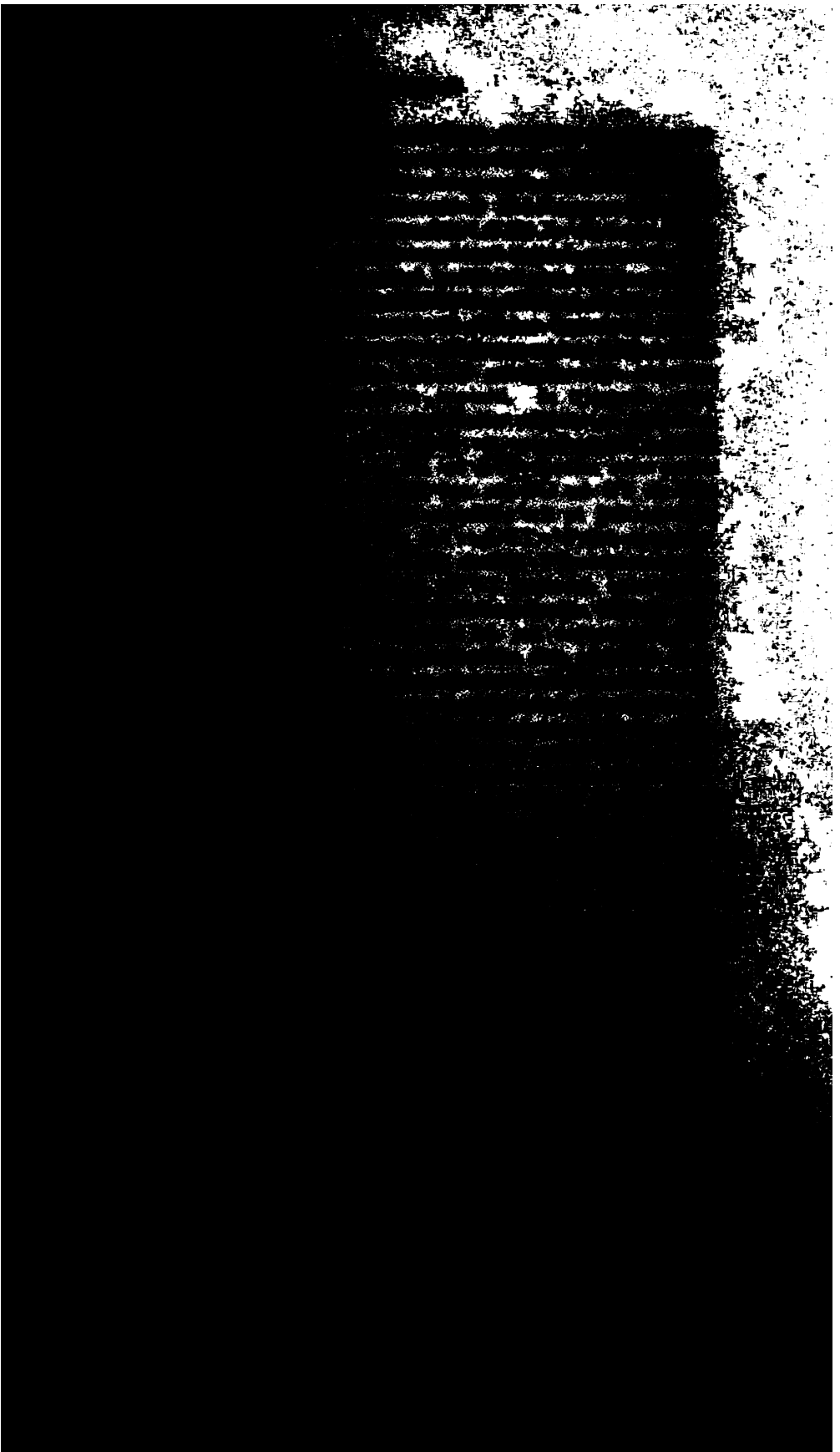
















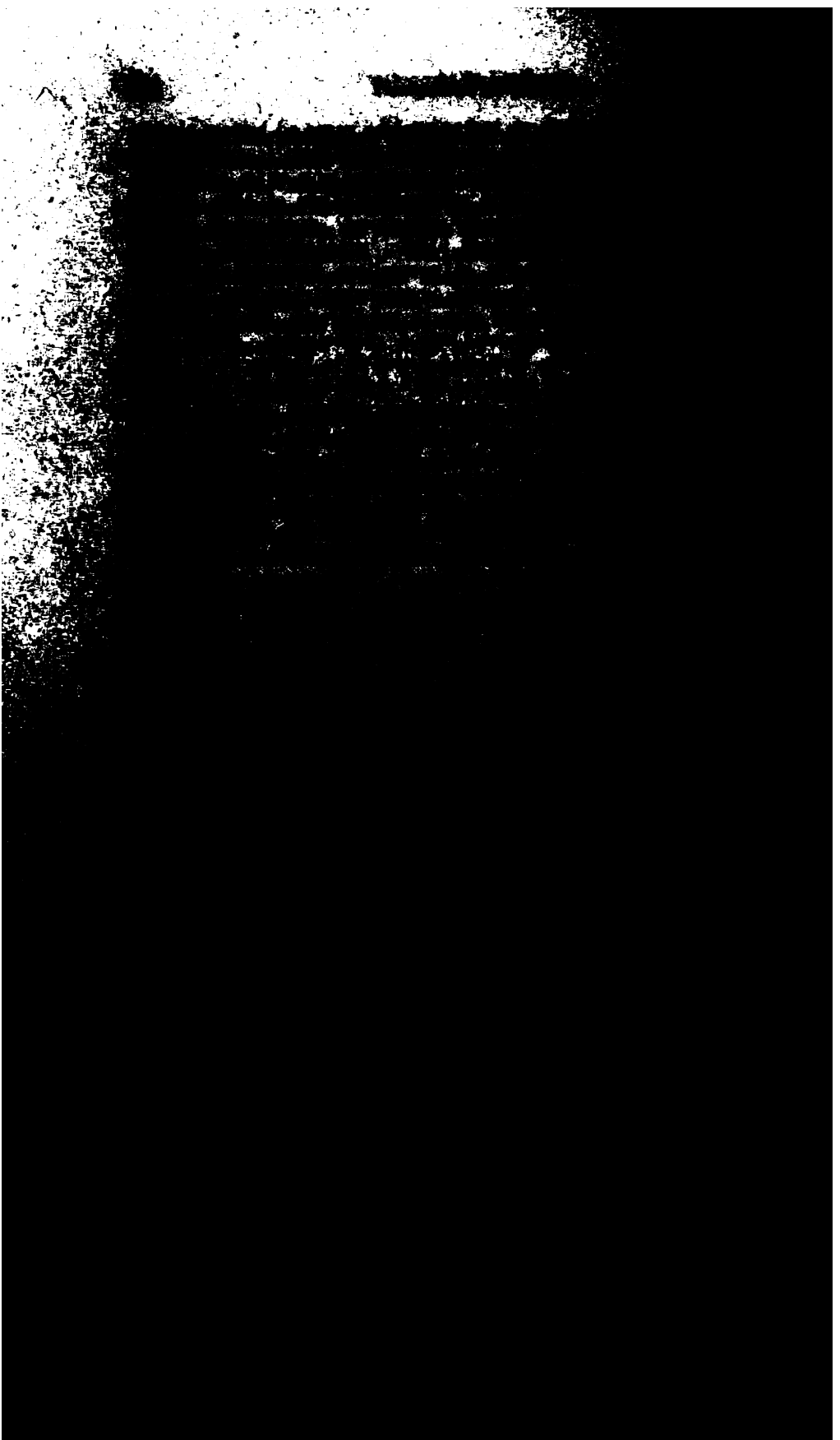
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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the publications issued during the year.

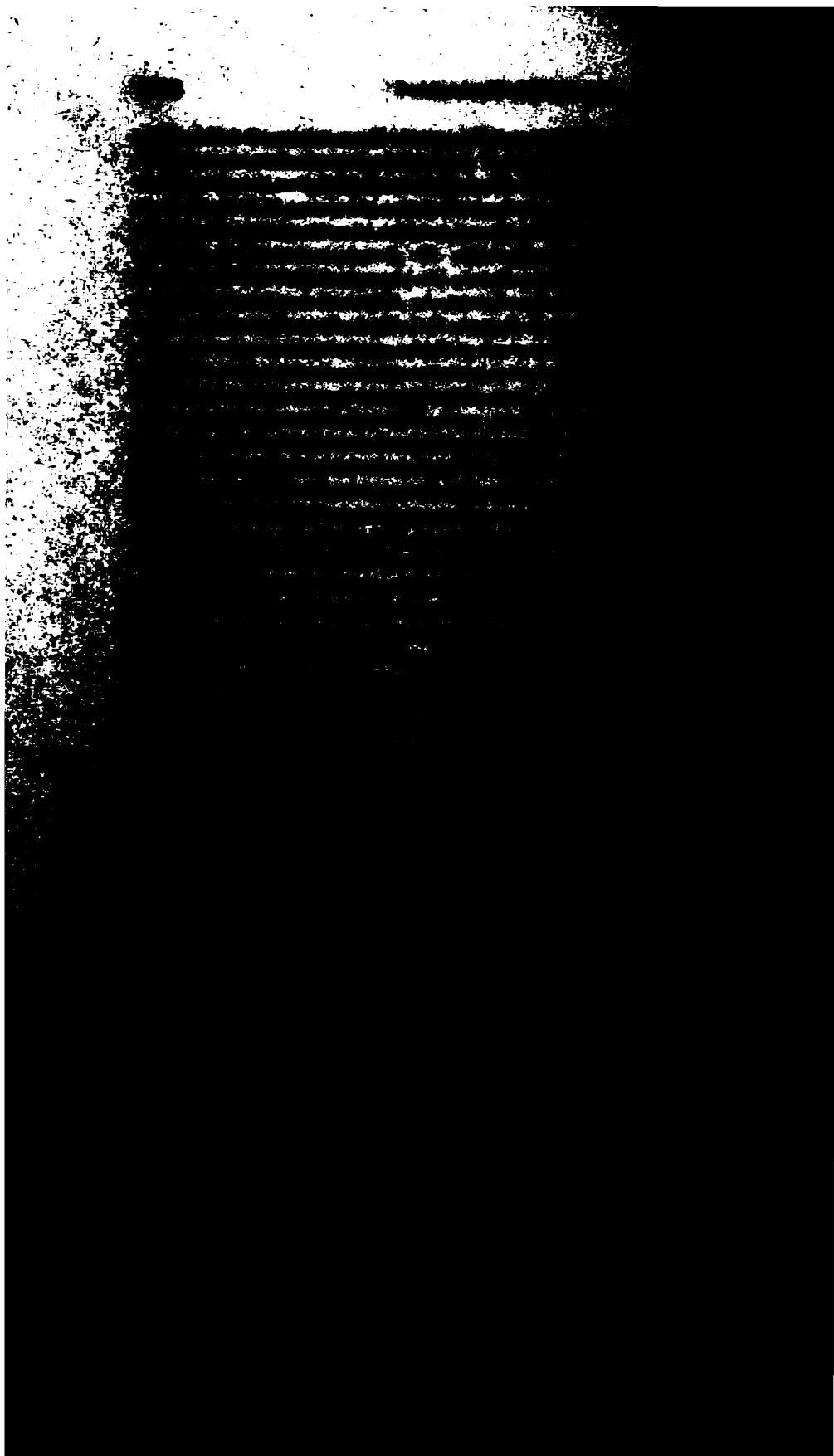


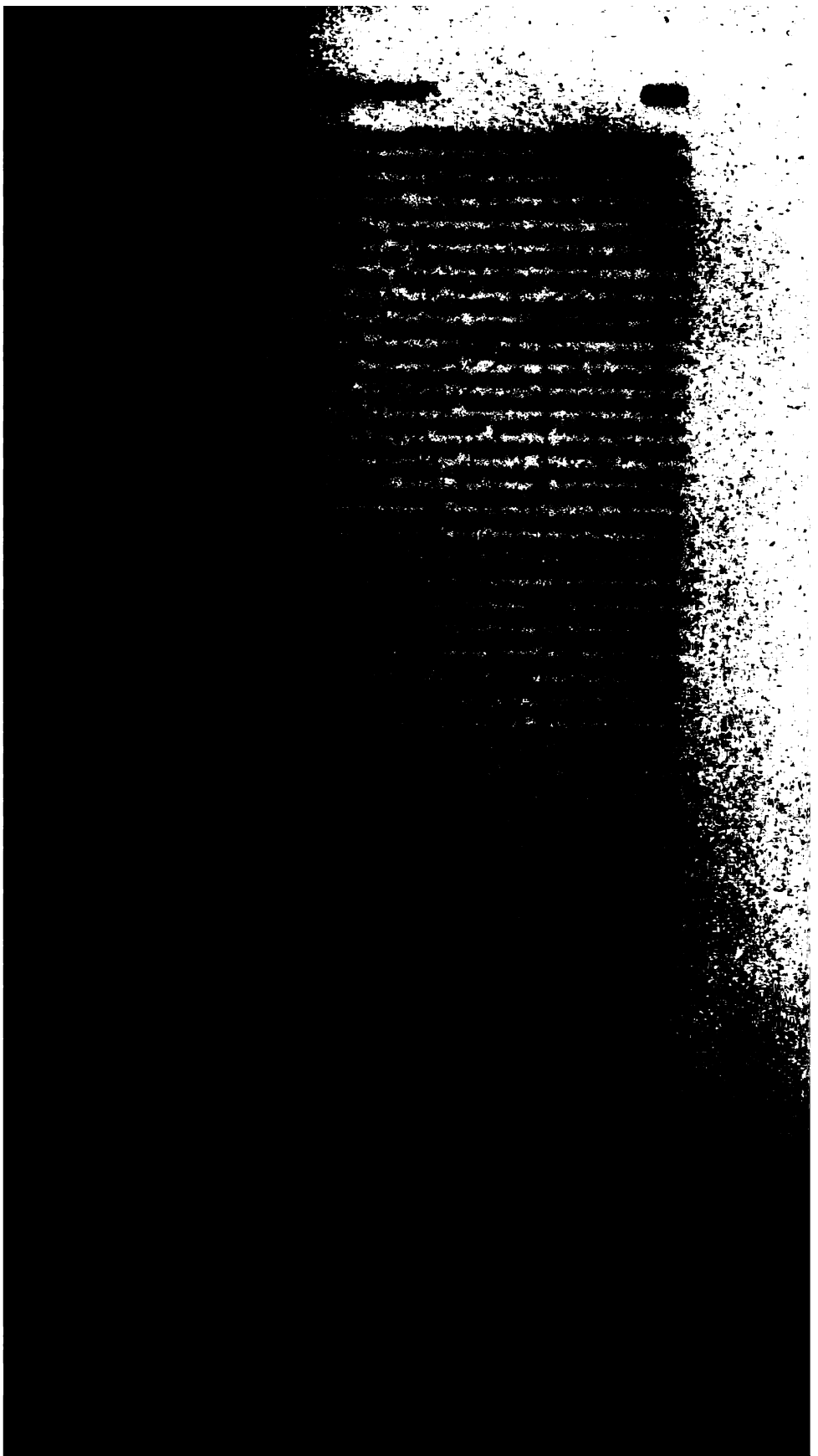


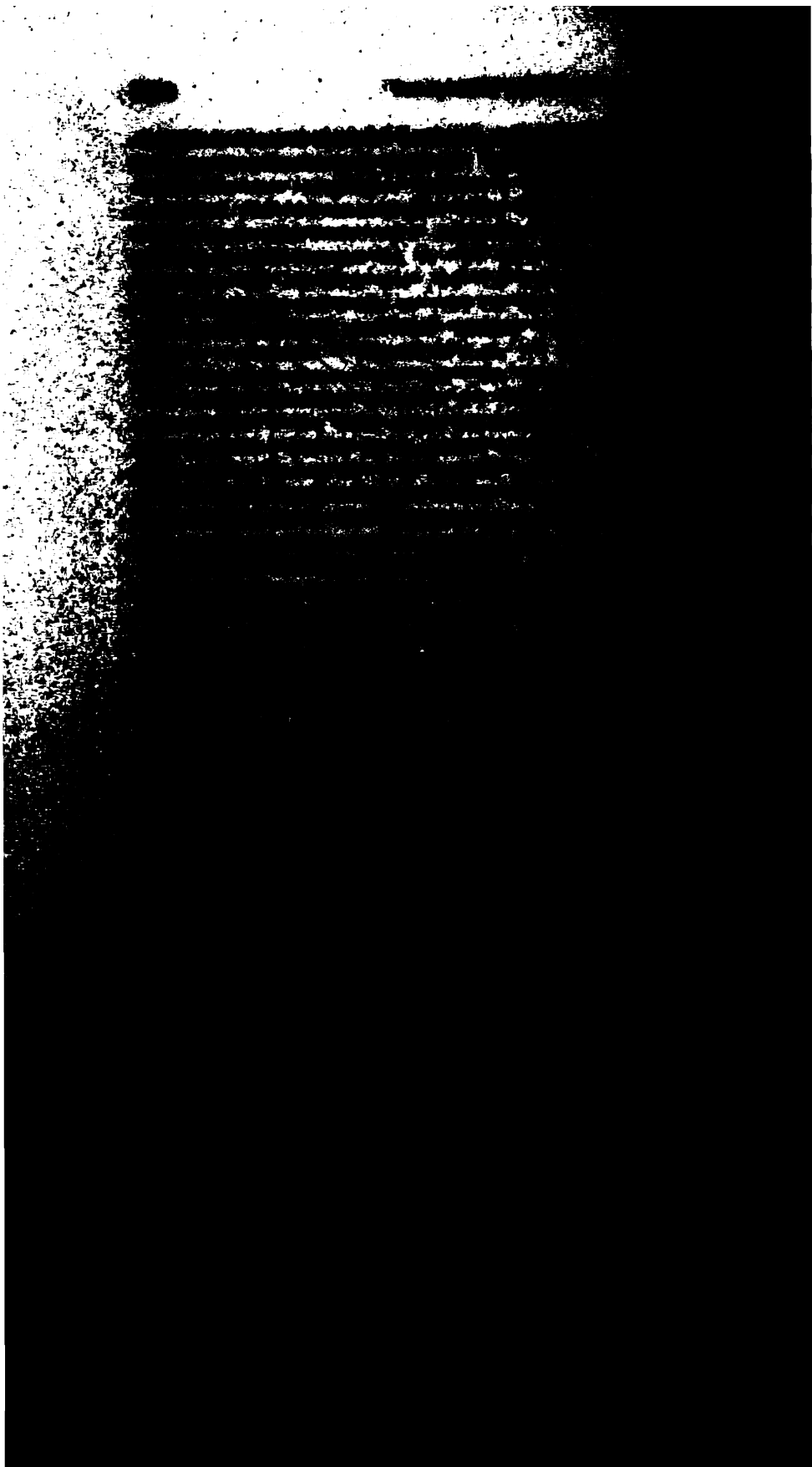




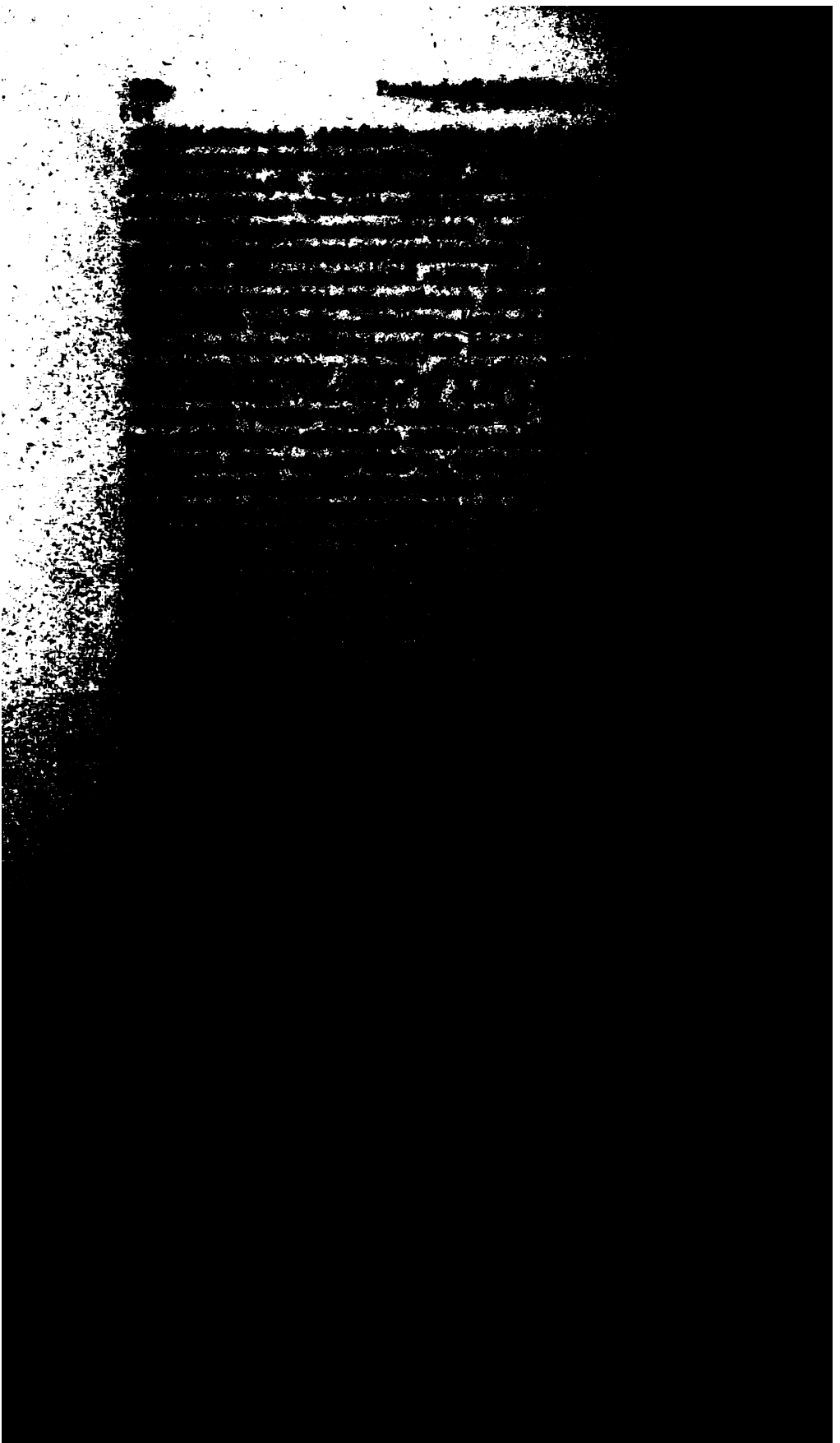
The first part of the paper discusses the nature of the problem. It is argued that the problem is not simply one of finding a solution, but of understanding the nature of the problem itself. This involves a careful analysis of the concepts involved, and a consideration of the various ways in which the problem might be approached. The second part of the paper discusses the various solutions that have been proposed, and evaluates their strengths and weaknesses. It is argued that the most promising solution is one that takes account of the complexity of the problem, and that is able to deal with the various aspects of the problem in a coherent and consistent manner. The third part of the paper discusses the implications of the proposed solution, and considers the various ways in which it might be implemented. It is argued that the proposed solution has important implications for the way in which we think about the problem, and that it offers a new and more comprehensive way of understanding the problem.

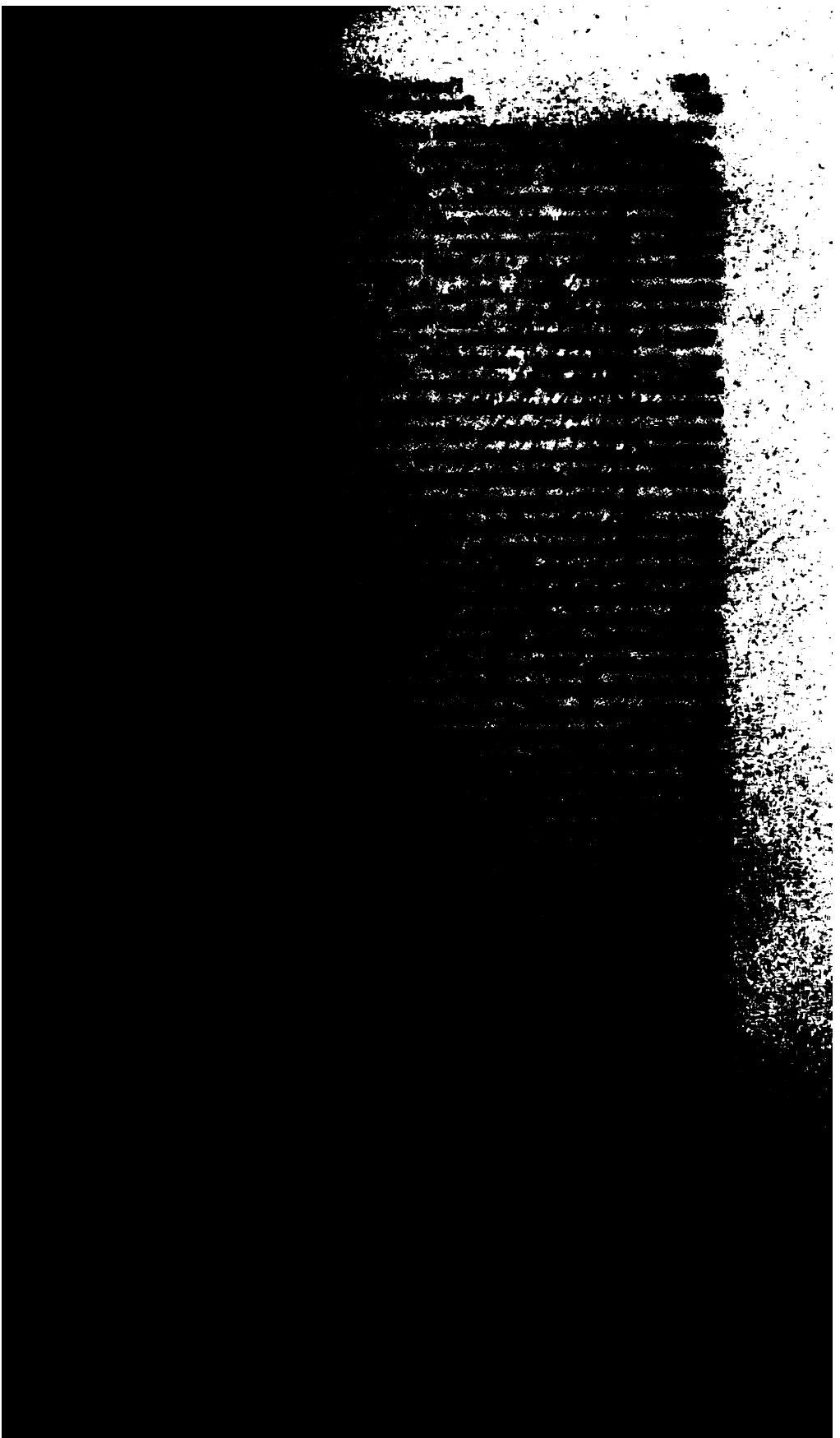










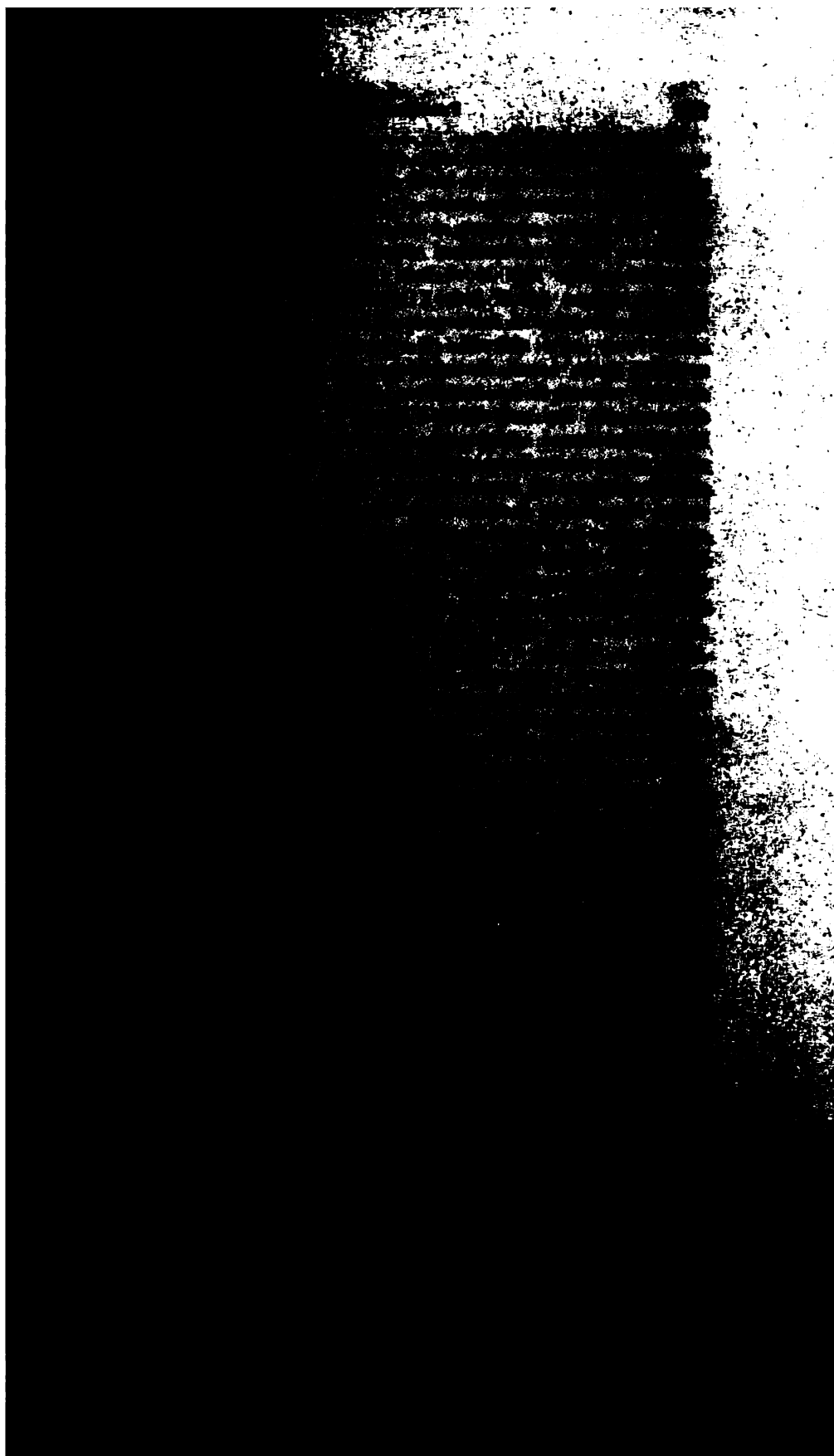


The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information is both reliable and up-to-date.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales over the period covered. This is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and better customer service.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. These include continuing to invest in marketing, improving operational efficiency, and maintaining the high standards of data accuracy that have been established.





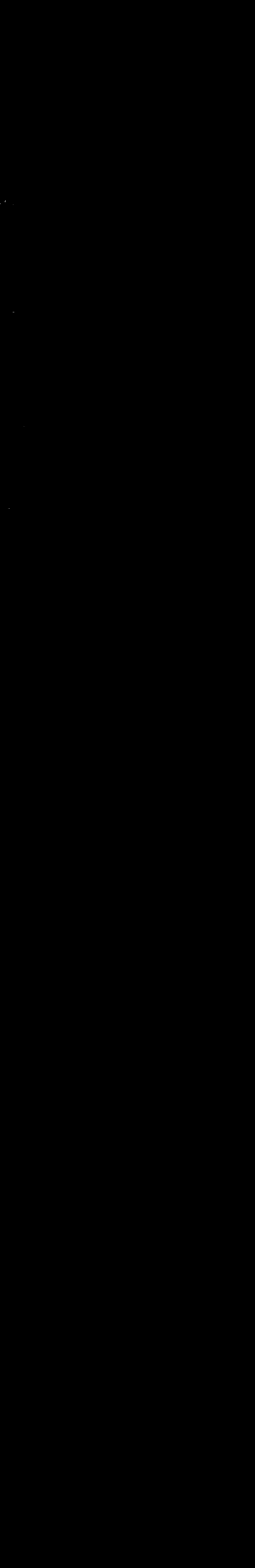
The first part of the document
 discusses the importance of
 maintaining accurate records
 of all transactions. It is
 essential for the company to
 have a clear and concise
 system in place to ensure
 that all data is properly
 recorded and stored. This
 will help to prevent any
 discrepancies or errors that
 may arise over time.

In addition, it is important
 to regularly review and
 update the system to reflect
 any changes in the company's
 operations. This will help to
 ensure that the system remains
 relevant and effective. It is
 also important to ensure that
 all data is properly backed
 up and stored in a secure
 location. This will help to
 prevent any data loss or
 corruption that may occur.

Finally, it is important to
 ensure that all data is
 properly protected and
 encrypted. This will help to
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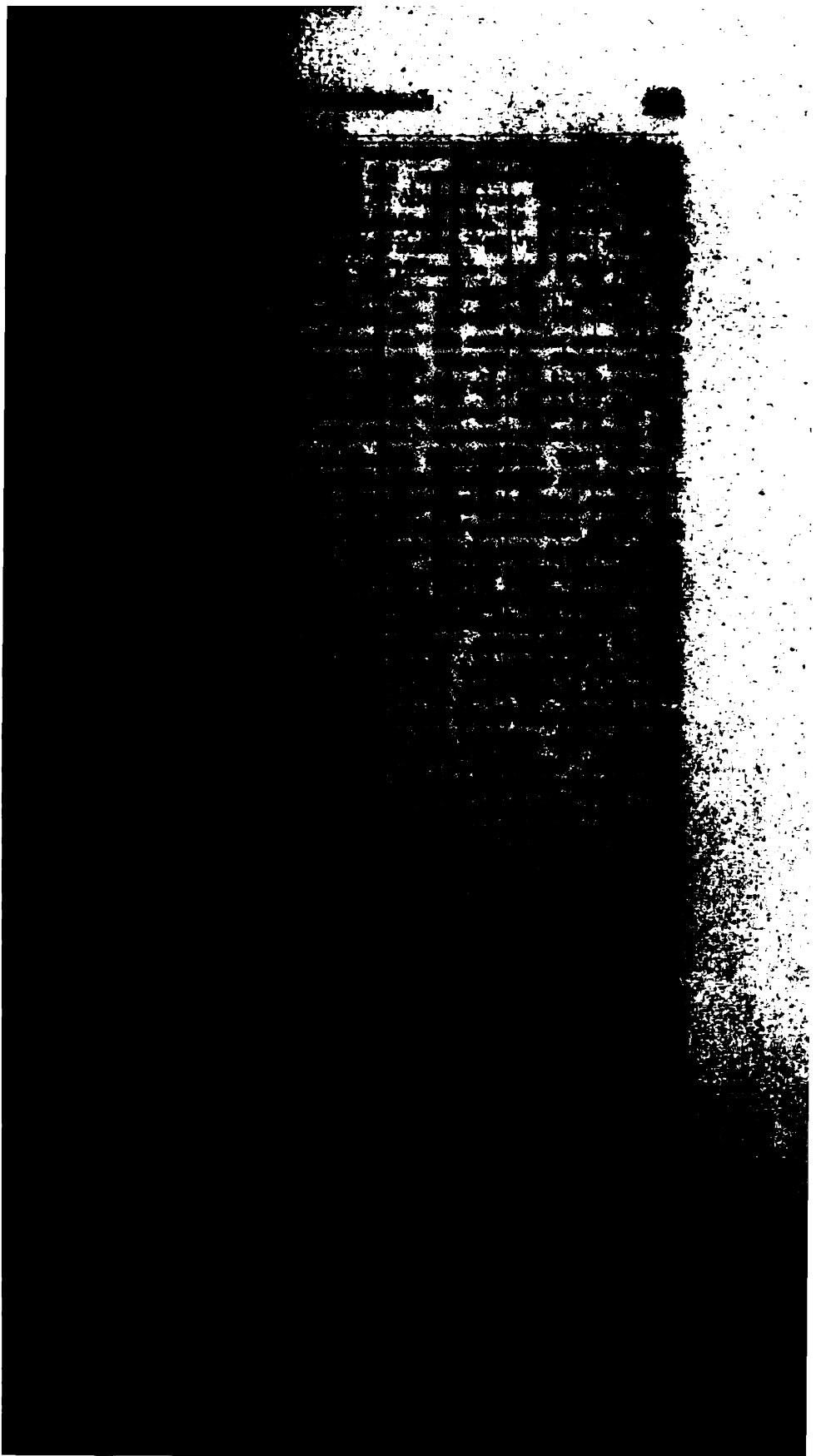


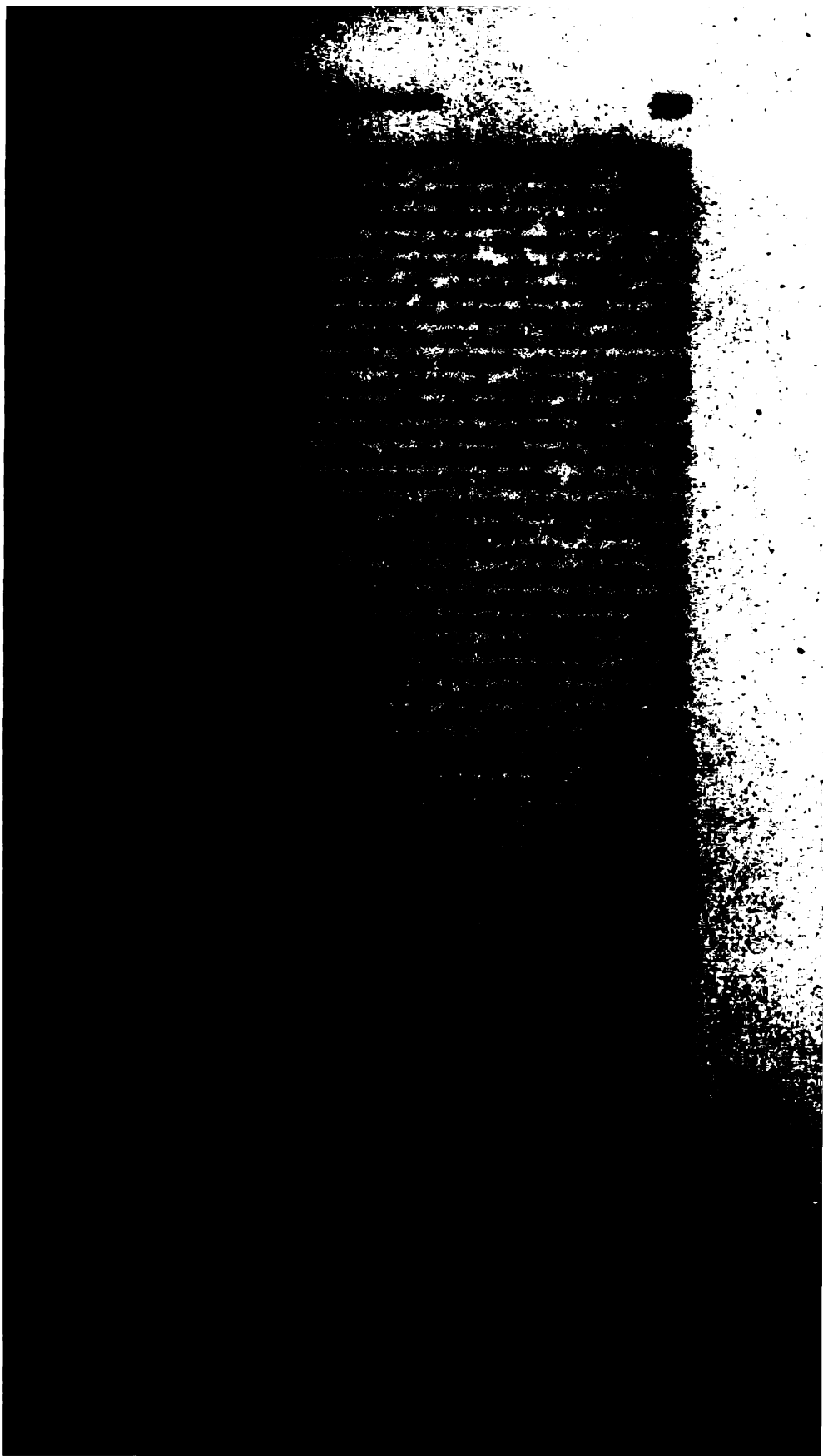
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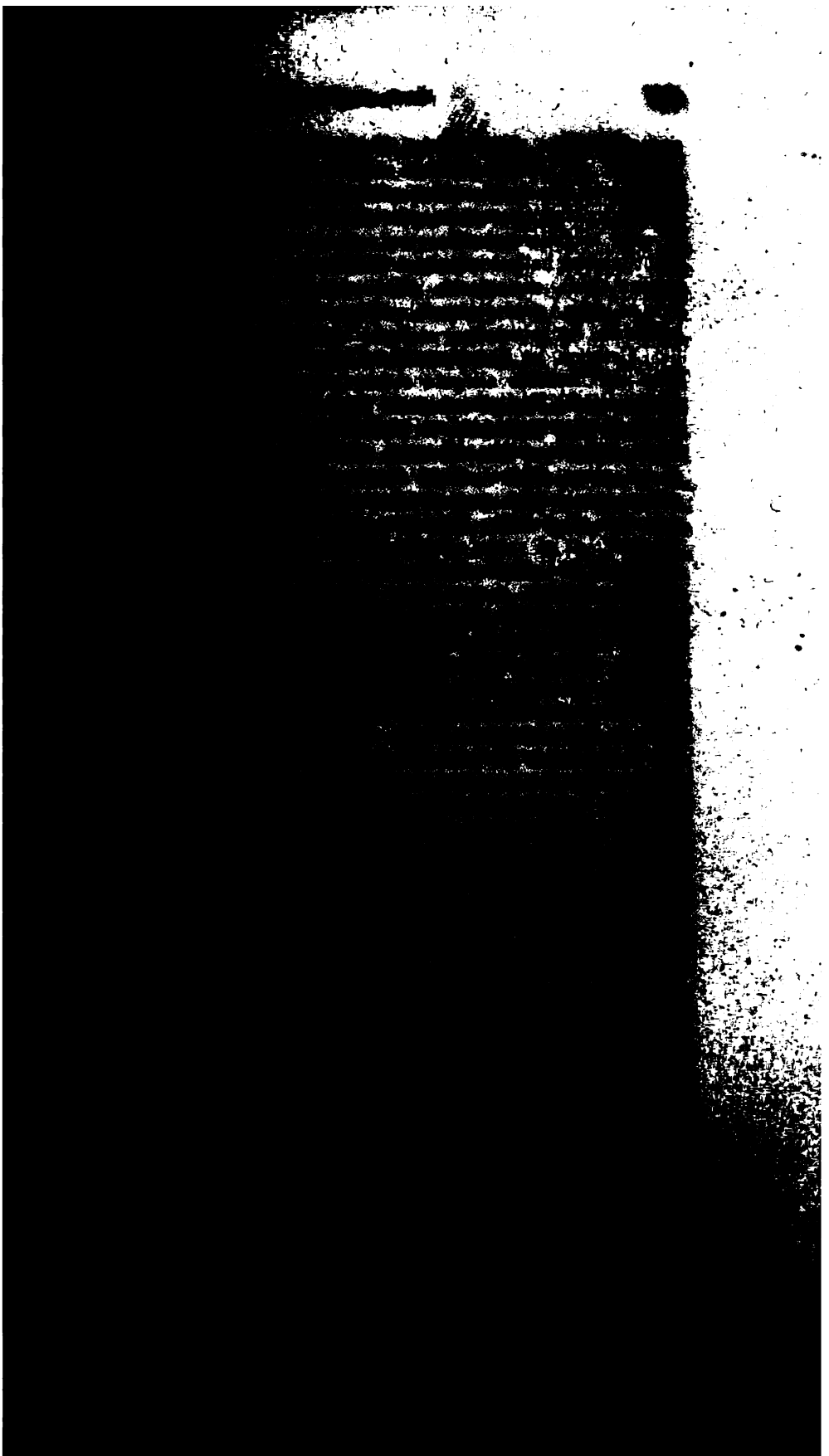




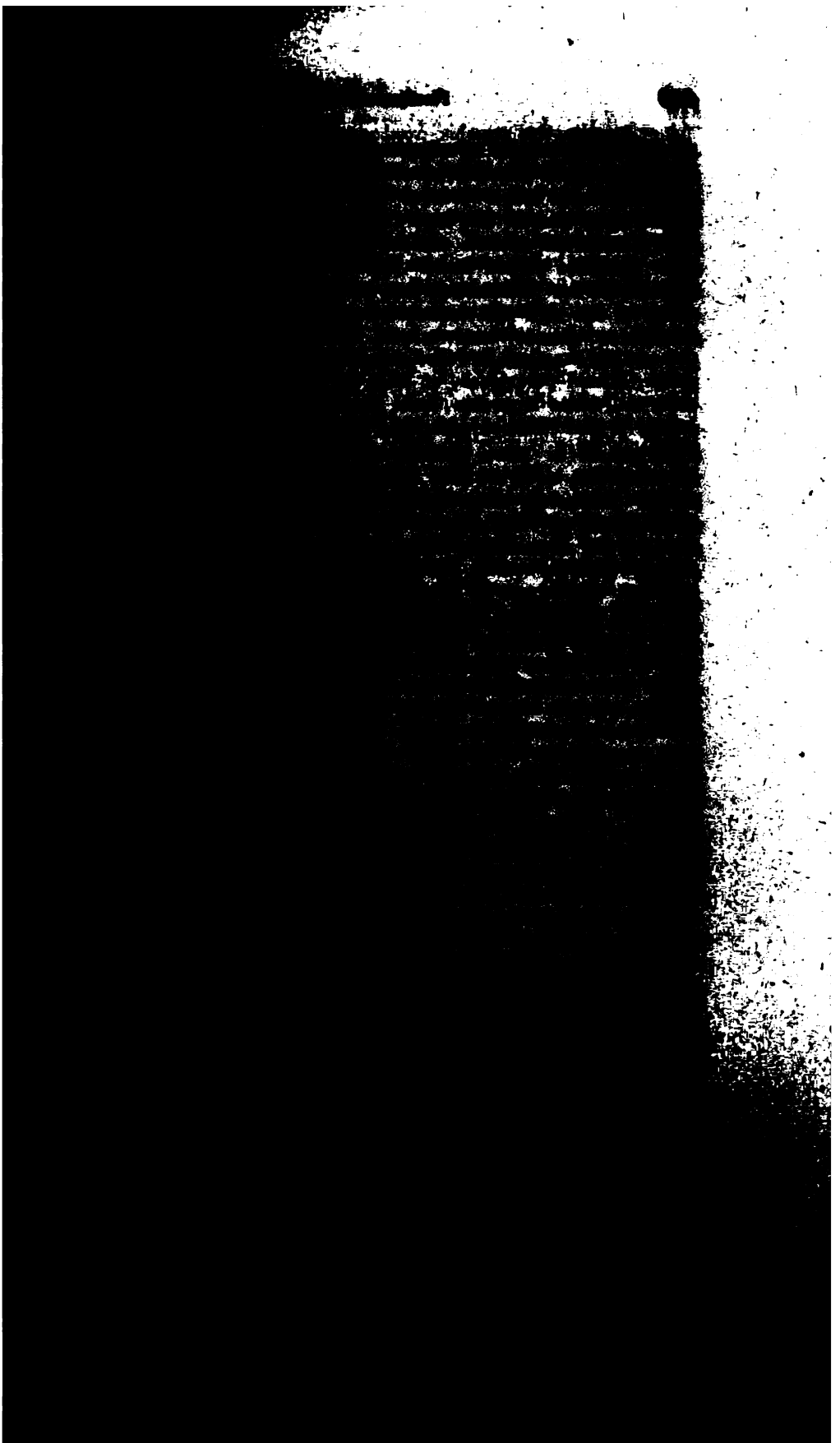




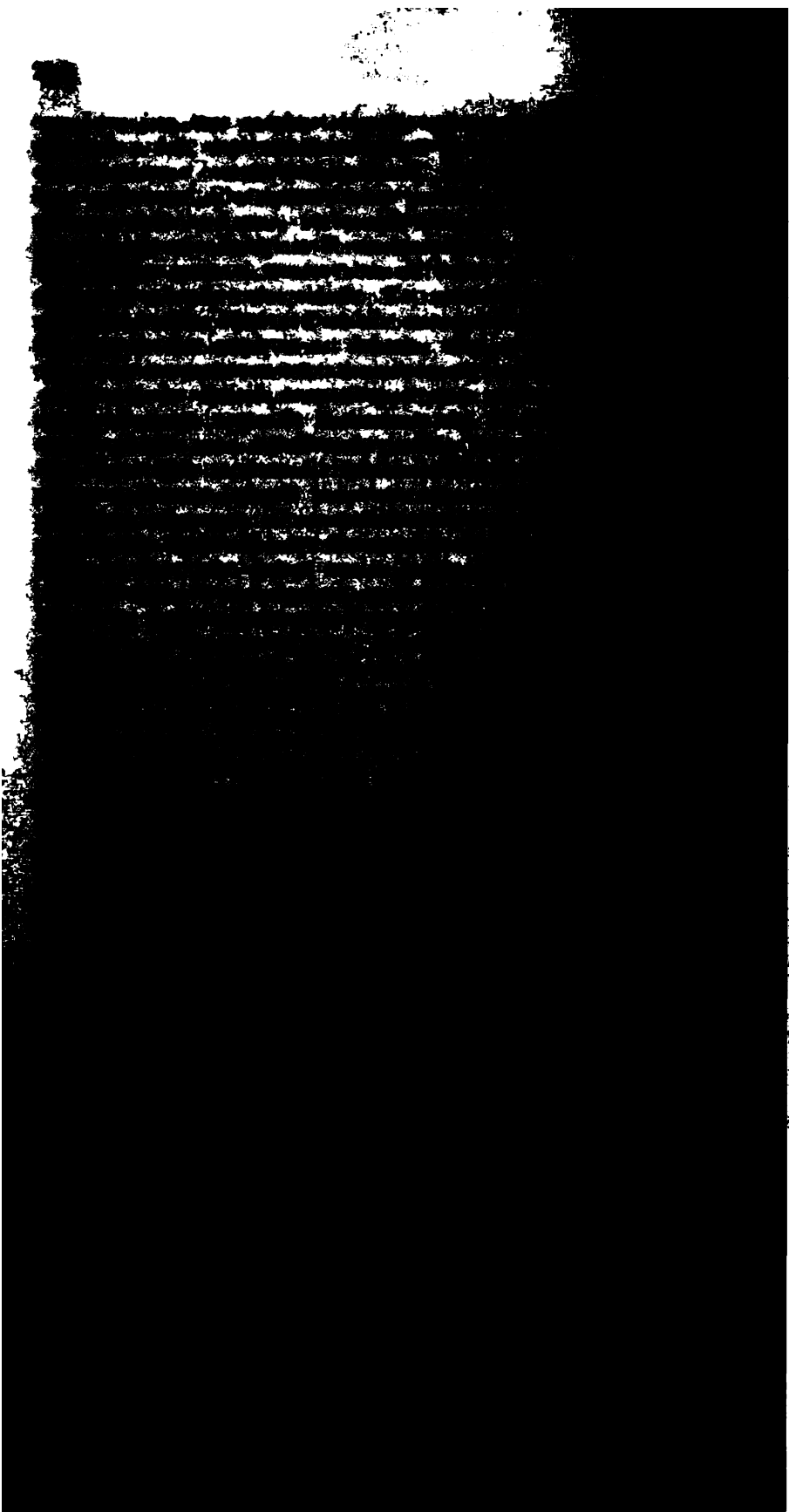
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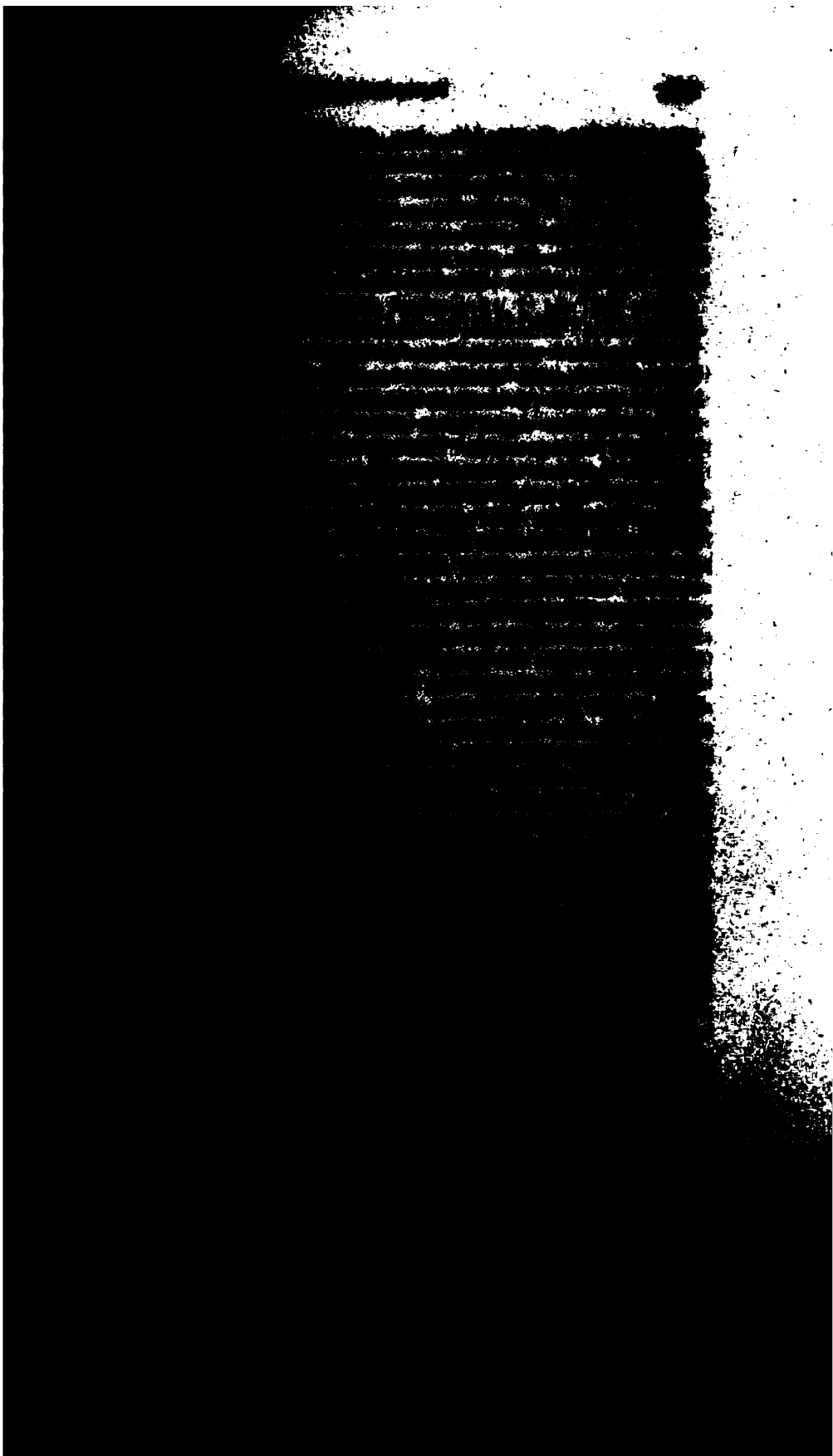


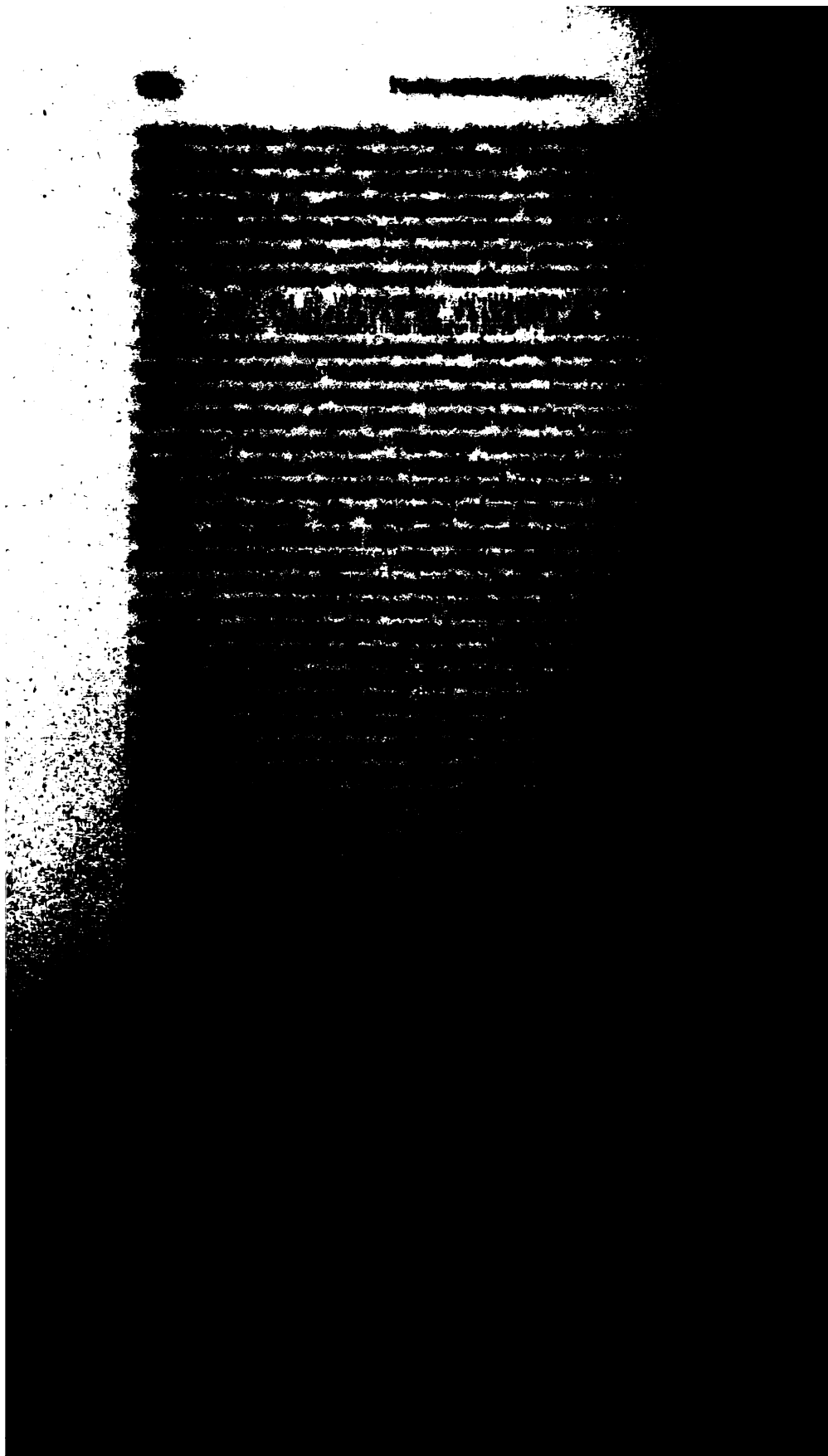
The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country, and the second part with the specific details of the project. The first part is divided into two sections: the first section deals with the general situation in the country, and the second section deals with the specific details of the project. The second part is divided into three sections: the first section deals with the specific details of the project, the second section deals with the specific details of the project, and the third section deals with the specific details of the project.



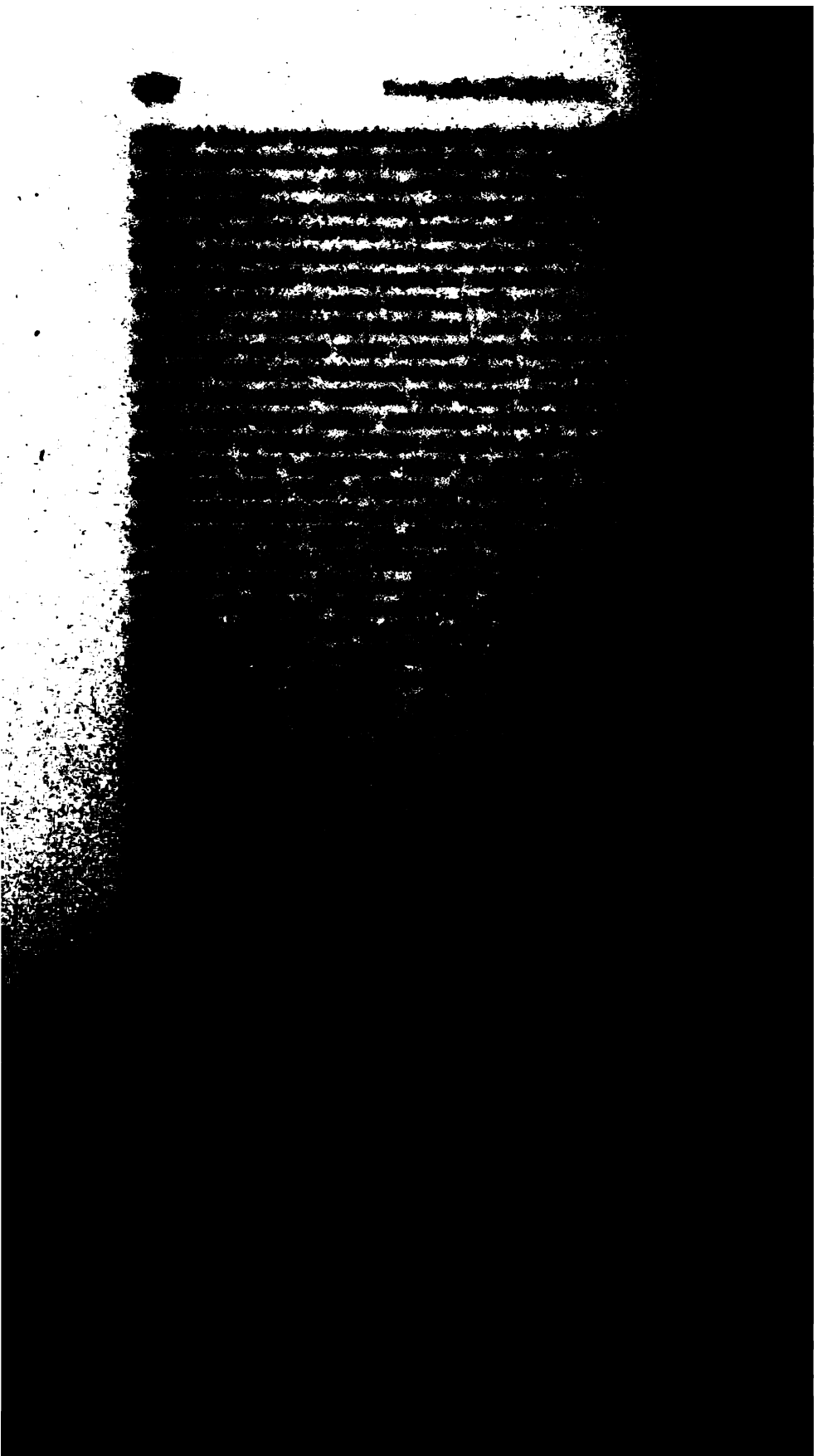
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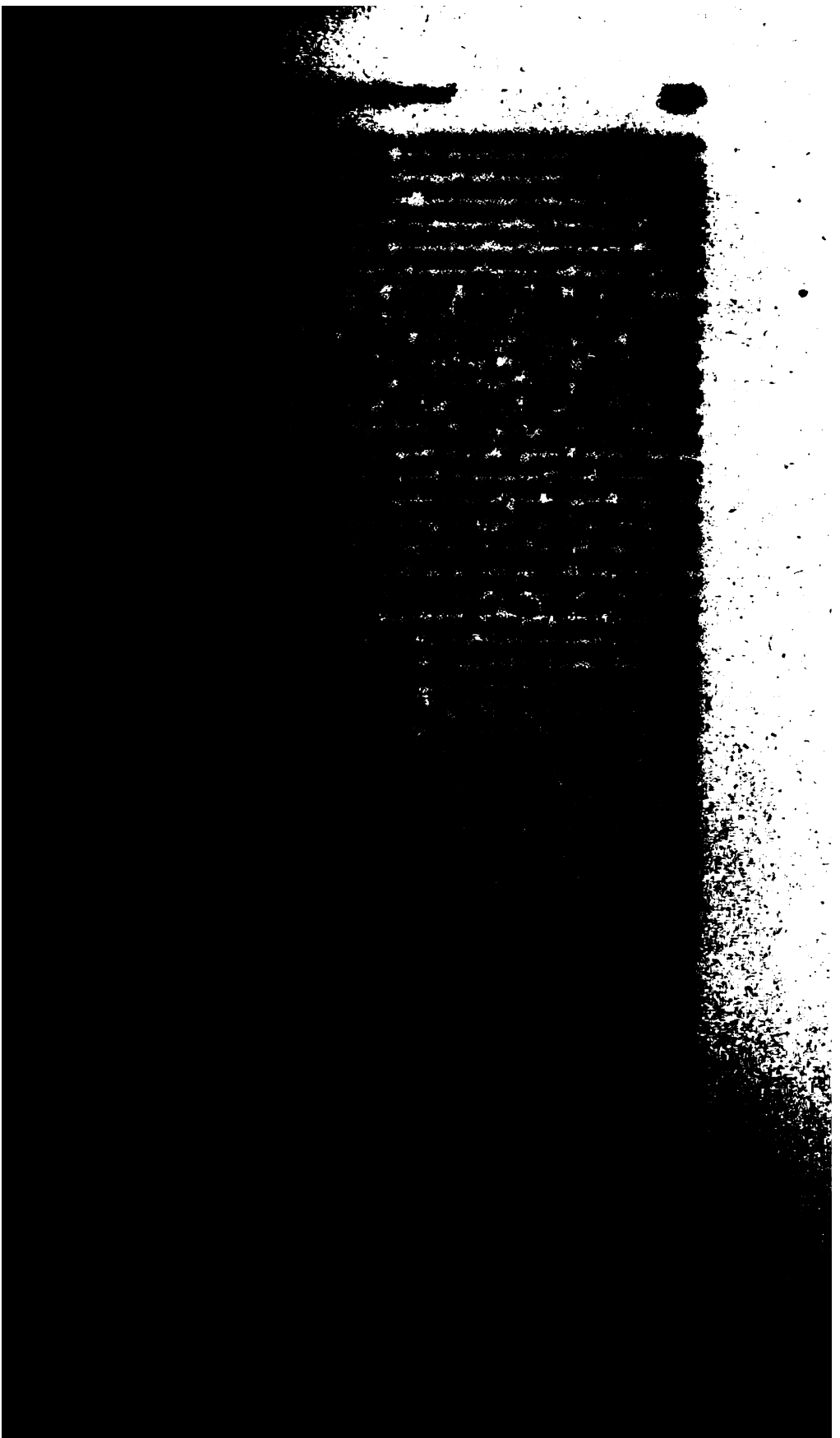
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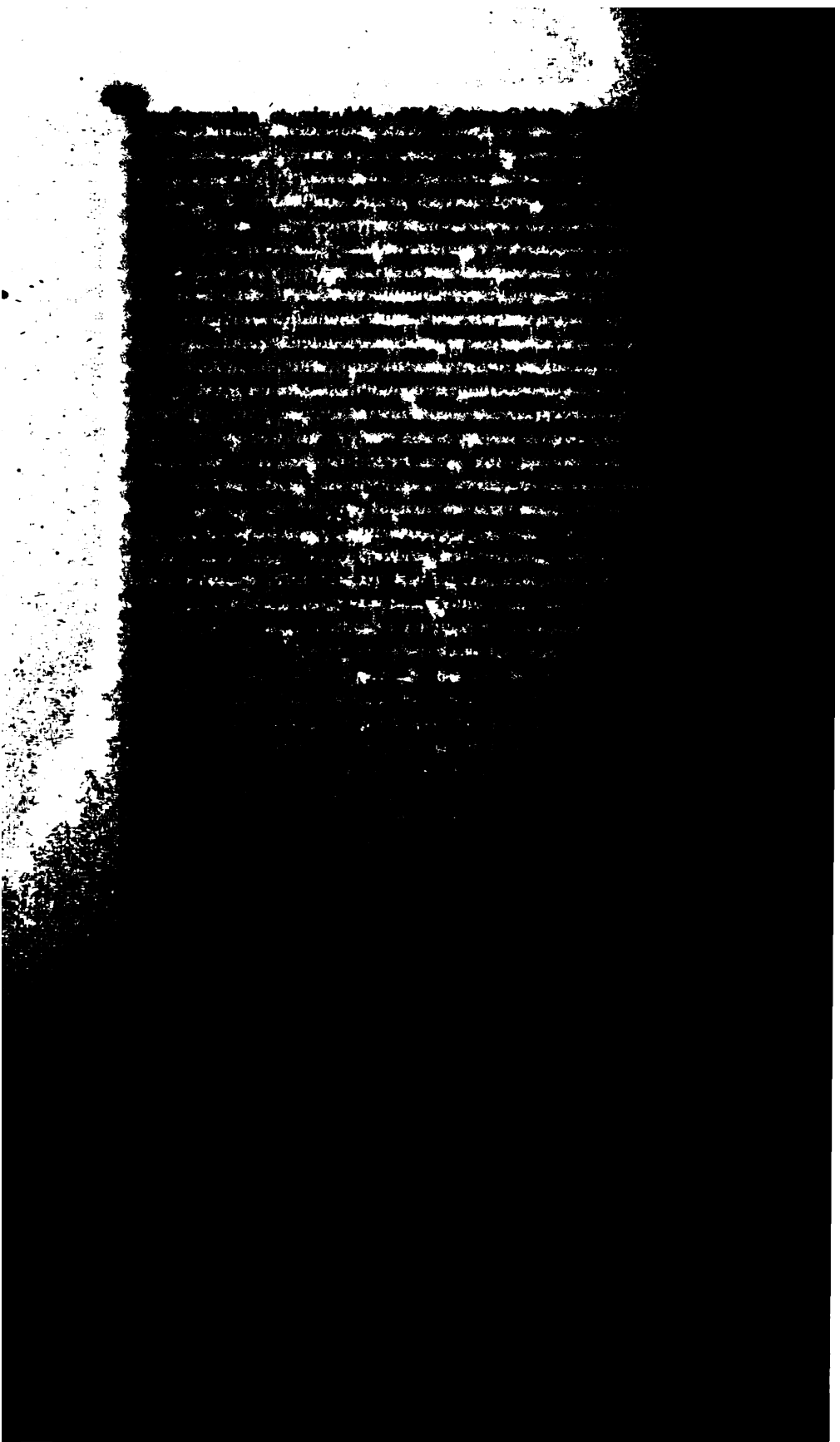


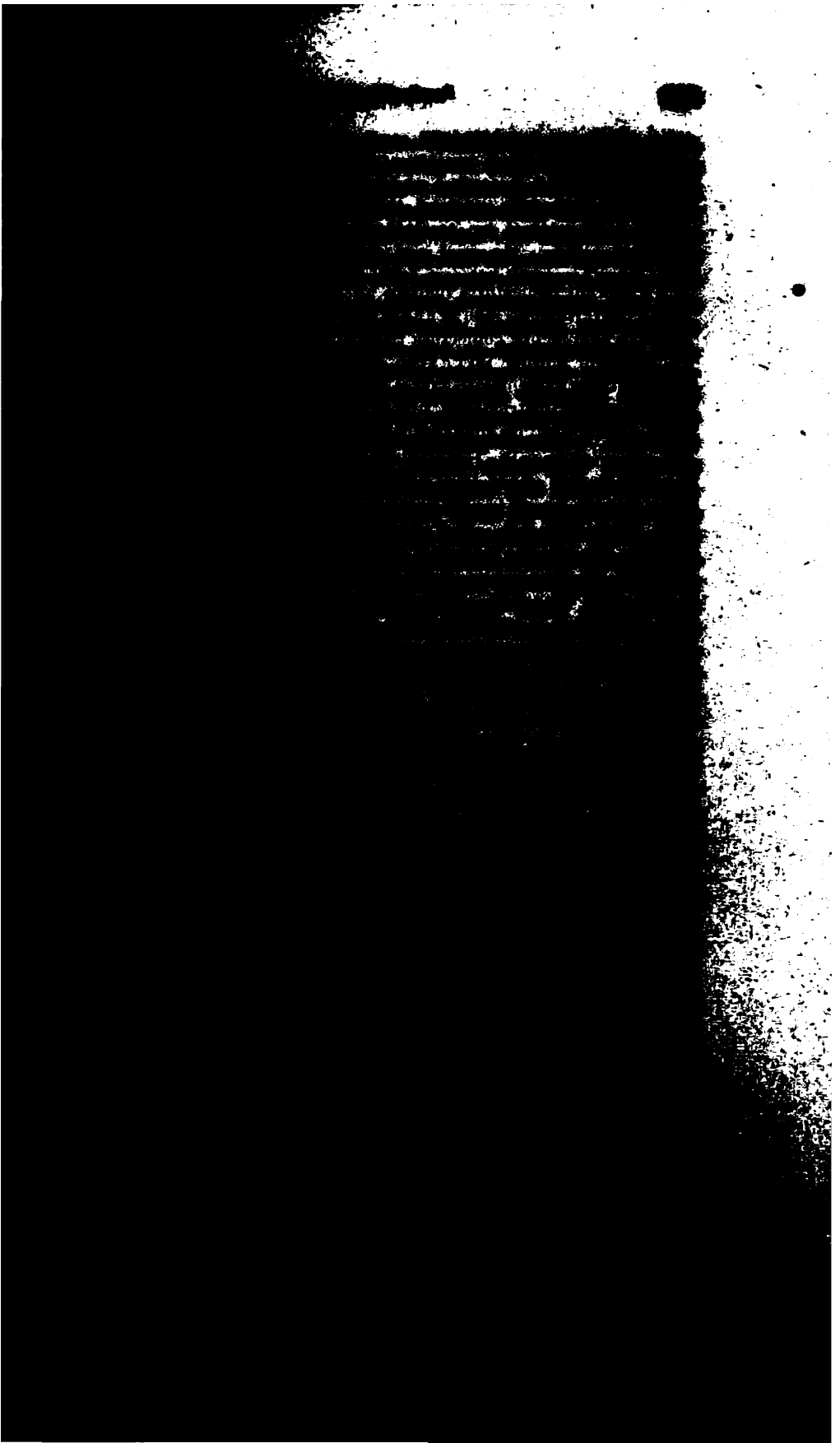












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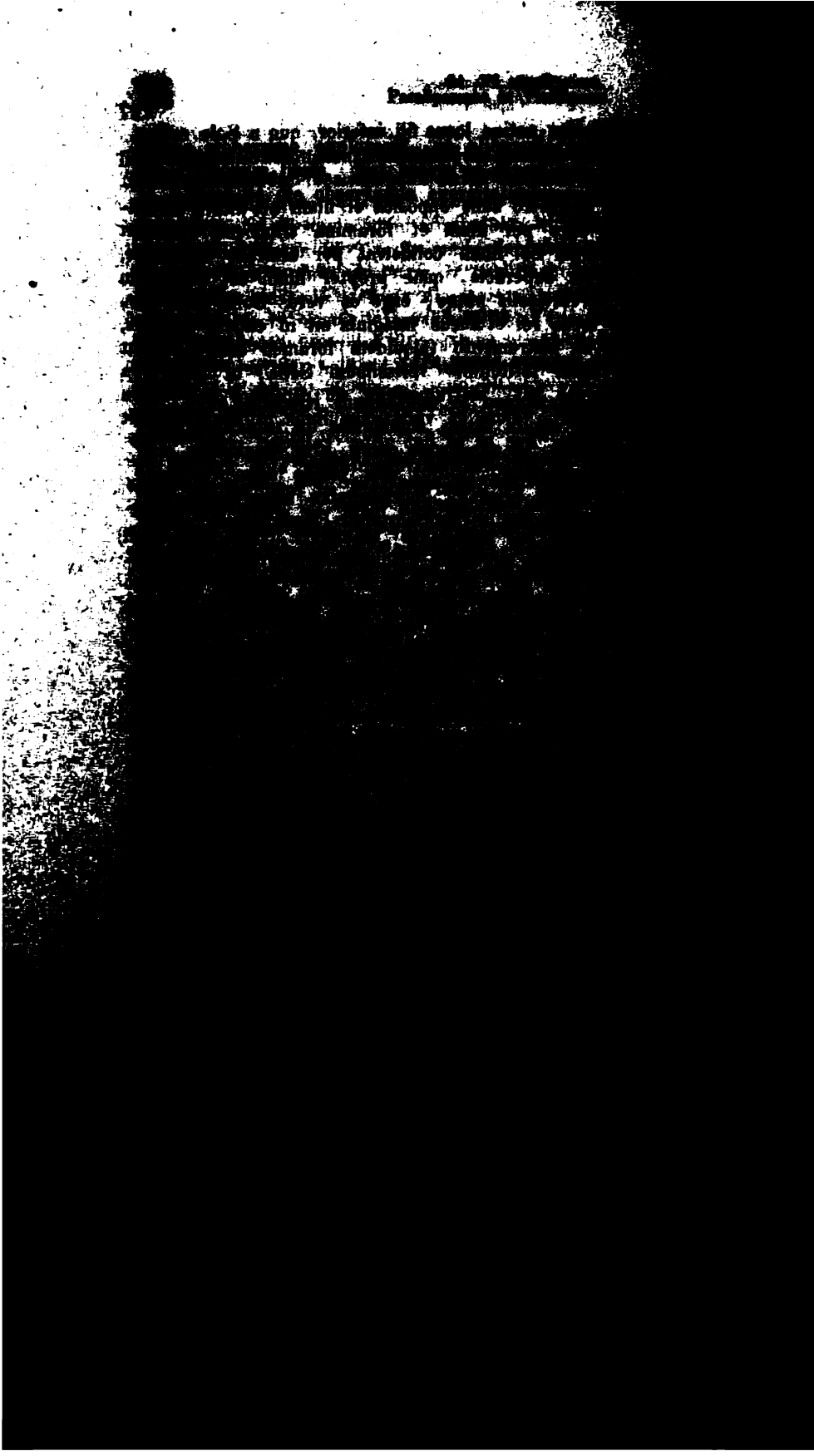
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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of industry.

The American Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The Reconstruction era followed, a period of rebuilding and reform. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the rise of industrialization and the emergence of a new social order.

The 20th century was a time of great change and challenge. The United States emerged as a world superpower, leading the world in the fight against communism during the Cold War. The civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s brought about significant social and political reforms. The Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal were major events that shaped the nation's history.

The United States continues to evolve and change. The challenges of the 21st century, such as globalization, terrorism, and climate change, require a new approach to leadership and governance. The history of the United States is a testament to the resilience and strength of the American people, and it is a story that continues to inspire and guide the nation.

[The following text is almost entirely obscured by a large black redaction block. Only faint, illegible markings are visible through the redaction.]



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the instruments used.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the experiments and discusses the implications of the findings. It compares the experimental results with theoretical predictions and previous studies.

4. The fourth part of the document concludes the study and provides a summary of the key findings. It also discusses the limitations of the study and suggests areas for future research.

5. The fifth part of the document contains a list of references and a list of figures. The references include books, articles, and other sources used in the study.

6. The sixth part of the document contains a list of tables and a list of equations. The tables provide a summary of the data collected during the experiments.

7. The seventh part of the document contains a list of appendices and a list of footnotes. The appendices provide additional information and data related to the study.

8. The eighth part of the document contains a list of acknowledgments and a list of authors. The acknowledgments thank the individuals and organizations that provided support and assistance during the study.

9. The ninth part of the document contains a list of references and a list of figures. The references include books, articles, and other sources used in the study.

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19. The nineteenth part of the document contains a list of appendices and a list of footnotes. The appendices provide additional information and data related to the study.

20. The twentieth part of the document contains a list of acknowledgments and a list of authors. The acknowledgments thank the individuals and organizations that provided support and assistance during the study.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It emphasizes that every detail matters and that consistency is key to success. The author notes that many people fail because they do not pay attention to the small things.

In the second section, the author describes the various challenges that may arise during the process. It is important to remain calm and composed when faced with these difficulties. The text suggests that a positive attitude and a willingness to learn from mistakes are essential for overcoming these obstacles.

The third part of the document provides practical advice on how to organize your work. It recommends creating a clear schedule and sticking to it as much as possible. The author also suggests that regular communication with your team or supervisor can help prevent misunderstandings and ensure that everyone is on the same page.

Finally, the author concludes by reminding the reader that success is not an overnight phenomenon. It requires patience, persistence, and a strong belief in oneself. The text encourages the reader to stay focused on their goals and to never give up, no matter how difficult the journey may seem.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
COUNTY OF _____

Know all men by these presents, that _____ of the County of _____ State of Texas, for and in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, to _____ in hand paid by _____ the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, sell and convey unto the said _____ of the County of _____ State of Texas, all that certain _____

radiatorum fere nulla fit nova refractionis in anteriore crystallini superficie, quamvis crystallini densius sit medium quam aquei. Rursum autem hic araneae et suo humori, crystallino scilicet, ascribo eandem densitatem causa refractionis, ut et infra vitreo et tunicae hyalinae. Descendunt igitur hi unius puncti radii, quantum eorum per foramen uveae fuit admissum, per omnem profunditatem crystallini semper magis magisque coeuntes, quoad pervenerint ad posteriorem crystallini hyperbolicam superficiem. Adeoque si fieri posset, ut horum radiatorum seriem in oculo sectione quis imitaretur, is a summis corneae usque ad ultimas crystallini partes unam eandemque faceret conicam superficiem, cujus quidem amplitudo est foramen uveae illo loco, vertex vero desiturus esset in punctum aliquod post oculum. Jam vero radii hi per conicam posteriorem crystallini superficiem in vitreum egressi, cujus est medium rarius medio crystallini, refringuntur a perpendicularibus in superficiem per puncta refractionum ductis, quare fit ut refracti coeant versus axem; itaque terminantur brevior et obtusior cono, quam fuerat is, quo hactenus pervenerant. Coeunt igitur denique omnes hi radii ab uno puncto visibili in punctum plane unum, quod est ipsissimum centrum et extremitas nervi optici, quo is loco retinae connectitur. Nam ad hanc crystallini densitatem et futuram harum refractionum magnitudinem natura est dimensa spatium humoris vitrei crystallinum inter et retinam.

Atque haec demum est distinctissima visio, cum universa ejusdem puncti lux, quantacunque sparsa est per amplitudinem conici a foramine uveae admissi, duabus refractionibus, altera in cornea, altera in posteriore crystallini superficie, cogitur, et unicum retinae punctum, ipsissimum nempe orificium nervi, facultatem visoriam seu spiritum vehementis, fortissime illustrat, adque id punctum nulli alii ab ullo alio lucente puncto radii allabi possunt, beneficio nigroris et opacitatis uveae, angustiae foraminis, ciliarium processuum, et ceterorum, de quibus paulo post dicitur.

Ceterum quod hactenus nobis fuit propositum visibile, id punctum fuit, non corpus: quare partes non habuit neque distincta dextra a sinistris, supera ab inferis. Neque vere visibile sed elementum, seu magis terminus rei visibilis; uti et ipsa puncti visio hactenus explicata non est accipienda pro consummata visione, sed pro quodam visionis elemento. Nam ut in re visibili sunt multa puncta, ita et multa rei illius visionis quasi elementa. Manetque III. 19. Vitellionis nihilominus: nihil videri, nisi cujus sit aliqua magnitudo proportionabilis. Sit ergo punctum aliud juxta prius et directe oppositum, declinans ab eo ad dextram. Illud igitur punctum corneam ipsam quoque illustrabit et subjectam iridem, ejusque foramen intuebitur ex obliquo. Itaque radii per foraminis circulum intromissi speciem exhibebunt conici scaleni, qui secabit conum rectum prioris puncti in foramine uveae et post sectionem intra uveam concedet in partes sinistras, illustrans partem quidem superficiei crystallini a priori etiam illustratam, partem vero a priori puncto non illustratam, sed sinistriorem; et fit pene idem, quod supra cap. II. demonstravimus in clausa camera fieri. Nam pupilla est fenestrae loco, crystallinus loco oppositae tabulae: nisi quod ob pupillae et crystallini propinquitatem hic nondum facta est plenaria intersectio; quare confusa adhuc omnia. In anteriorem igitur superficiem crystallini conus hic sinister factus incidens refringetur versus conum rectum, obliquus tamen nihilominus crystallinum trajicit, tantoque rectius impingit in superficiem hyperbolicam crystallini, ubi iterum sed parum versus conum priorem direc-

§ 100.1 (a) This section shall apply to all persons who are required to file a statement of economic interests under this chapter.

(b) The following information shall be included in the statement of economic interests:

(1) The name and address of the person filing the statement.

(2) The name and address of the person's spouse or partner.

(3) The name and address of the person's dependent child.

(4) The name and address of the person's parent.

(5) The name and address of the person's grandparent.

(6) The name and address of the person's grandchild.

(7) The name and address of the person's grandparent-in-law.

(8) The name and address of the person's grandchild-in-law.

(9) The name and address of the person's grandparent-in-law-in-law.

(10) The name and address of the person's grandchild-in-law-in-law.

(11) The name and address of the person's grandparent-in-law-in-law-in-law.

(12) The name and address of the person's grandchild-in-law-in-law-in-law.

(13) The name and address of the person's grandparent-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law.

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(21) The name and address of the person's grandparent-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law.

(22) The name and address of the person's grandchild-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law.

(23) The name and address of the person's grandparent-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law.

(24) The name and address of the person's grandchild-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law.

1940
1941

dilueret, quem ad usum procul dubio motum obtinebunt sese inflandi, turg facienda in clara luce et extenuandi in maligna, ut uvea. Et hyperbolic quidem vel ei cognata figura est in posteriori parte crystallini, ut qui in hyperbolam deorsum tendunt ejusdem recti conii radii convergentes ad idem punctum, ii ad idem sed brevius distans punctum colligerentur: quod nunc in alia figura fieri posse infra demonstrabitur. Gibba vero est superficies anterior crystallini, ut quo obliquius foramen uveae objicitur puncto radian hoc devexius haec superficies a cono scaleno secaretur, itaque servaret aequalitas interceptae a cono quantitatis, quantum fieri posset: utque omnibus in cornea (ab eodem certo puncto venientibus) refractis et in idem punctum post refractionem tendentibus perpendiculariter subjiceretur: plani circulaarem seu sphaericam esse statuo hanc anteriorem crystallini superficiem

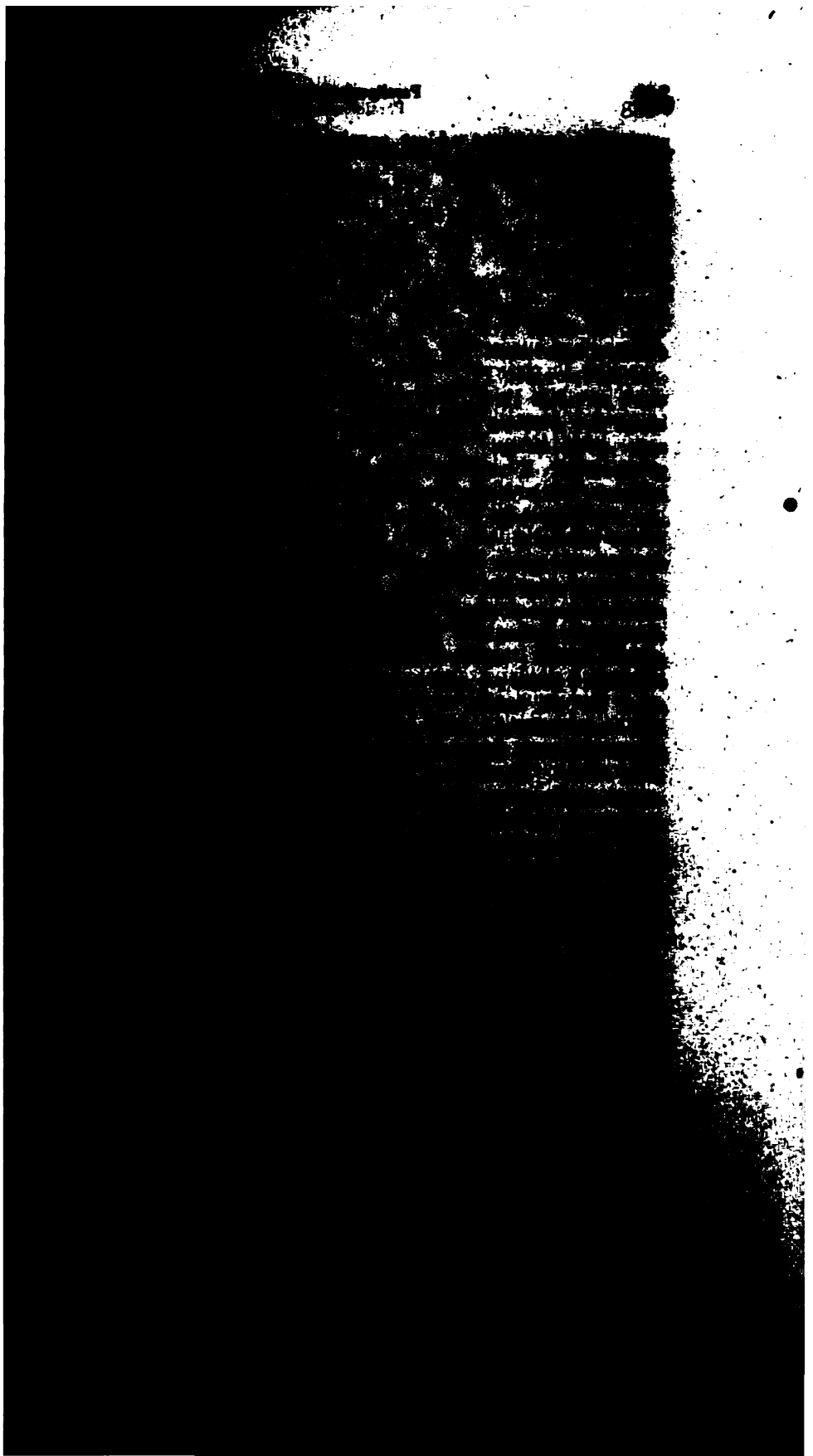
Uvea tota cum ciliaribus processibus adest tantum ad obscuritatem inducendam, ne lux nimia sit molesta. Ad speciem seu picturam formandam nihil confert, neque si conferret, unquam illam absolveret et perficeret, cum foramen nimis sit amplum pro oculi angustia. Imo in tenebris constitutis dilatatur triplo laxius quam in luce Solis, ut in tenebris quidem majorem partem superficiei crystallini detegat, quo plus lucis tam debilis per crystallinum ad idem punctum collectum (quae collectio ad idem punctum a crystallino fit sine ope foraminis) sensum tanto evidentius moveat: in luce vero angustior est, ut plus lucis excludat, ne tam fortis lux sensum laedat. Itaque situs foraminis hujus ibi est, ubi est intersectio radiorum, causa ipsius crystallini existens; quamvis haec intersectio non fiat in puncto, sed in longissimum conum spargatur ob circulaarem crystallini superficiem. Situs igitur foraminis fit basis hujus intersectionum conii. Nam inter hoc foramen et crystallinum nulla est intersectio, et si quid ibi esset visui expositum, videretur eversum et confusum. Intus uvea est aspera, ne levis si esset, repercussum efficeret radii ex crystallini superficie in se repercussi. Tota nigra, etiam qua retinam complectitur, substantiae similitudine. Nutrimentum enim, quo anteriora nigra fieri debuere, per choroidem transitum habet. Nisi forte et retina perspicuitatem habeat haecque nigra illam terminet.

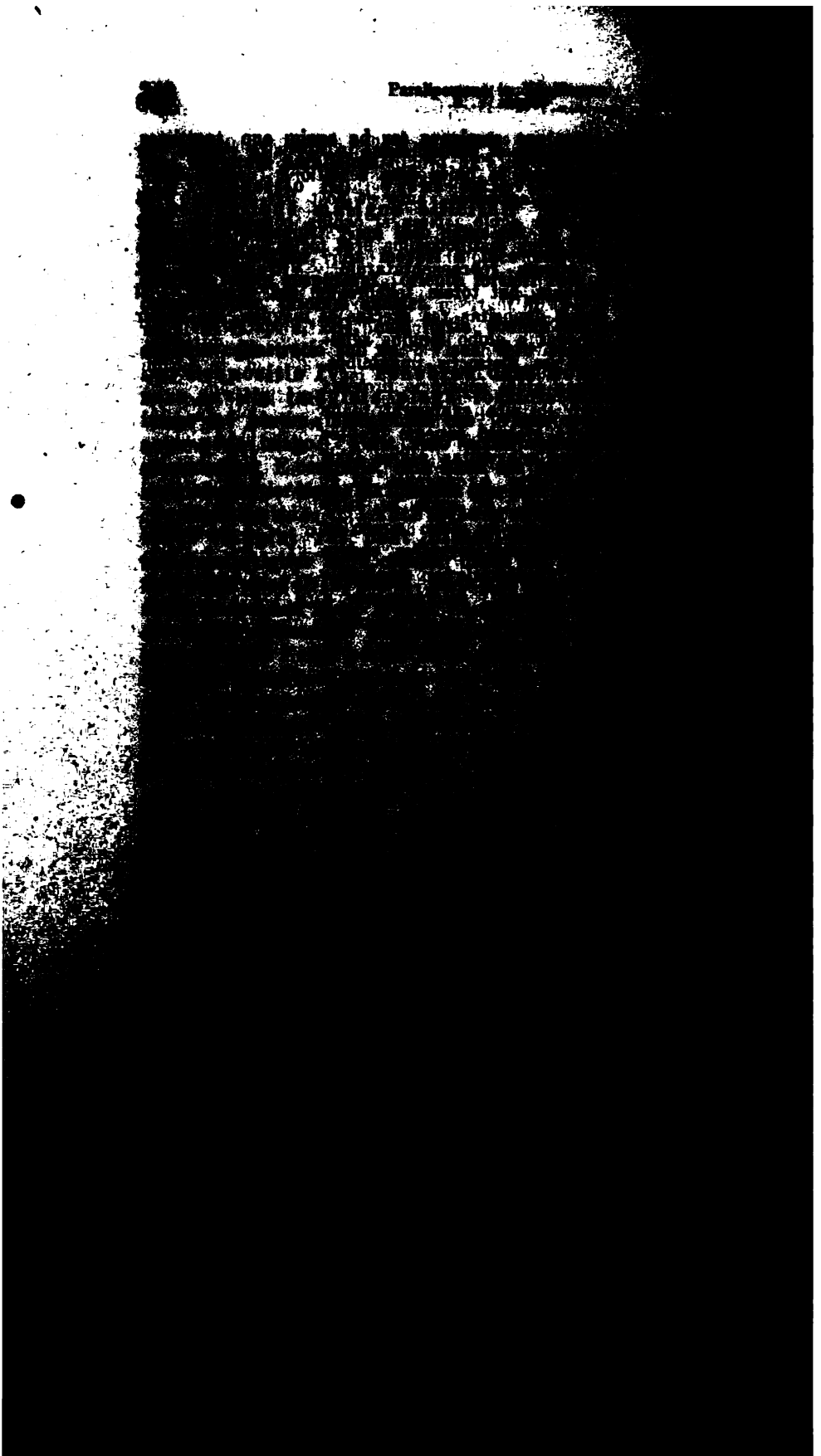
Aquei humoris necessitas fuit ad cameras implendas et refractionem in cornea factam continuandam, ut una esset usque ad crystallinum.

Cornea tunica et ipsa videtur esse portiuncula sphaeroidis, ut qui in anteriorem crystallini superficiem incidunt, perpendiculares ad unum punctum coire possint. Nihil tamen impedit et corneae perfectam esse rotunditatem, ut infra dicitur.

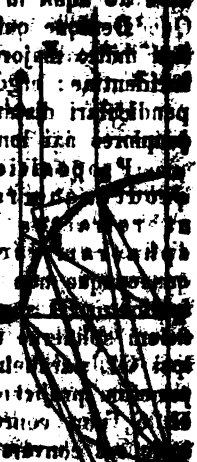
3. Demonstratio eorum, quae circa modum visionis de crystallino dicta sunt.

Quaecunque fere hactenus de crystallino dicta sunt, eorum vulgari passim cernuntur experimenta in pilis crystallinis, inque vitris urinarii limpida aqua repletis. Etenim si quis cum hujusmodi globo crystallino in aqueo contra fenestram vitream stet in conclavi aliquo, adhibeatque album papyrus post globum, semidiametro globi a margine globi remotam, fenestra vitrea cum intextis ex ligno et plumbo canalibus vitrorum limbos obeuntibus clarissime pingitur super papyrus, everso tamen situ. Idem factum res ceterae, si paulo plus obtenebretur locus; adeo ut globo aqueo cameram quam supra descripsimus (cap. II, p. 7) illato et fenestellae opposito, quaecunque per amplitudinem fenestellae seu foraminis possunt





In the year 1887, the following
 persons were admitted to the
 membership of the Society:
 [Illegible names and details follow in a list format, including names like John Smith, Mary Jones, etc., and their respective dates of admission.]



ut omnes radiationes post apperant ab uno puncto
ratio duplicatur, quia per DE & VI dicitur radiatio
sive ab aqua in aërem, sive ab hoc (In aqua) in aërem.

Denique quia refractiones non sunt proportionales
sed multo majores anguli refractionum ad angulos
incidentiae: ergo rursus nova caeca accedit, quae
pendulari distantes propius quam antea sunt, quae
propiores axi longius a sphæra quam antea caecantur.

Propositio XI. Problematis. AD dicitur radiatio
quodcumque radium alicuius puncti in aëre
ut refracta non convergat in punctum in aëre
sphaeram facti. AD dicitur punctum in aëre
quodcumque non possit centrum esse sphaerae
in aëre. AD angulus sphaerae quodcumque
idem sphaerae (Op. IV. N. 6498) sphaerae
ipsi AD parallela. AD est a centro sphaerae
punctum proficere veliam in aëre sphaerae
 AD non concurrat cum AD . AD dicitur
sphaerae conversas quodcumque magis ab aëre

Propositio XII. AD sphaerae sphaerae
non consistit in aëre sphaerae sphaerae
variare in idem punctum sphaerae sphaerae
distingere. Nam Op. IV. N. 6498 sphaerae
et omnes inclinationes sphaerae sphaerae
sphaerae cum inclinationibus sphaerae sphaerae
sphaerae sphaerae sphaerae sphaerae sphaerae
sphaerae sphaerae sphaerae sphaerae sphaerae
refractiones sphaerae sphaerae sphaerae sphaerae
diversam sphaerae sphaerae sphaerae sphaerae

The first part of the document discusses the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It mentions the importance of maintaining the morale of the population and the need for a strong and unified government. The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it difficult to read.

The second part of the document appears to be a list of names or a table of contents, but the text is too dark to discern the specific details. It seems to be organized in a structured manner, possibly listing individuals or organizations.

The third part of the document contains several paragraphs of text, which are also largely illegible due to the poor quality of the scan. The text appears to be a continuation of the discussion on national affairs and the war effort.

The fourth part of the document is a long, dense block of text that is almost entirely unreadable. It appears to be a detailed report or a series of instructions, but the content is lost to the noise of the scanning process.

The fifth part of the document contains a few more lines of text, which are also obscured. It seems to be a concluding section or a summary of the main points discussed in the document.

The final part of the document is a short, illegible section that may contain a signature or a date. The text is too dark to identify any specific words or phrases.

In aqueo globo determinare

radiationes et

in G. radiatio

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parallelogram distantia videbitur erecta et erecta simul
ultima intersectione: sin propter erecta latum apparet

4. At si excessum complexum parallelogram
medium erectum et partem circulare apparebit.

5. Denique oculo et re eis terminis interfectionum
loram, hanc radiationum oculi, re erecta et hanc

Propositio XVIII. Sic habentibus super
praemiata, medise partes rei majores apparet

proportionis, et curvas. Et enim radiationalis
oblique incidunt, angulo magno comprehensas, hanc

igitur in medio per multam partem incidit reflectit
exiguam partem superficiem.

Et quo plus comprehensas
lineas divergantur, hoc quo plus de re vna comprehensas

superficiem ista illa partem et illa. Curvas ista illa
superficiem, quae curvas et hanc videntur. A radiationalis

Definitio. Cum hanc in integrum hanc
rerum vere in papyri existentes non hanc partem

Propositio XIX. Datus est quadratus
squam. Debeo jam quadruplex hanc hanc

hoc nota et dictis debet hanc hanc hanc hanc
globi et unarium sunt hanc hanc hanc hanc

distantiam pagatur super papyri hanc hanc hanc hanc

hanc compertum est hanc hanc hanc hanc hanc hanc
papyri hanc hanc hanc, hanc hanc hanc hanc hanc hanc

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Quod autem id fit non in e termino citissimas
 citissimam intersectionem e efficiant a, b, r, q, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z,
 quia in magna refractione: locum vero sectionis
 etiam radii (eiusdem lucentis per globum puncti
 collecti tamen et clari, itaque collectos ad sectionem
 coni venientes at aliis punctis rei lucentis sunt
 et partem loci alter alterius occupant, partemque

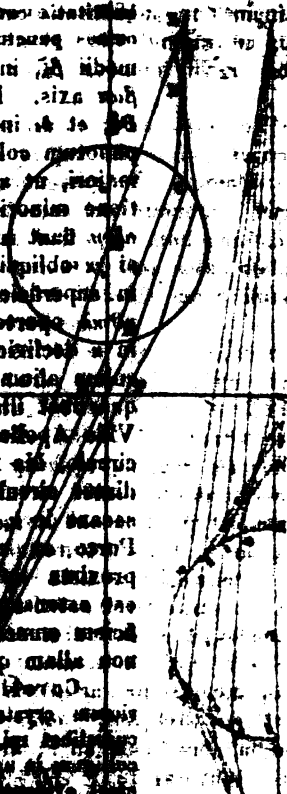
Contra in intersectione postrema v, u, t, s, r, q, p, o, n, m, l, k, j, i, h, g, f, e, d, c, b, a, puncto, proxime circumstantes perpendiculariter
 unum punctum per 15. praesentiam, et quia ead. aliam
 nullam aliam regionem occupant: ut ita dicitur
 distincte pingantur. Solummodo radii alii
 torum allabuntur, sed iam intersecti et
 terminaretur; essent igitur eadem hanc partem
 coni: qui, si qua est in hac pictura, et
 eversa est non ab transitu terminali
 ante vitram, sed quia punctum quod
 sphaeram radians, esse fortissimè
 eorum qe in centro sphaerae
 Haec est genuina causa inversionis
 quando ea non tegitur aliqua solida

Propositiio XXX. Propositiio XXXI. Propositiio XXXII. Propositiio XXXIII. Propositiio XXXIV. Propositiio XXXV. Propositiio XXXVI. Propositiio XXXVII. Propositiio XXXVIII. Propositiio XXXIX. Propositiio XL. Propositiio XLI. Propositiio XLII. Propositiio XLIII. Propositiio XLIV. Propositiio XLV. Propositiio XLVI. Propositiio XLVII. Propositiio XLVIII. Propositiio XLIX. Propositiio L. Propositiio LI. Propositiio LII. Propositiio LIII. Propositiio LIV. Propositiio LV. Propositiio LVI. Propositiio LVII. Propositiio LVIII. Propositiio LIX. Propositiio LX. Propositiio LXI. Propositiio LXII. Propositiio LXIII. Propositiio LXIV. Propositiio LXV. Propositiio LXVI. Propositiio LXVII. Propositiio LXVIII. Propositiio LXIX. Propositiio LXX. Propositiio LXXI. Propositiio LXXII. Propositiio LXXIII. Propositiio LXXIV. Propositiio LXXV. Propositiio LXXVI. Propositiio LXXVII. Propositiio LXXVIII. Propositiio LXXIX. Propositiio LXXX. Propositiio LXXXI. Propositiio LXXXII. Propositiio LXXXIII. Propositiio LXXXIV. Propositiio LXXXV. Propositiio LXXXVI. Propositiio LXXXVII. Propositiio LXXXVIII. Propositiio LXXXIX. Propositiio LXXXX. Propositiio LXXXXI. Propositiio LXXXXII. Propositiio LXXXXIII. Propositiio LXXXXIV. Propositiio LXXXXV. Propositiio LXXXXVI. Propositiio LXXXXVII. Propositiio LXXXXVIII. Propositiio LXXXXIX. Propositiio LXXXXX.

The first part of the report is a general description of the project. It is a study of the effect of the temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide. The reaction is exothermic and the rate of reaction increases with increasing temperature. The rate of reaction is measured by the volume of oxygen gas evolved over a fixed period of time. The results of the experiment are shown in the following table:

Temperature (°C)	Volume of Oxygen (ml)
10	10
20	20
30	40
40	80
50	160

The results show that the rate of reaction increases with increasing temperature. This is because the molecules have more energy and are more likely to collide with sufficient energy to overcome the activation energy barrier. The rate of reaction is also affected by the concentration of the reactants. The rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide.



The rate of reaction is also affected by the presence of a catalyst. Potassium iodide acts as a catalyst for the reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide. The rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of potassium iodide. The results of the experiment are shown in the following table:

Concentration of Potassium Iodide (M)	Volume of Oxygen (ml)
0.01	10
0.02	20
0.04	40
0.08	80
0.16	160

The results show that the rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of potassium iodide. This is because the catalyst provides an alternative reaction pathway with a lower activation energy. The rate of reaction is also affected by the concentration of hydrogen peroxide. The rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of hydrogen peroxide.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is still in a state of depression, and that the government is struggling to meet its obligations. The report also mentions the need for further reforms and the importance of maintaining stability.

In the second part, the author discusses the social conditions. It is pointed out that the majority of the population is still living in poverty, and that there is a need for social reforms. The report also mentions the importance of education and the role of the state in providing social services.

The third part of the report deals with the political situation. It is noted that the government is still struggling to maintain its authority, and that there is a need for further reforms. The report also mentions the importance of maintaining stability and the role of the state in providing social services.

In the fourth part, the author discusses the economic situation. It is pointed out that the economy is still in a state of depression, and that there is a need for further reforms. The report also mentions the importance of maintaining stability and the role of the state in providing social services.

The fifth part of the report deals with the social conditions. It is noted that the majority of the population is still living in poverty, and that there is a need for social reforms. The report also mentions the importance of education and the role of the state in providing social services.

The final part of the report deals with the political situation. It is noted that the government is still struggling to maintain its authority, and that there is a need for further reforms. The report also mentions the importance of maintaining stability and the role of the state in providing social services.

hinc sequitur, quod

est, ut in corpore

in se non sit

in se non sit

Tertium dicitur, quod
in se non sit

in se non sit, quod non attributum neque ab essentialibus
existens, quod prohibet, quin seorsim id subsistat, sicut
sicutam partibus de. Et infra: Probabile est, quod
multis in partibus terram habere, in multis locis, sicut
sed ratione disponens. Nam neque oculis, levitate
cor sua gravitate in pectus delapsus vestigium
modo erat conducibilis. Et quae pulcherrima

Quod autem certam materiam
aequiparans eam residuo materiae, quae
sed in se non sit, quod non attributum
personam concernens, ut eam, vel
loam tantum receperit corporis
est, ut vel hoc tam ante

one v i potuerit
diffundens, non sicut materiam

diffundens, non sicut materiam
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...Reinholdi...
...circuli...
...quod...
...circum...

...ex phasce quantitate...

...Reinholdi rursus...
...Sole...

...conjectio...

...Ptolemaei...

...adjectis...

...latet...

...orbis...

...in oppositioni...

...dividitur...

...noti...

...quolibet...

...Sole...

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regum: diam apparentis circumferentiam: medietatem: et
 tibus: est: ratio: supra: vate: (num: 5.) reflectentur: et
 corpus: spectatur: in: duodecim: partes: aequales: dividitur:
 partem: videri: a: partibus: anguli: medietate: majorem: et
 ergo: in: angulis: illustrationis: seu: lux: ipse: in: diametrum:
 partes: tantandem: igitur: lucis: respondebit: huiusmodi:
 magna: quantum: intermediis: angustis: quare: si: illi: aliter:
 nitibus: et: obliquius: incidet: Denique: eam: facies: et: hanc:
 omnem: partem: medietate: occupet: medium: itaque: clausus: totus: et
 (III) Ego: vere: nihil: his: intus: rationibus: nisi: oculis: et
 observatis: attinet: illa: sic: totam: Lunam: occupat: et: hanc:
 praesentia: concedatur: oppositio: sine: tenebris: et: vane: quod:
 diametrum: in: oppositionibus: vera: non: totum: partem:
 observat: cohaeret: parvam: ab: illa: distat: illa: vane:
 extremitatibus: Lunae: spargitur: et: vane: quod: et: hanc:
 in: oppositionibus: quidem: nisi: quidem: et: hanc:
 majora: superficiem: distribuit: Confirmat: hanc:
 Lunam: enim: Lunae: plenas: in: obscuram: et: hanc:
 quae: supra: capite: secundo: describit: (hanc: et: hanc:
 representat: eam: medietate: propter: intus: et: hanc:
 intus: Luna: in: medio: clausus: et: hanc:
 in: eam: directam: clausus: et: hanc:
 marginem: iam: ex: altitudine: et: hanc:
 coeli: colore.

At: Luna: iam: decessit: et: hanc:
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 quae: supra: capite: secundo: describit: (hanc: et: hanc:
 representat: eam: medietate: propter: intus: et: hanc:
 intus: Luna: in: medio: clausus: et: hanc:
 in: eam: directam: clausus: et: hanc:
 marginem: iam: ex: altitudine: et: hanc:
 coeli: colore.

...quod si una proportio sit major parte lucidæ ad partem



...maximæ. **PROB.** puncta **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E** sunt in

...circulo per centrum **O** ad proportionem

...et lucidæ partis, quæ **AO** ad **OB** est

...minor ex eodem centro **O** ut patet

...**ICED**, **ICED**, **ICED**. **Q**uæ ergo

...partio major erit, ut patet, quæ

...Hanc quidem ad speciem contra bisectionem

...habita: **AB** respectu **BC** plane est insensibilis

...proportio insensibiliter alia. Sed ut proportio

...potest a proportione æqualitatis, altera enim

...denotat. Quæ tunc contemni potest. **I**tem hoc

...has suscipiens liberatos cæcæ

...Superstitionum est his agricolarum regulæ

...num habitudine; quæ semper in

...consecuta. **I**tem quæ distinguatur

...quæ ad hanc

...quæ ad hanc

...quæ ad hanc

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...quæ ad hanc

...magis in imagine convellitur, aliis causis generali-
 bus, quibus opus esse putabit, aliunde, tamen
 ...totam conspicuum in Luna nascitur
 ...illuminationis, qui ideo totus cernitur, quod
 ...diametro Solis. Hæc ratio p[ro]bat
 ...in margine, sed in toto orbis
 ...et in quadraturis novissimis,
 ...post Lunam latet.

...causam hujus lucis Veneri
 ...illustrare. At semper Luna cres-
 ...semper est ad illud latas directam.
 ...Quare etsi fortasse con-
 ...illustrandum fortius, at ad Lunam
 ...lucis, radius Veneris non perfrigit,
 ...non nego, sed aliquando, ut non
 ...in oppositis sideribus fieri

...propter meo primus, quod etiam
 ...ante 12 annos docuit, et anno
 ...21, 22, 23 publice explicavit.

...tradenda doctrina. Sic ille
 ...dixit, quod per totum orbem
 ...distant lucis, quæ vel reful-
 ...clara die, implet, vel magis

...accidit, rursus
 ...etiam
 ...etiam
 ...etiam

...etiam
 ...etiam
 ...etiam
 ...etiam

...etiam
 ...etiam
 ...etiam
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...etiam
 ...etiam
 ...etiam
 ...etiam

Anno 1598. 21. 31. Julii mane Gratiis vidit Luna
 riasine, ut spes esset et postridie visum inter
 occupabant. Erat Sol circi 7° Q.

Anno 1603. 25. Aug. vel 4. Sept. Sole in
 tamen defecta in limitem austrinum visa.

Anno 1603. 4. 14. Martii vespere Lunam
 necesse videretur videri et pridie potuisse, nisi
 nubilum. Fuit Sol hora 6. in 23° 49' X. Luna
 Solem et visum locum Lunae in circulo magno 20

At Venerem Tycho Brahe Anno 1587. cum
 diem in boream excurrisset, vidit die 21. Febr.
 et 24. Febr. mane ante Solem ortum, cum capere
 Solem esset. Nec inerte ad Lunam et Venerem

pora accommodari posset IV. 14. Vitellionis
 orbes profundior aër obiectus caerulea et
 tegulo. Ita Lunae et Veneri in partem
 aethera substantia obicitur quod radii
 tips carnuntur quam superiora corpora radii
 demissa. Est enim et aetheri sua materia

Veneri tam parva sit et tamen prope Solem
 et de Lunae est longi cornu. Nec in
 orbem interdum Solem habet.

ante auctorem Caroli V. cum
 diei et horae periculum concernit.

quod auctorem Caroli V. cum
 diei et horae periculum concernit.

quod auctorem Caroli V. cum
 diei et horae periculum concernit.

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 diei et horae periculum concernit.

quod auctorem Caroli V. cum
 diei et horae periculum concernit.

existeret. Quod vere Gemma addit horam, nante, etiam
 ex Ephemeridibus Stadii scribere quam ex observatione
 enim hujus eclipses non longe ab hora post mediam
 apparere potuit, calculo Tyehonis ex certissima experientia
 Memini cum in Württembergia puer admodum
 vocaret ad contemplationem eclipses, noctis horis
 rationanda undique apparuit. Circumstantiæ
 potuisse quam quæ 31. Januarii anni 1580 vix
 horem Martinus in Isagoge panis minorum
 leandiametrorum: propterea brevissime totam
 cum Illa Frödoardi.

Anno 1588. diei 3. Martii mane in observatio
 C maxime ad horam 2. 58' invento annotatum
 esse lucidorem, propterea appositæ sunt ista verba
 At id aliquot minutis sequebatur, ut ex initio
 patet. Hic in una eademque eclipsi Luna rubra
 Lunæ proprium lumen esse consuerunt, altera
 inquit. Cumque nondum ad medium umbræ
 tibi ostendi, latiores esse radios Solis in
 occidentalem quam circa orientalem umbræ

Similem eclipsim Lunæ vidi Gratii anno 1588
 diei 3. et 10. Februarii, qua de supra
 Luna jam immergeretur umbræ, restant
 radii tamen, non longe tota cornebat, sed
 Luna e regione lucis ad Sole in
 Luna tunc ino etiam penitenti, et
 in in umbræ candidiorum pariter
 consuevit in crescit radiis, et
 Luna tunc consuevit in crescit radiis, et

optimum, quod de anni magnitudine quodammodo distantia plane necessaria.

Dionysius Halicarnassensis lib. II. Aiant, inquit, tunc Solam deficiente et tenebras omnimodas plenasque tenebras etiam decessit eundem factum. Fabula videtur potius esse calennis Protericus, quamvis non plane certitudinem certitudine annum plane eundem interstitium antea aetate Romuli 55 annorum indicat, quibus datae magnitudinis. Nam, etsi prior eclipsis praedicta digitorum facile tamen fieri potest, ut calculus emendatus, siquidem alteram totalem prodit.

Herodotus libro I de bello Lydos inter se et Persas concerta accidit durante conflictu, ut ex die repetita non mutatae tales effectus. Iustus praedixit, quod tunc annus quo et mutatio facta. Sicut et. Cuius notum hunc non factum erat quippe Imperialis astrorumque quodam alia fuisse, Ethicus non confirmat, qui fuisse alia praedicta apud Graecos hanc doctrinam scribit, multumque de Olympio Olympio quibus diebus quibus eclipsis annis praedicta. Iustus praedixit, quod tunc annus quo et mutatio facta. Sicut et. Cuius notum hunc non factum erat quippe Imperialis astrorumque quodam alia fuisse, Ethicus non confirmat, qui fuisse alia praedicta apud Graecos hanc doctrinam scribit, multumque de Olympio Olympio quibus diebus quibus eclipsis annis praedicta.

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: 200. Nihil, sic Flacco Cossidrauidis. terra...
 Jul. obs. zithozou canal...
 lib. XIV. Anubium, Solem, nit...
 mensi refectus, quae irrita fuisse miratus...
 folare defectum. Ex Plinio colligitur, qui lib. VI. in...
 in Armenia animadvertit dicit. Dicitur...
 Plutarchus de facie Lunae commemorat...
 Sola Luna, qui super fuerit (ex Plin. lib. VI.)...
 quibus...
 hinc...
 brae in defectibus, neque aer...
 cas) quod aliquid de Sole superat...
 divergent, de quibus postea. Quae...
 videntur, non...
 de...
 sia, ut credamus totum Solem tegi posse...
 te...
 f...
 aut...
 est...

Ammianus Marcellinus lib. XX. de consuetudine...
 in...
 de...
 de...
 de...

sed rarissime ad hunc effectum usque in Tropico
 hanc penultimo loco allatam causam valere; hanc
 sed in promtuario extare.

4. Carolanis aliquot de Solis

Ut, igitur, hoc caput non sine timore
 haec notabimus.

1. Quotiescunque eclipsis aliqua Solis de
 Terra offundit, totum Solem Luna

2. At non ideo tenebras futuras praesentem
 tactam iri videt, nisi et Luna perigee vicina, et
 hujus rei habes supra cap. VI. inf. ff. de

3. Neque etiam sequitur, si stellas apparentes
 Nam a multis partialibus eclipsis detectum iri.

4. At hoc est certum, si totum eclipsis
 detectum iri.

5. Matutinae eclipses semper ad orientem
 vespertinae post medium. In
 accendentibus, hae in
 eam terra a Sole illustrata
 nobis lucis infert.

6. Cetero vero rebus mutatis non
 vana & vacillans, hae in
 hoc fortis accuratio
 vana & vacillans, hae in
 hoc fortis accuratio

...quibus, quae anno 47. Tercis, incubissa, cap. VI.
...dilatior fuerit, quam antea...

...propter Lunam, quae in illa...

...si in suo...

...anno 241. ante Christum...

...stella Jovis eoi occultavit anulum...

...anno 272. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

...anno 278. ante Christum...

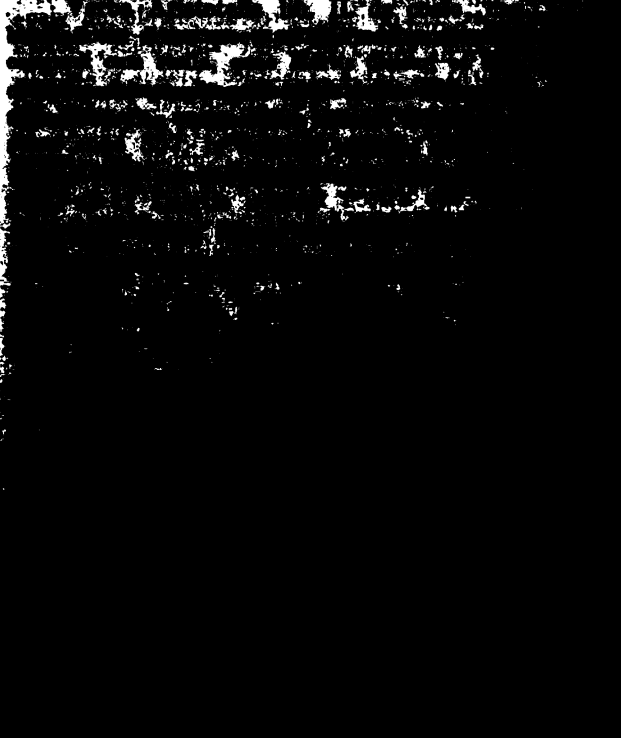
...anno 278. ante Christum...

Mercurii nodi in Tauri et Scorpii, passimque hodie ab tota Christiana Republica Solem invadere. Quo minus mirandum, quod in vita ad annum 507, annotatum his verbis: Sicut in caelo in Sole quae parva macula nigra, tamen post aspectum sideris; quae octoties (ut ego lego barbare, non pote) apparet. Sed quando primum intrevit, non potest admodum

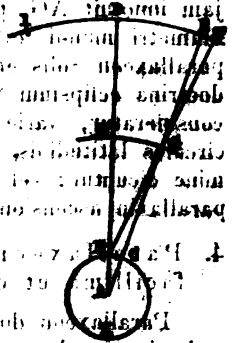
Auctor astronomiae peritus fuit, quod appareret eclipsam et quod copulatae Solis et Mercurii maculam illam esse Mercurianam. Annus utamque conceptus est. Fuit enim anno 508, a. R. a. Raschius inchoat. Nam in charta mercuriana, catalogus Prutenicus exhibet locum Solis $0^{\circ} 45'$ latitudinem quam latitudinem boream est in ista indicis esse praestantem, ne hoc ducit planctum distans est, hodie nodum in Arietis, qui quae tunc fuisse circa initium hujus signi.

Itaque igitur non amplius, postquam Christianae professionis, Latine scripturae ingressus, perit, ab astronomis. Agrippinus Mercurianum, Tycho Braheus, Deperit, cap. V, Dno. 5, p. 266, dicitur, quod

In Saturnum a Luna tunc



... in superficie Terrae con-
 ... anguli dicuntur speciali nomine
 ... ut ita parallelis imaginatur
 ... in diametro mundi, ipse vero non est
 ... causas superficij, conuenit
 ... in superficie
 ... sphaera
 ... rectae, quae
 ... intermedio sidus
 ... A igitur centro
 ... rectae in G. et
 ... distantia AG
 ... Astronomi igitur
 ... DAG, vel arcum DE
 ... distantiae sideris
 ... DE, per
 ... Deinde inueniunt



... illius anguli mensuram
 ... centro, comparatione
 ... distantiae sideris
 ... sidus, sidus ipse
 ... H, et ab vertice
 ... Nam si H, sidus B, vicia
 ... BH, et AH, in
 ... BH vero, ipsius
 ... in casu parallelas
 ... incidunt, existens paral-
 ... ex A, in
 ... DAG, vel E, linea ex B
 ... et A, rectae
 ... minor
 ... in
 ...

... ab angulo ingressa excurrere in ...
 ... ingressa ingrediemur ...
 ... Area exhibit longitudo ...
 ... non rursus a fronte per distan ...
 ... non rursus ingredi a mar ...
 ... longitudinis parallaxin tui moment ...
 ... cum visus Lunae locus ex obser ...
 ... visus Lunae locus habetur et ...
 ... proxime; addita vel abata parallaxi ...
 ... tabula; indeque per lectam trans ...
 ... Quam parum hoc ...
 ... obtinatur, et quemodo medendi ...
 ... declinationum, et sic ad motum prius ...
 ... quarendae altitudinae conser ...
 ... cogitet ipse lector. Expedire ...
 ... in fronte horizontalem paral ...

De Mathematicis Sola et Terrae, seu sanna.

... mundi Architectus humilitatem ...
 ... non scilicet homini distanda ...
 ... Lunae a Terra quae in ...
 ... Terram amplitudo ...
 ... centro evanesceret celi ...
 ... altitudinem, ne hi quos ...
 ... potius etiam ...
 ... parallaxeon ...
 ... inter homines, qui ...
 ... sequi deberet ...
 ... parallaxin orbis ...
 ... a mobilitate Terrae ad ...
 ... vel hanc ...
 ... Superficiem ...
 ... proportio ...
 ...

... quam partem ...
 ... Terrae ...
 ...

... in astronomia nau-
 ... nullo situs Terrae
 ... Rationem sedi-
 ... quod in committione
 ... retrogrado ciantur metn,
 ... appelan ad meri-
 ... Quae
 ... quae
 ... hori-
 ... quem-
 ... alter



... in astronomia nau-
 ... nullo situs Terrae
 ... Rationem sedi-
 ... quod in committione
 ... retrogrado ciantur metn,
 ... appelan ad meri-
 ... Quae
 ... quae
 ... hori-
 ... quem-
 ... alter

... canis optica haec nomina
 ... primas tandem et quatuordecim
 ... radiorum
 ... in
 ... aberrant
 ... aberrant

... haec per se
 ... in
 ... in
 ... in
 ... in

... in
 ... in
 ... in
 ... in
 ... in

... tota linea ad tangentes anguli
 ... 10368 ad
 ... distantia tabellarum 10368 ad
 ... arcus 15:30". Gujus duplum 31'
 ... consideratio: mense Decembri
 ... et regula loco aequo ob
 ... ab hyberna quantitate.
 ... radii aestivus
 ... quantum in hac axillitate judicari potuit;
 ... unius gradus, ergo
 ... unius gradus, sive $\frac{1}{90}$
 ... Et diameter aective tem-
 ... hyberno in proportione

... Gratii Styriae per eandem
 ... 195 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dimidium 52 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 ... 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Et ut 10368 ad
 ... duplum 29' 30".

... particulas quarum sunt in
 ... Diebus antecedentibus coelo dia-
 ... radius ingressus superabat cir-
 ... Sablatis 40 de
 ... 146 31 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sed
 ... habitum, ut spe-
 ... 1500. cum
 ... ab aliis abstrahit.
 ... orbibus exhibebat constans
 ... 2075107

... Circulo
 ... 146 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
 ... 41'
 ... 15
 ... 1500
 ... abstrahit
 ... exhibebat
 ... 2075107

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igitur elliptica erit figura radii, etque fore in
 astrorum, dummodo plena fiat intersectio. Nam
 minimum communicat cono de sua figura, Sol
 autem circulari specie, eorum proxime rectum aihoniam
 alla forte quam circularis sit figura.

7. Martii accidit, designa ellipses super papyro
 prout filas Sol effigiat, et
 deserunt, trina vel quater
 summo et in B lato
 acmine bincum
 ellipses AB portigit
 calamin. Quare montibus
 positione data est
 verticalem AB. Cuius
 biplo
 unum sunt. Item
 precise in
 consistati
 totior.

Fig. 118.



Problem. XVII. Ex ellipse
 ducere reliqui. Primum mechanice
 AB diametrum longiorem, etque bisectam in
 H. Circulus circulus, et C vero et D semper
 in AB, et ducimus ad filam partem bisectam
 circuli G. G. et ducitur in H. Faciamus
 tunc angulum GHD, et ducimus in H. et
 cum cono in circulo sit, ut sit
 gram, et sita ellipse plano
 partem, ut quatenus partem
 diametrum longiorem demittatur, reddatur
 data ellipse in circulo, et sita
 et sita ellipse in circulo, et sita
 et sita ellipse in circulo, et sita

Solis a vertice, ita tangens minimum
 diametri breviora, in mensura, qua A, B,
 circuli ordinata applicata est justior amplitudo
 est, ut A et B puncta non precipue in
 circulo maxime ut propter moram intervallum
 excedant, quam C, D puncta expresserit; quo
 vitarentur: ideo per I, 21. conicorum notabilia:
 (Apollonius axem figurae vocat) ad breviorum
 transversum ad rectum) sic esse rectangulum
 rectangulum AMB ad quadratum MD. Atque
 vitiis, a vitium habent ex consignatione; modo
 locus inter A, B, causa longitudinis iustus,
 Exemplum infra in probl. 23.

Divisiones Lunares excipere instru-
 mentum est in tabella exterior, solidarum partium et
 in partes 360, quacunq[ue] ratione stans
 sic ut initium divisionis sit praeclara
 divisionem deliquii Lunaris cupis annectare.
 Regula diametro circuli, in regala sit trans-
 versale. Collocata itaque circello ut iussus es, transfer
 et oculum move, donec transversale cor-
 Regula ostendet in circulo gradum
 instrumentorum metallicorum artifices qua-
 tripodi, et in circulum
 circulo; circulum vero ex duobus oppositis
 tripodi affigere. Id instrumentum

instrumentum, ubi nostrum instrumentum eclip-
 Lunae deficientis in obscuro, atque
 non fert ad disnumerandas in tabella
 tabulis permutatis videri
 In hunc modum observavi eclipses
 Luna, cujus observationem perveni

quosdam, utriusque deliquii
 ad ea momenta, cum umbra
 parte vel ab
 vel a
 vel a
 vel a

reliquo modus hic habet compendium. Nam haec
 circuli per centra ad verticalem fuerunt annotata,
 verticalem, sed ut per verticalem scirentur inclinatio
 centra ad ipsam eclipticam. Hic vero inclinationes
 sphaeram referuntur. Fundamentum horum problematum
 fixa in rectam incidentia attinet, est hoc, quod con-
 hoc est sectiones binorum circularum, est per
 centra. Exempla sunt probl. 21. et in antecedentibus.

Problema XX. Tempora phasium commu-
 nium Regiomontanus ex Albatonio praecepit an-
 te nocte rectissime clarae alicujus fixae altitudinem
 coelum sit latentibus fixis, Lunae ipsius altitudinem
 et notatio azimutherum horum omnium. ¹⁶¹⁰
 habeatur, in doctrina primi motus abunde docetur.
 Melchiori Joestelio sub manibus esse corollaria
 problematum primi mobilis per prosthaphaerum
 quod calculi genus Tychoi inde a multis annis
 a Clavio percultum, jam tandem a Joestelio
 ablego. ¹⁶¹⁰) Nam haec problemata observantur
 altera sequentur, secundis mobilibus, nempe
 primo mobili. Tycho Brahe horologii ut
 horologii periculum fit per aliquot dies
 nota initio cursus facta, notantur in eo
 utrum applicationis Solis vel Lunae vel
 eorum et certam circulum. Ita phasium
 per intervalla ab horologio indicata
 et seqq.

Declarabo autem modos alios
 20. April. Grati Styriae cum
 Anno 1610. Joestelio
 Luna vero altitudo 12
 hora transparent, Luna
 1610. Anno 1610. Anno 1610.
 altitudinis Austri. Ex observat.

... meridiorum: circiter 15 vel ...
... Junii, Praga Bohemorum observari sibi
... Horologium Tychois ad manus erit
... utique initio cursas capto, accom-
... graduum.

... montem cantis 4° 40'. Vera ergo hora	7. 24'
...	7. 33.
... Nubes colorem Solis	
...	7. 41.
... 24h	7. 42.
... 15'	7. 53.
... ut etiam ex	
... altitudinis	
... Luna orta est in	
...	8. 45.
... ab-	
...	8. 54.
...	8. 57.
... ad pallida	9. 2.

... post, sc. h. 9. 3', calculus Tychois
... horarium, equationem temperis, semi-
... Pragensis et Huennensis diffe-
... quae mutari possunt, salva hypothesisi, ipsos

... visibilem secundum longam
... in principibus partibus. Admonitio
... Lunae utiliter observantur, ne forte
... habet, cum 19. praemisso. Nam
... in principio Cancrī vel Capricorni
... ad meridiem coincidat: vel
... in nonagesimo gradu consistat,
... longitudinem removeatur. At si
... medium eclipsis attendatur, per
... oterae suppleti poterunt
... meridiem vel nonagesimum vel
... Insuper adverte, quae diligenter
... articulis Lunae
... in meridiem appellat. Nam
... coeli habetur. Quod si Luna
... longiori circuitu
... ascensu recta
... Centro Solis. Neque
... tardis.

post ex cujusdam Lunaris eclipsis coincidentis . . .
 tempore locus Solis ab aequinoctio ideoque in . . .
 Solis oppositas locus umbrae, ex loco umbrae . . .
 locus Lunae) retulit Spicam Virginis in $23^{\circ} 39'$. . .
 Idem anno 43. tertiae Calippicae vertale . . .
 hendit contigisse in 29. mensis Mechir post . . .
 30. Rursumque coincidens eclipsis Lunae, ad Spicam . . .
 loco, videbatur ipsi referre Spicam in $24^{\circ} 45'$. . .

Regiomontanus et Purbachius Viennae eclipsim
 his verbis. Anno 1460. 27. Decembris in principio eclipsim
 vocant Aframech habuit altitudinem antemeridianam
 17° , in fine morae 28° . In principio eclipsis fuit Luna
 culo maguo, transeunte per caput Geminarum, antea
 Canis minoris: in fine autem super uno circulo
 sequentis et Canem minorem.

Inde eliciunt principium hora $11. 42'$. . .
 finem morae h. $13. 55'$. Haec consignationi Arabum
 apponit: si haec exacta essent, posse hinc verificari . . .

Anno 1601. 29. Nov. vel 9. Decembris . . .
 eclipsim Lunae in hunc modum. Utebantur hoc
 cursus fortuitum erat. Adhibuimus et quadragesimam
 sibus siderum in meridiana. (Locus Solis fuit 17° . . .
 Nocturni horol. $5^{\circ} 28'$. Hor. urbi $5^{\circ} . . .$

$5. 33'$, ergo vera hora $5. 21'$. . .
 . . . quod . . .
 . . . ut . . .

N. hor. $5^{\circ} 35'$. Vera hora $5^{\circ} 23'$. . .
 hor. $5^{\circ} 37'$. . .

intelligitur . . .
 . . .
 . . .

videtur . . .
 . . .

Cum ergo hora 12. superfuerit sensuere ad
 15 minutis antevertente centrum umbras, quas
 evenit, ut hora 12. 1' centrum Lunas in
 In Tycheonis Brahe observationibus emittit
 et meridiani opportunitate et observandi diligentia
 1588. 3. Martii. Nam toto durationis tempore
 distantia limborum a corde Leonis et Spica
 Illa vero commodius refertur in partem alteram
 tinet restitutionem Lunarum ex eclipsibus.

Problema XXII. Instrumento
 expedite. Nihil novi, nisi quod usum
 omnia ab uno observatore perficiantur,
 occurrebant, demonstratur.

Observator igitur mensae adstat, transtrum
 transferens, regulam vero vel attollens vel deprimens
 aliquod momentum omnibus circumstantiis notare
 radium habuerit, signum facit et in quadrato
 in regula, qua se mutuo secant, hisque
 postea immoto instrumento numerum seu notam
 index monstraverit, quid transversale, quid
 Eo facto rursus se ad aliud momentum
 eodem loco iisdem manibus et
 ponendum, ubi adjuutores periti
 adjuvant.

In azimutali igitur quadrato
 distantia limborum a vertice
 tunc legitima dimensione
 ad idem temporis momentum
 in sine capite
 que sui
 conica. Nam
 propensionem circulus
 intermedii
 et

...tempore decrevit eclipsa per $1\frac{1}{2}$ digitos.
 ...ant. crescit. Itaque si digitus ante so-
 ... 2:36. Sin illic minus, hic quosq;
 ... defectus cadat in horam 12. 55, ablati
 ... 40:49 ant plus. An hic quoque testi-
 ... Videamus. Cum in quadrante meo
 ... 59, nullam adhuc erat vestigium det-
 ... ante decimam. Inde Soli nubes
 ... horae; donec emergens digito
 ... quaedam Tychoonia studioso eodem
 ... in insula versante proditum est. Initium
 ... 2:29. Digni 9. Atqui tempus
 ... ut septentrionalis par est ut
 ... in Solis corpus demeritur
 ... per corpus Solis. Vide igitur
 ... Tycho ipse, ut ad Maestlinam scripsit,
 ... observavit h. 9, in
 ... meridiana, differentia aut
 ... 14:47, Grati h. 11:37 ant plus.
 ... 20, non 5. Quotidem constat
 ... Hondii tabula multo altior differentiam
 ... 119) osall. XIX milderl

... et quosdam ex meis
 ... Primum exquiram proportionem
 ... Solis 275 et 365, quibus hora pauli
 ... signari. Cum enim 52:45,
 ... 1197, 1212, ergo longior
 ... (multiplicatio secunda
 ... 53:45, 54:04, 54:15,
 ... 47:16, ergo longior. Diameter 2536,
 ... 17 ad 10, prior paulo minor.
 ... et rapidissimè, prodit minor

... et haec eadem est, qm in hunc
 ... Diameter igitur lon-
 ... hujus, iteris AB
 ... perpendiculari
 ... ex E circuli BG,
 ... hinc eorum A. B. est



alteram semper in imo vertice consensu, quod etiam in
 discodebat. At in sexta, ubi jam humilitas inb vana
 rioris cornu discerni potuit, prodit rursus humilitas
 26°, procul dubio vitiose. In octava 20°. In nona
 22½° in ipso fine: quae collatione omnium est illa
 nationes has in principio et fine tarde, in medio ante.

Da veniam lector, quod has tibi non: unquam
 observata propono. Deliquim enim insignis facta, quae
 nouis per multos annos cum desiderio fuit expectata
 paucissimis locis visum, caelo nullo. Quare plane
 canque de eo extare, quam plane inobservata
 tanta inest incertitudo, ut repudiari debent. Quae
 recludo, candoris mei est. At non ubique necesse est
 sub finem collipsis duo, quae observata lubitas
 sermone dubitare possum, an sit firmitate
 conspiciant sincerissime et nullo plane praesidio
 principiam examinentur: altitudo Solis et
 bilam. Et hic ipse consensus non est
 Saxonibus et Danis eumque ipse Tybolicis
 sed quid contra quatuor consentientes
 inclinatione sequentibus problematis: hoc idem
 perfectus consentiant, aliam autem alioit

Problema XXIV. Dato tempore
 mictris lantiam et inclinatione
 orare totitatem visibilem
 Problema XXV. Dato tempore
 datur observationis principiam
 nouis Solis diameter
 diameter et propterea
 Problema XXVI. Dato tempore
 Problema XXVII. Dato tempore
 Problema XXVIII. Dato tempore
 Problema XXIX. Dato tempore
 Problema XXX. Dato tempore



10' 21" hinc prodit LSE 37° 30'. Ita VSN
 Prima inventa est VN hoc ultimo momento 41'
 nonagesimum est 37° 59', prodit ergo angulus
 56' 8". Subtraho LSN, relinquitur 18' 29" inter
 et verticalam. Observatus est 22'. Differentia
 vero si 22' assumeris, prodibit latitudo 34' 39"
 polis minor; quae minutiae variae ob causas
 umbra primi momenti non plane ad dextram
 vis est haec species: vel quod de quantitate
 quis enim haec in tam parvo radio exquisita
 vel quod in fine tirocinium novae artis et
 perfectae; denique quod cantiones capite
 ignoratam foraminis quantitatem non adhibere
 mate patet, mino radio elliptico per
 rum exemplo docui, quantum conferat inclinatione
 visae latitudini. Pro visibili longitudine in
 59' 8" auferatur VSN 22' 1/2' observatus
 computatus vero fuit 37° 30'. Quae si
 Quorum alius in unam semidiametrum tota
 hic 25' 41" longitudinem visibilem, Lunae
 erat 29' 37". Ergo hora 2, 28' visibilis
 qua vel 55' 43" vel 54' 7", illa ex observat

Problemata XXVI. Ex data
 ad certa momenta et assumpta
 a centro Terrae constituto
 gradus et horaria et
 hoc verum in horis
 longae latitudinis
 Problema XXVII. Ex data
 colligere quantum
 horae et horariae
 horae et horariae

anguli complementum 71° 20' metitur tempus distantie
Defecerunt ergo scrupula 15' 31" h. 7. 14 1/4

Eandem methodum sequar et in altera...
Solis 33' et in duobus reliquis, ubi altitudo...
quod hic miscabo prosthaphaeresin in prima parte...
Locus Solis ad horam 7. 15' arbitrat...
7° 25' Q, ergo in fine eclipsis vere est in 7° 20' Q...
in 7° 30' decrevit 2'. Tuto itaque uti possumus in...

Definitio 189 29
Alta sequat 41. 36

Aggregatum 60. 14. sinus 86661
Differentia 23. 8. sinus 39282

Beliquum 47374
Dimidium 23687
Beliquum 62974 Divisor

Altitudines Solis 33° 0' 37° 15' 41° 15'
Sinus 54464 60529 65936
Altitudo plani 23687 23687 23687

Resqua 30777 38842 46908
Eradunt 48872 56908 64944

Horam secus 29. 15 35. 48 42. 8
Complementa 60. 44 54. 12 47. 52

Horas 2. 57 3. 37 4. 17

Locus Solis
Mensura facta

Distans a meridiano

Calculus

Horam secus

Complementa

Horas

Locus Solis

Mensura facta

Distans a meridiano

Calculus

Horam secus

Complementa

Horas

Locus Solis

Mensura facta

posset, ut Maestlino deliquium in quarta diametri parte restituenda consumserit non plus 25' temporis, Tychonicis in quinta parte plane 35' ? Itaque tertia pars est 10', antea 6' erant; latitudinem hinc extruimus 15' 30" proxime. Haec ego quamvis incertiuscula non frustra inculco. Cupio enim astronomis patefacere, quam crebrae sint hallucinandi occasiones, quantum vicissim et quam exoptata utilitatis, si diligentia in hujusmodi observationibus adhibeatur.

Sed quia Tubingae tempus finis nullum habet evidentem errorem, examinemus et finem Uraniburgi observatum. Sit latitudo Lunae vera sub finem 17' borealis, et finis plane hora 9. 0'. Gradus distantiae a meridie 45°. Ascensio recta medii coeli 84° 55'. Culminat 25° 20' II, cum declinatione 23° 26' 1/2', quae ablata ab altitudine poli 55° 54' 1/2', relinquit 32° 28', latus MV in schemate 123. Et quia 174° 55' oritur, de ecliptica ergo 26° 37' \mp cooritur, et in nonagesimo est 26° 37' II. Ergo latus NM 1° 17'. Et NV per calculum 32° 26', exhibens parallaxis latitudinis (sub titulo 56') 30' 3", ejus complementum 57° 34' exhibet titulum 47' 17". Sit Luna plane in 8° Ω ad visum. Distat igitur a nonagesimo 41° 23', quae ex titulis 47' 17" exhibet parallaxin longitudinis 31' 15". Latitudo vero ponitur 17' borealis, parallaxis latitudinis 30' 3". Ergo latitudo visibilis austrina 13' 3". Visa vero centrorum distantia 30' 27". Ex basi ergo et latere latus reliquum longitudinis visae 27' 31". Et parallaxis longitudinis 31' 15", subtracta illa ab hac relinquit 3' 44" interstitium inter vera loca Solis et Lunae Huennae Daniae. Eandem latitudinem si Tubingae adhibeamus et a parallaxi latitudinis 23' 42" auferamus, erit visa latitudo 6' 42" australis. Et parvi trianguli basis 30' 27", ergo latus longitudinis 29' 42". Sed parallaxis longitudinis 35' 7". Illud ergo ab hoc ablatum relinquit 5' 25". Itaque differentia locorum Lunae 1' 31", quae faciunt 3'. Tubingae ergo h. 8. 51' 1/2' (additis ad finem 3') Luna ibi fuit ubi erat Uraniburgi h. 9. 0', differentia meridianorum 8' 1/2', 2° 8'. Minus etiam si Huennae desiisset eclipsis hora 8. 58'. Nec multum et hac via abluimus: Tubingae visus est defectus aequaliter h. 7. 14' et h. 7. 57'. Ergo medium defectus est tempore intermedio fere, scilicet hora 7. 36'. Huennae vero incepit h. 6. 50', desiit h. 9. 0'. Dimidia duratio h. 1. 5', medium ergo h. 7. 55'. Sed parallaxis longitudinis Tubingensis superat Danicam 4'. Ergo 8' temporis justo citius incidit Tubingae eclipsis. Itaque remota parallaxium differentia medium Tubingae esset h. 7. 44', differentia meridianorum 11' temporis seu 2° 45' aequatoris. Et quia Huennae supersunt Lunae ad Solem 3' 44" temporis igitur 8 fere, vera igitur conjunctio h. 9. 8' apparenti. Tycho ponit h. 9. 2' apparenti, differentia 6' temporis, 3' motus Lunae. Unde apparet hoc loco certitudo calculi Tychonicis. Infra probl. 32 plura de hac eclipsi.

Problema XXX. Ex tempore et inclinationibus praecipuarum phasium rite observatis prodere angulum visibilis latitudinis, seu eum quem visa via Lunae cum ecliptica facit. Ubi prodigiosus angulus hic, et admonitio de Ptolemaeo, Reinholdo et eorum discipulis. Id ipsum quidem jam in utroque praemissorum exemplorum, idque aliquoties praestitimus. In schemate 124. datis momentis temporum et inclinationibus et distantia centrorum FA, FC, hoc est phasi nominata, non latebit visibilis Lunae longitudo a Sole FE, FD, visibilis itidem latitudo EA, DC, per problema 24.

10	3275	5040	33
11	3369	5041	34
12	3444	5042	35
13	3492	5047	36
14	3550	5044	37
15	3604	5045	38

Patet igitur, ad translationem constructam
haerente, secutum instrumentum vi reflexum
post 5 momentam. Error tamen in tempo
mentis ultimis trabe, a qua secunda dependit
regulam impedit modice, quo tempore, Sole
reflex. Quodsi in fine huius exaltationis
discrepancia invenitur 4. Et altitudinem
horam 2. 53' 23". Ad translationem ad
et altitudinem: medium 2. 57' 41".
error ab ipsa veritate 4. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

28" longitudinis. Angulus ergo vixit nulla
 in parallaxis latitudinis, circa etiam in
 astris. Quod vero majestatis angulus non sit,
 in quo parallaxis parvae et ipsa instrumenta
 in ista ¹⁸¹⁰ quod patet ex 1. ¹⁸¹⁰
 componitur, Luna per 28' 16" longitudinis
 in ¹⁸¹⁰ 7' 49". Angulus igitur latitudinis
 ex 1. et 130' momentis.

nobis in probandis Lunae motibus sit stilis,
 in angulo in angulo illa: sequenter in parte
 parallaxes istius eclipses reservantur.
 Anno 1801. 14. 24. Diebus Pragae Boko-
 nensis Solis septentrionalem ¹⁸¹⁰ modo eo

1810 mediam OE ad signa: cum aliquid
 Syria motum addideram qua cum motu
 Syriae longitudinis componitur. Constat
 cum tabella ¹⁸¹⁰ in
 et probl. 13. dictum, crassitie muri non
 descriptum. Quia et fenestra sub
 obliqua ¹⁸¹⁰ murum feriente.

in ¹⁸¹⁰ per horologium
 indices annotata sunt. Quis
 an istae esset celeritas,
 indices ad hunc 12
 in centum
 hunc ¹⁸¹⁰



particulae obtinuit 110; Lunae seu umbrae
 Summae semissis 927. Quaequid igitur in
 restabit vera distantia controrum in nostris
 diametri quantitate, est 140. Hanc
 argumentatione: si $93\frac{1}{2}$ efficiunt 31 scrupula,
 vero controrum distantiae secundum angulos ejus
 complementa per nostram parallacticam in longum
 de viua itaque de viua

et ceteros adhibere adhibere adhibere
 In opere
 in omnia in omnia in omnia
 27. 28.

Operari
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Julius Casserius, quem paulo infra dicit Fabricius
anatomiae Patavinae (nat. 1561, mort. 1630) librum esse
auditus et vocis organa. Theatrum ejus anatomicum editum

4) p. 41. Ludovicus Coccius Richerus Medicus
Viennae, Milani et Paduae rheticorum) in libro (necnon)
Bas. 1517; libro VIII. cap. 18. (p. 390 sq.)

5) p. 43. Quo loco Maginus agit de appetitu, et
insuperius Magini opera nullum deprehendimus, in qua
Hans ad Keplerum Bononiae datis (d. 13. Jan. 1610) scribit

4 vel 5. istius speculum transmittit, per quo deprehendit
Galliae Florentina (vol. VIII, p. 101. 192) Maginum esse
cum Galileo collectum d. 28. Sept. 1610 ut in Statuta

theatrorum. Casperus Schott in Media universa
partis I. Hinc alii: coloris et

6) p. 48. Joannes (non Franciscus) Iacobus Sed.
compositis († 1620) in anno 1572

quae dicit Keplerus (Salamancae 1609), in Hispaniam
inspirationibus curant; inscriptioni: Hinc

7) p. 109. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

8) p. 110. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

9) p. 111. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

10) p. 112. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

11) p. 113. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

12) p. 114. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

13) p. 115. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

14) p. 116. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

15) p. 117. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

16) p. 118. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

17) p. 119. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

18) p. 120. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

19) p. 121. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

20) p. 122. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

21) p. 123. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

22) p. 124. Quae haec sunt observationes circa

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to heavy noise and low contrast in the scan. It appears to be a dense block of text, possibly a list or a series of entries, but the individual words and sentences cannot be discerned.]

5181-402-445. Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.
 Report of Special Agent in Charge, [Name], dated [Date].
 [The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy blacking out. It appears to be a detailed report or memorandum.]
 [Illegible text continues]

[Illegible text continues]

[Illegible text continues]

[Illegible text continues]

[Illegible text continues]

[Illegible text continues]

[Illegible text continues]

[Illegible text continues]

Tablens S1. 19. 48.
 Tablens 35.
 Differentia
 Bona latum AB. 80
 Fig. 186.

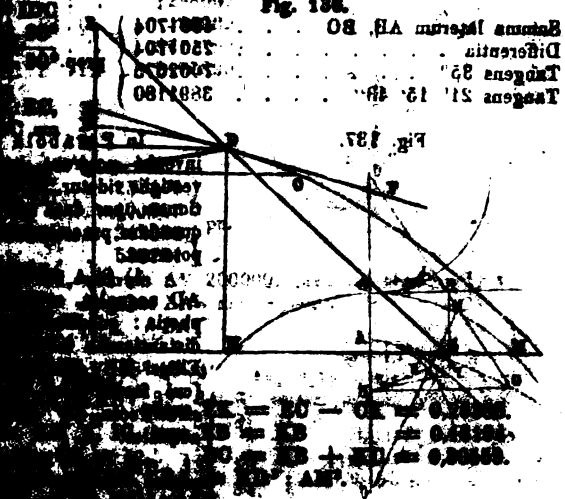


Fig. 187.
 Fig. 188.
 Fig. 189.



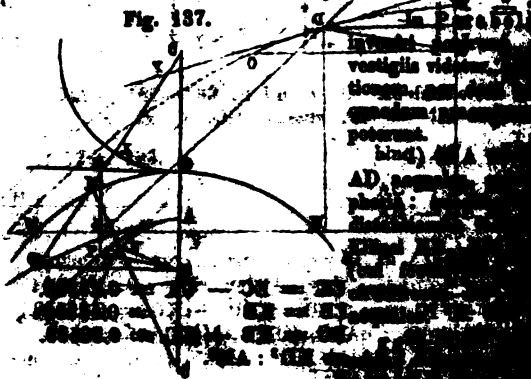
of FG, EA etc. angulus...
BG lateribus et angulis comprehensum...

Summa laterum AB, BG	328552
Differentia laterum	778120
Tang. $\frac{1}{2}$ summae angulorum 35°	7002075
Tang. $\frac{1}{2}$ dif. 21° 15' 43"	3891190

Atque ad hunc modum omnes angulos invenimus.
 non potest. Eodem modo in Ellipse p. 90. Sitis
 AFB etc. Nam de Schrit AB 1000000, erunt AF 100
 angulorum... continuo latere BC in O, ut BO
 summa laterum AB, BC 3501704, et ducta recta AC
 quibus angulus IBC 20° sequatur.

Summa laterum AB, BC	4501704
Differentia	2501704
Tangens 35°	7002075
Tangens 21° 15' 43"	3891190

Fig. 137.



in Ellipse
 vestigia videtur
 siue...
 potest.

AD, per...
 ph...
 h...

claudum et...
 puncta...
 angul...
 summa...
 differentia...
 tangens...

Handwritten text at the top of the page.

DE = 5.1 = 8. HK = 0.58205
 DE = 3
 HK = 0.58205
 DE = 3
 HK = 0.58205
 DE = 3
 HK = 0.58205



EX = IX - IE = 1.1019
 EM = EX + XM = 0.14509 + 0.1019
 IE = 1.1019
 EX = IX - IE = 1.1019
 EM = EX + XM = 0.14509 + 0.1019
 IE = 1.1019

Stereometrium
 1.1019
 0.14509
 0.1019

factum ex axis: pappo. Quia $AC = 5EB$,
 $AC = CB + DE$, ubi $AC = 5EB$,
 $DB \cdot BE : BC^2 = DE$,
 ergo $P = 2BC$,
 $DE \cdot P = 12$,
 $DE \cdot BE = 3$.

Linea TE tangit hyperbolam in E, quare $CE = OE$,
 ang. AH , ubi $AE = CE$,
 Ergo $AE = CE = OE = BE$,
 $AE = CE = OE = BE = 1$,
 $AE = CE = OE = BE = 1$,
 $AE = CE = OE = BE = 1$.

20. p. 192. In $\triangle HFX$ ad X rectangulum,
 $HX = \tan 15^\circ = 0,26795$.
 $DE = 2$, $P = 6$, $HX = 0,26795$,
 ergo $IX = \dots$

$DE = \frac{P}{3}$, quare $DE \cdot XE = \frac{XP^2}{3} = \frac{36}{3} = 12$,
 $IX^2 = HE^2 - EX^2$.

ergo $IE = \sqrt{1,24401^2 - 1,1017^2} = 0,5423$,
 $EX = IX - IE = 1,24401 - 1,1017 = 0,1423$,
 $\triangle MFX$ ad X rectangulum, $FX = 0,1423$,
 $EM = EX + XM = 0,1423 + 0,1423 = 0,2846$.

$IE = 0,5423$,
 $EM = 0,2846$,
 $DE = 2$,
 $P = 6$,
 Deinde $EM \cdot DE = 0,2846 \cdot 2 = 0,5692$,
 $EM \cdot DE = 0,5692$.

...
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... quod Will. Swilling
 ... divisionem Lunae apparet Ptole-
 ... quae hoc loco multiplex est et
 ... De ...
 ... ad ...
 ... cui ob ...

... AC ... 1 et DH alt. ...
 ... BCA ... a 90° per ...
 ... secundum formulam:

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[The text in this block is almost entirely illegible due to extreme darkening and noise in the scan. It appears to be a dense block of typed text, possibly a report or document, but the characters are not discernible.]

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and low contrast. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a report or a letter, containing several lines of text per paragraph. The content is mostly obscured by black noise.]

[This section contains a few more lines of faint text, possibly a signature or a closing statement, which is also largely illegible.]

[The bottom half of the page contains a large block of text that is almost entirely obscured by black noise, making it completely illegible.]

... de 29. Sept. 1607. Propter impetum...

... 126, l. c. 1146, et...

... 1904, supra, et infra...

... De penumbra...

... De... Optimum...

... De... Optimum...

... De... Optimum...

... De... Optimum...

... De... Optimum...

... De... Optimum...

... De... Optimum...

... De... Optimum...

... De... Optimum...

... De... Optimum...

cum, quae per refractionem lunam admittunt, hanc ad hunc
 circumspicere, et non modo in medio, sed in parte
 circumspicere, deinde, et non ad Terram, sed ad
 lunam, distantiam Lunae, neque per refractionem, sed
 per corpus, et radius Solaribus. (Secundum Geographia
 1711) 1711. Ptolemaeus. (De Astrorum, Judiciis, 1711)
 1541) lib. II. cap. 9. haec dicit de coloribus eclipsium: Si
 videntur, significant ea, quae de h natura eclipsium, et
 Martis, et Venus, natus. Ad haec, Cardanus, in
 Tabula Alphonsi et Lineri, eos potius in Sole, sed per
 eadem, fructus, et in Luna, juxta distantiam ab
 dicitur ab eclipsibus. His subjungit Cardanus, in
 quibus ad confirmanda, ea, quae supra, dicitur. In his
 gaudet longitudinalis, Solis, modo, et distantiam, Lunae,
 in arcuum, cubum, hanc, et supra, dicitur. Deinde, addit
 maeum, sed frustra. Nam colores in tabula, et
 videntur. In eodem, ad punctum, gaudet, et supra, dicitur
 carbo. &c.

1711) 1711. Ptolemaeus, in Astrorum, Judiciis, 1711)
 1541) lib. II. cap. 9. haec dicit de coloribus eclipsium: Si
 videntur, significant ea, quae de h natura eclipsium, et
 Martis, et Venus, natus. Ad haec, Cardanus, in
 Tabula Alphonsi et Lineri, eos potius in Sole, sed per
 eadem, fructus, et in Luna, juxta distantiam ab
 dicitur ab eclipsibus. His subjungit Cardanus, in
 quibus ad confirmanda, ea, quae supra, dicitur. In his
 gaudet longitudinalis, Solis, modo, et distantiam, Lunae,
 in arcuum, cubum, hanc, et supra, dicitur. Deinde, addit
 maeum, sed frustra. Nam colores in tabula, et
 videntur. In eodem, ad punctum, gaudet, et supra, dicitur
 carbo. &c.

II. 25. Jun. 1620. 7

1600 10. 13. 7. 31 — 9. 13. 54. 518. 54. 32. 40

Mars 08. 0. 6. 49

d. 20. 11. 15. 14. 20

Rev. IVI 110: 14. 20 — 0. 12. 19. 647. 34. 32. 40

(089448) 7. 10. 0. 0 — 9. 26. 10. 650. 8 — 7. (4)

8. 2. 44. (42. 579) 44. 11

(80862)

(981171)

Locus col. 28, 56, 12

Puls vera 8 ante horam dimidiam. Horarius lectus 30.

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Tempus primi ortus angulus minor,

dinem positus absorpsit, 10

Proba: 10 minuta

20' 49' 34"

21' 4' 17"

22' 1' 10"

23' 11' 10"

24' 11' 10"

25' 11' 10"

26' 11' 10"

27' 11' 10"

28' 11' 10"

29' 11' 10"

30' 11' 10"

31' 11' 10"

32' 11' 10"

33' 11' 10"

34' 11' 10"

35' 11' 10"

36' 11' 10"

37' 11' 10"

38' 11' 10"

39' 11' 10"

40' 11' 10"

41' 11' 10"

42' 11' 10"

43' 11' 10"

44' 11' 10"

45' 11' 10"

46' 11' 10"

47' 11' 10"

48' 11' 10"

49' 11' 10"

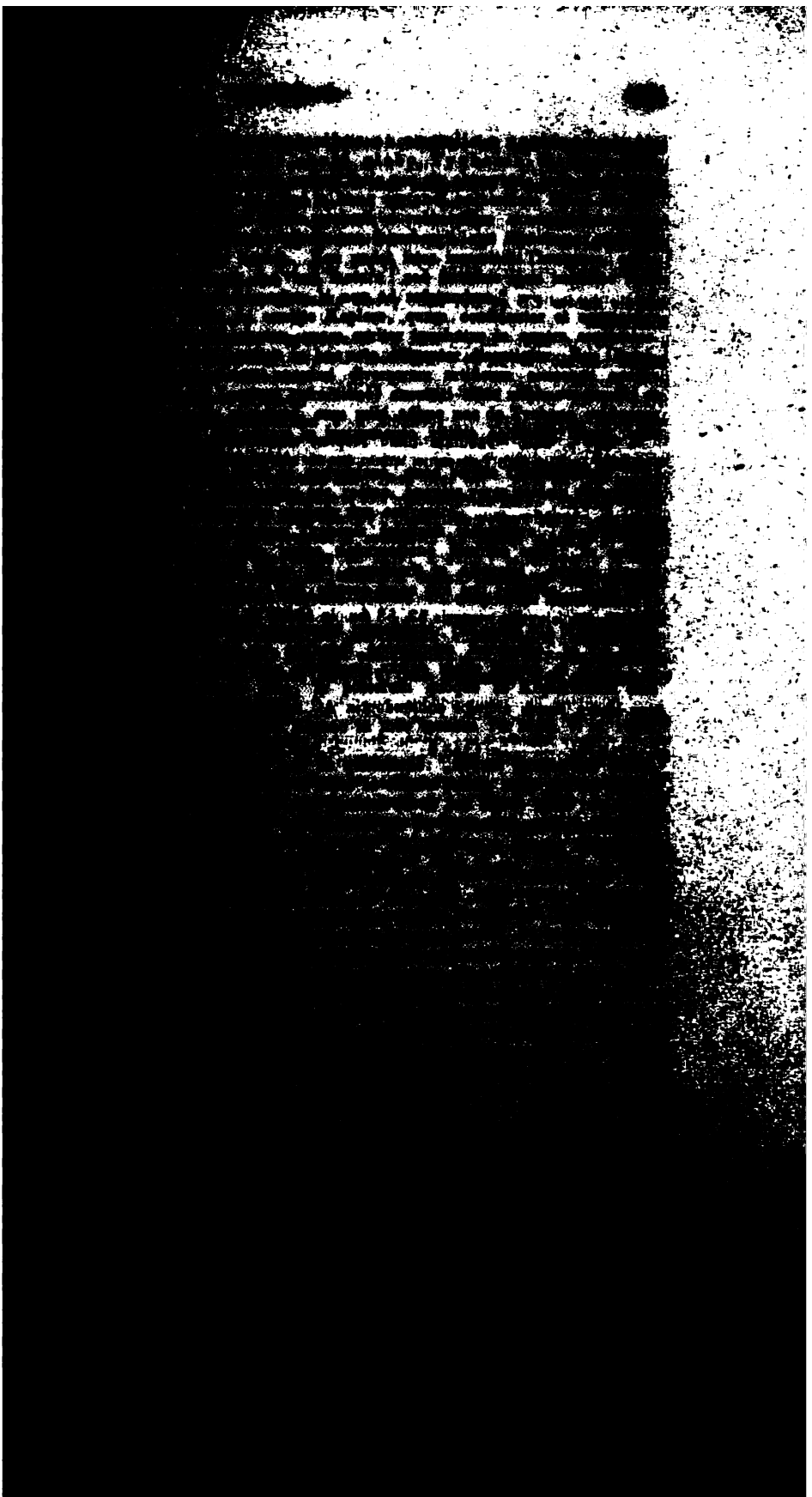
50' 11' 10"

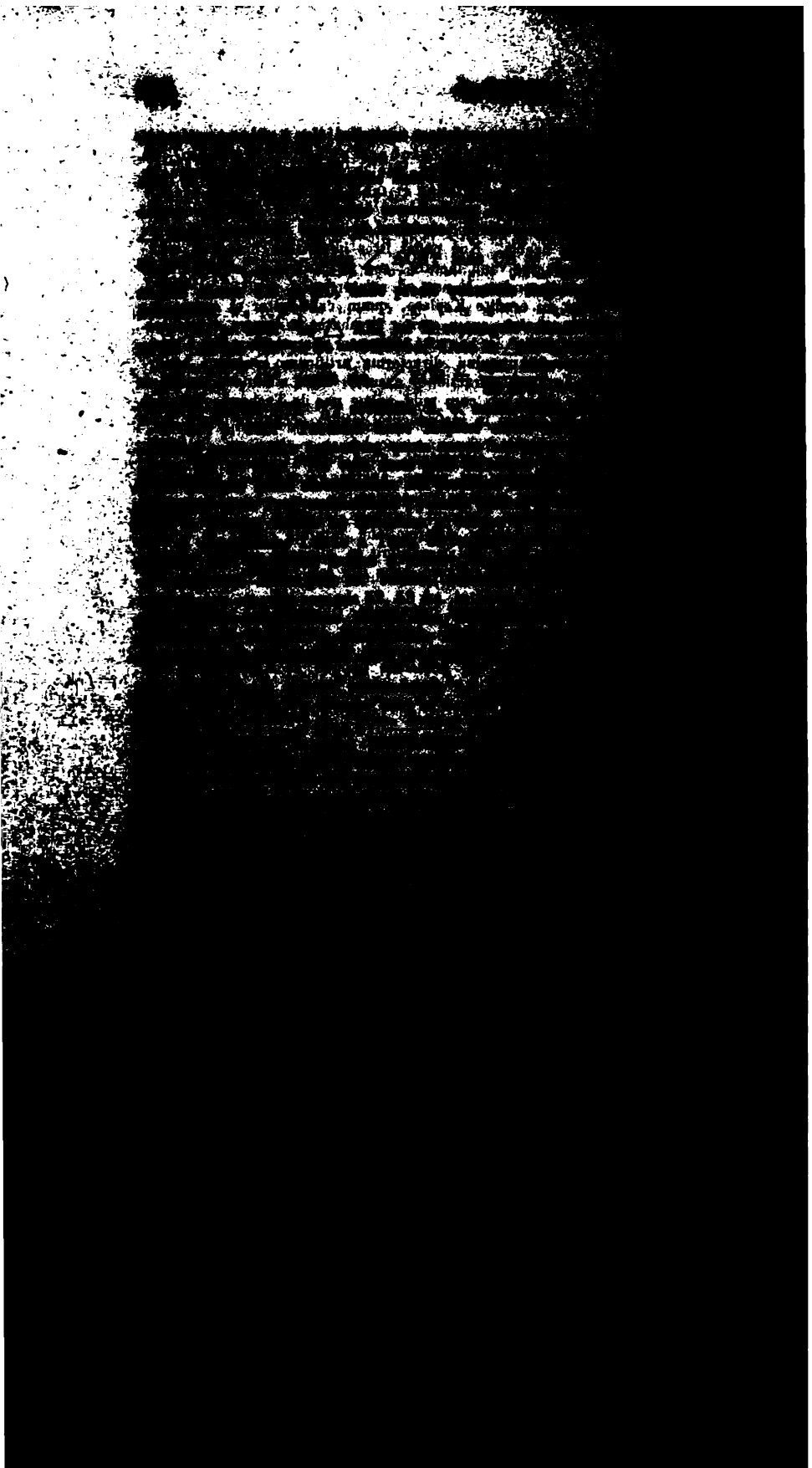
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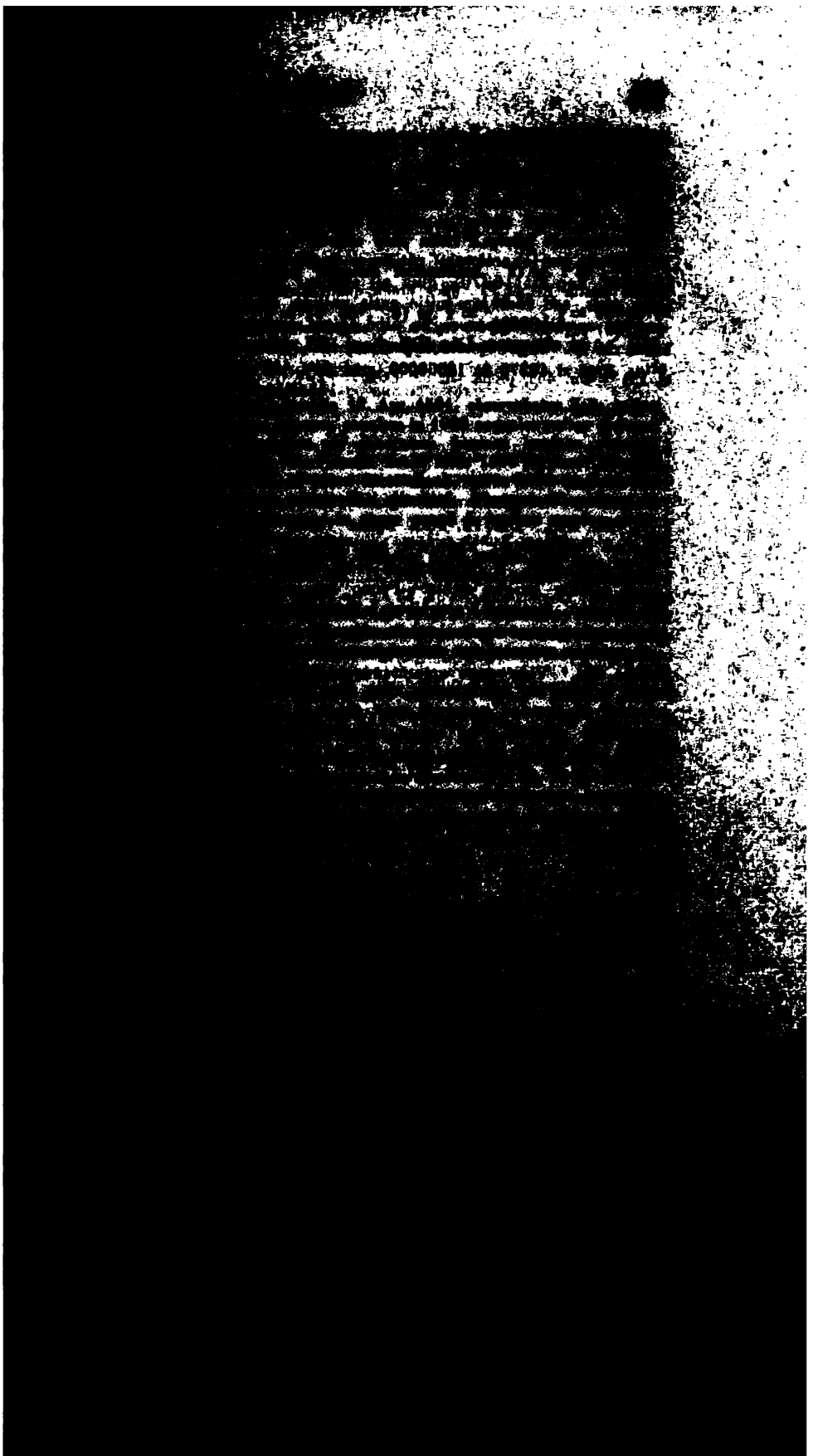
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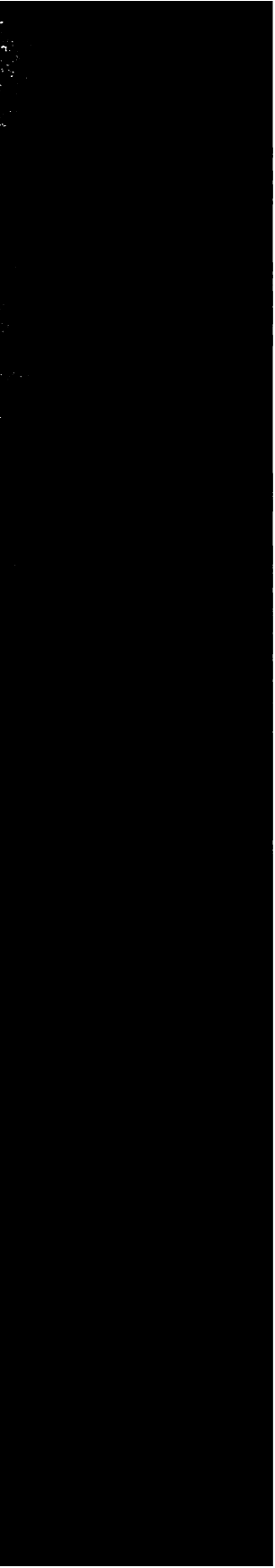


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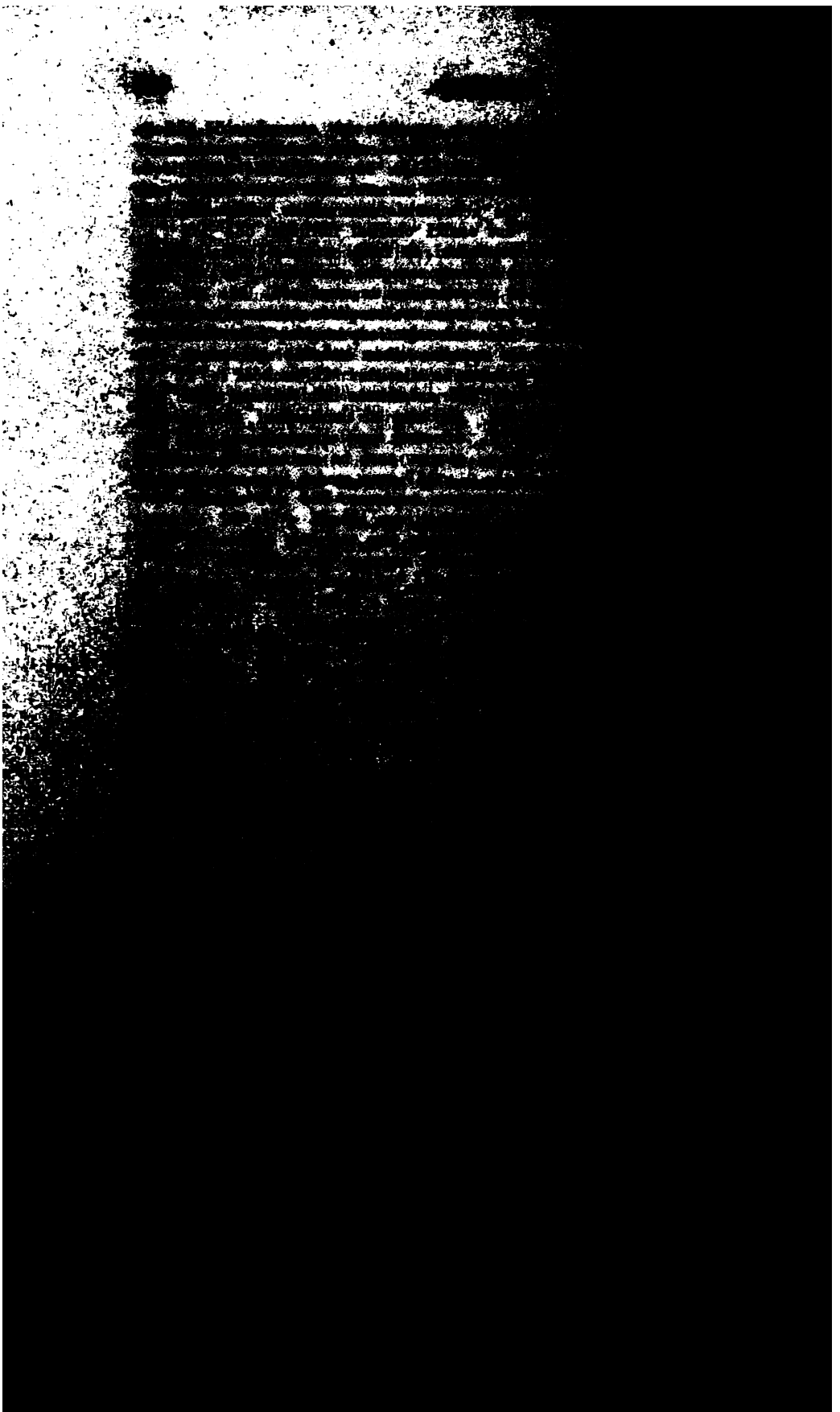
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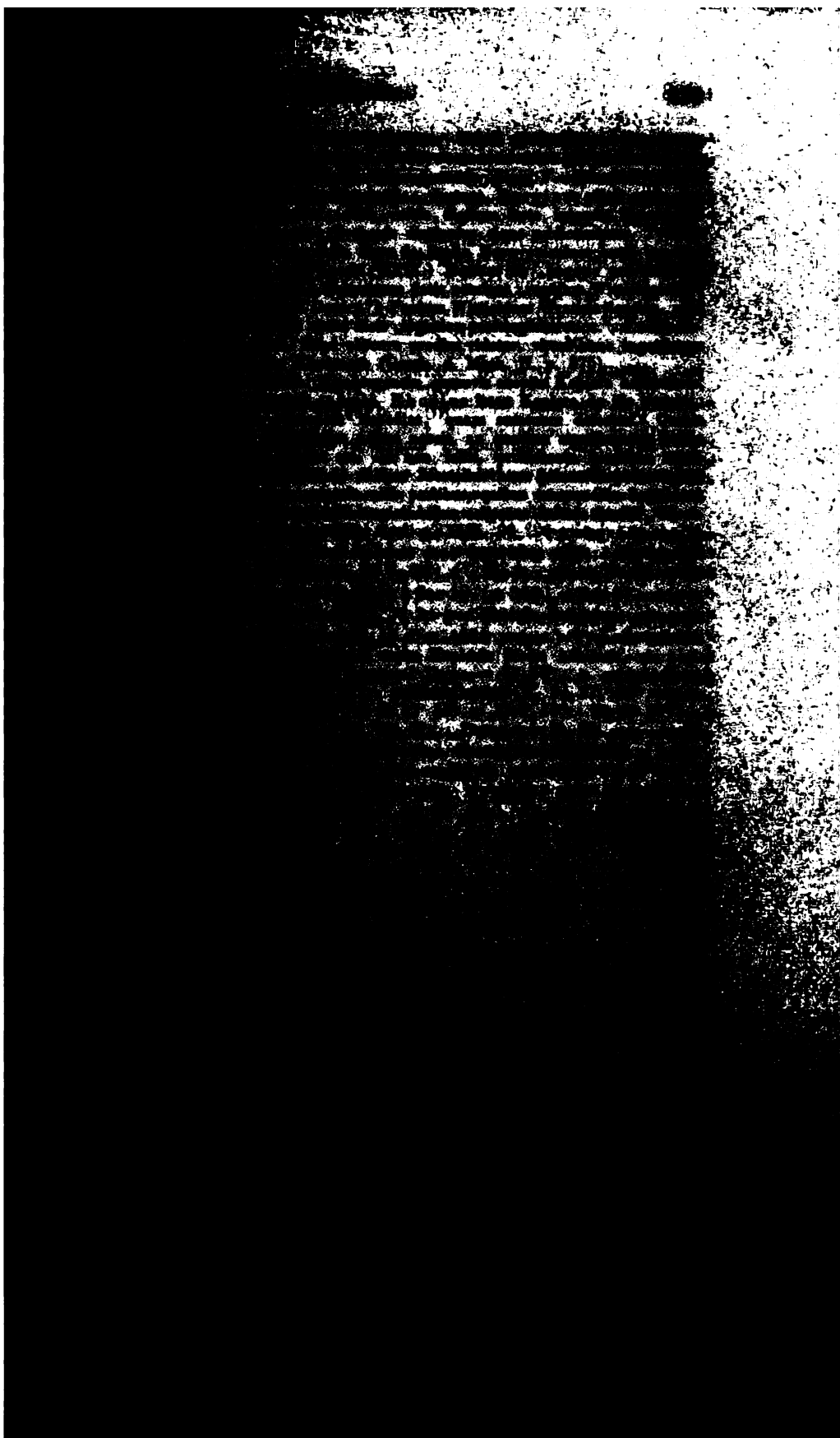
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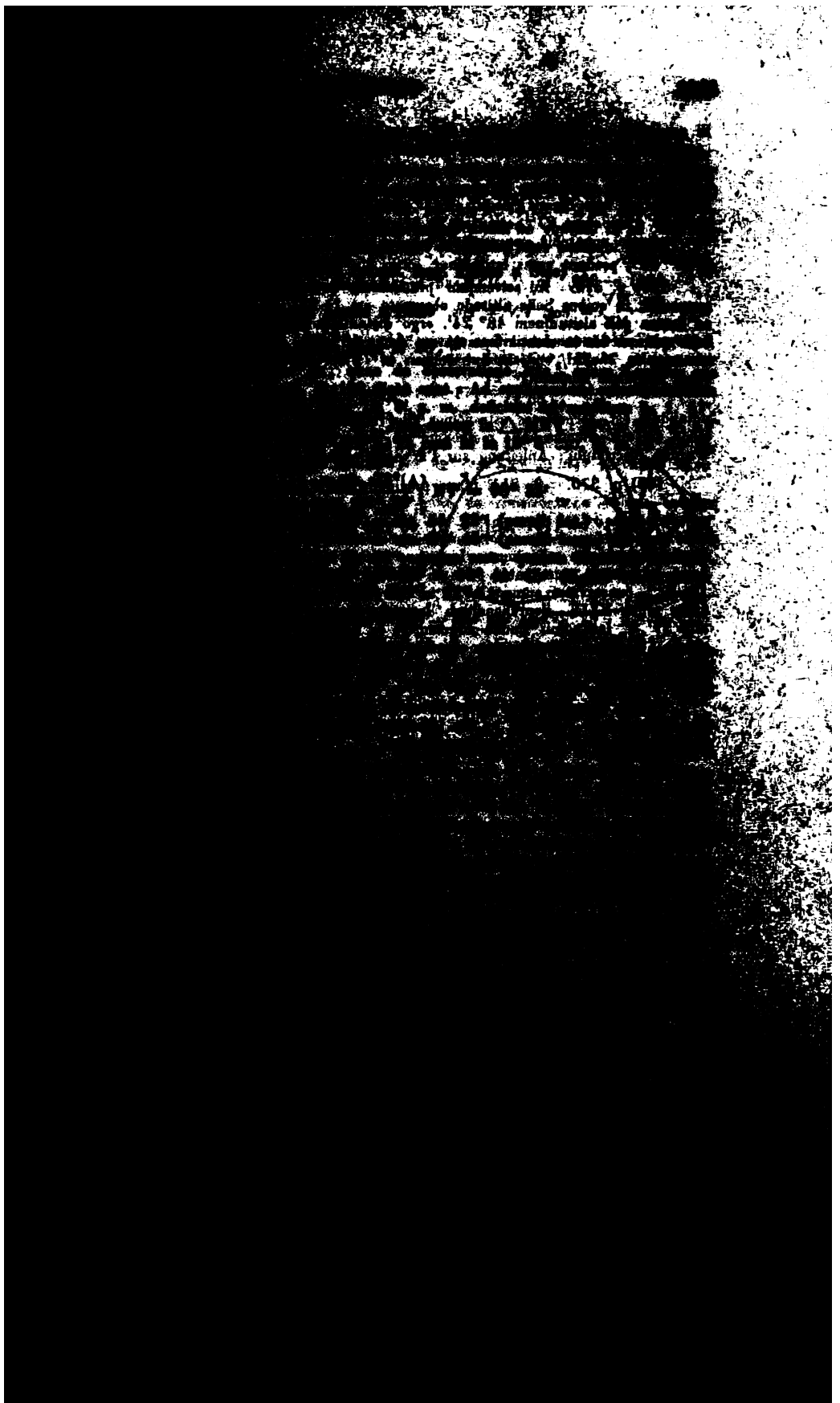




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ASSOCIATION
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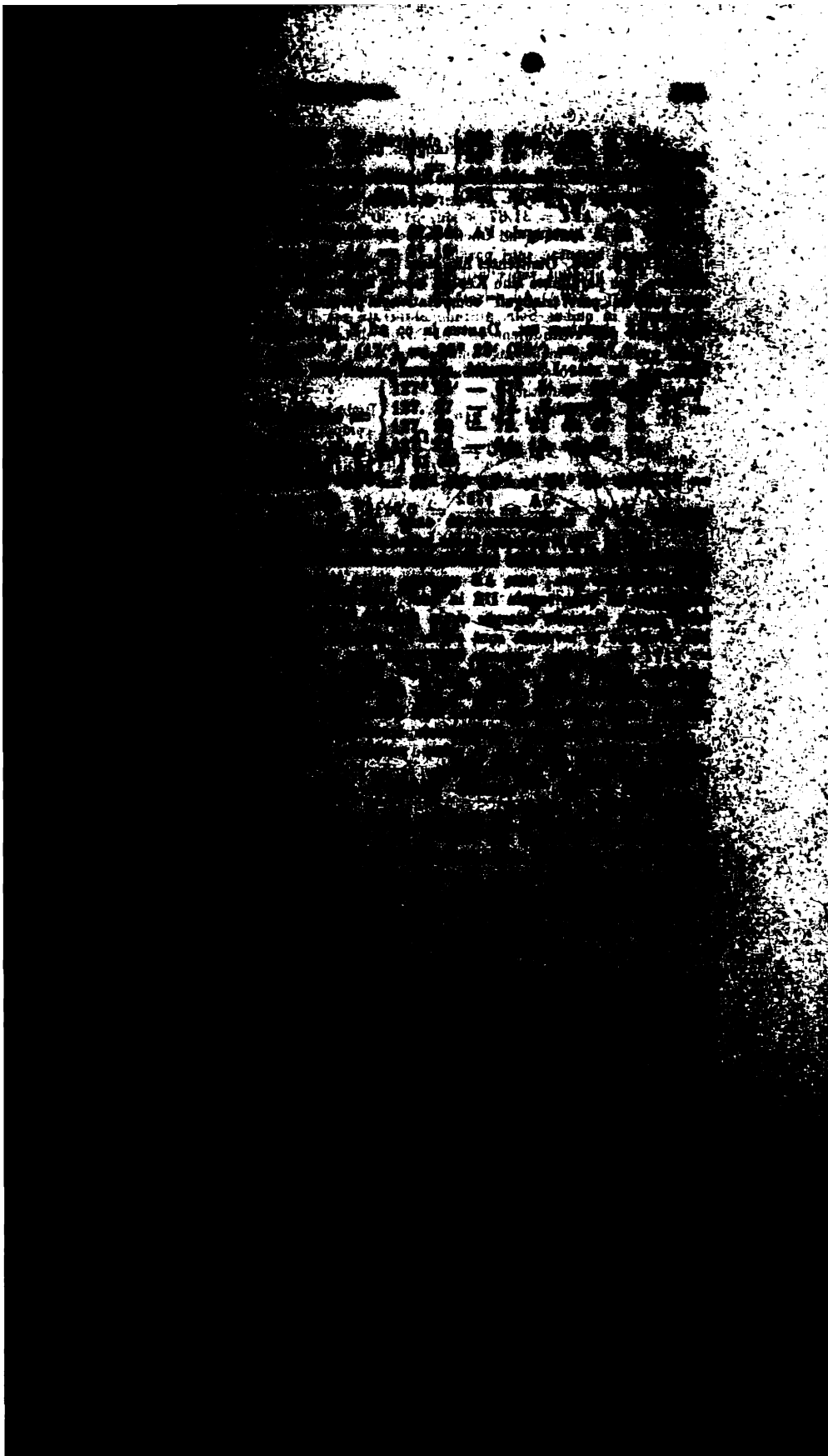






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[Name] Secretary
[Name] Treasurer
[Name] Controller
[Name] General Counsel

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11000

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you regarding the article published in your journal on the topic of [illegible]. The article discusses the importance of [illegible] and the need for [illegible]. I am pleased to see that you have included [illegible] in your discussion.

I would like to point out that [illegible] is a complex issue that requires further research. The article provides a good overview of the current state of the field, but it would be beneficial to include more information on [illegible].

I am sure that your journal will continue to provide valuable insights into [illegible]. Thank you for your contribution to the field.

Sincerely,
[illegible]

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is still in a state of depression, and that the government has taken various measures to stimulate it. The second part of the report deals with the specific measures taken by the government, and the results of these measures. It is noted that the government has succeeded in reducing the rate of inflation, and in increasing the production of goods and services. The third part of the report deals with the social and cultural situation in the country. It is noted that the government has taken various measures to improve the social and cultural conditions of the people. The fourth part of the report deals with the foreign relations of the country. It is noted that the government has maintained friendly relations with all major powers, and has worked for the maintenance of world peace.

The report concludes by stating that the government has made significant progress in the past year, and that it is confident that it will continue to make progress in the future. It is noted that the government has succeeded in reducing the rate of inflation, and in increasing the production of goods and services. It is also noted that the government has taken various measures to improve the social and cultural conditions of the people, and that it has maintained friendly relations with all major powers.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews with key personnel. Secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The analysis of the data revealed several key trends and patterns. One significant finding was the correlation between certain variables, which suggests a causal relationship. This insight is crucial for understanding the underlying factors influencing the outcomes.

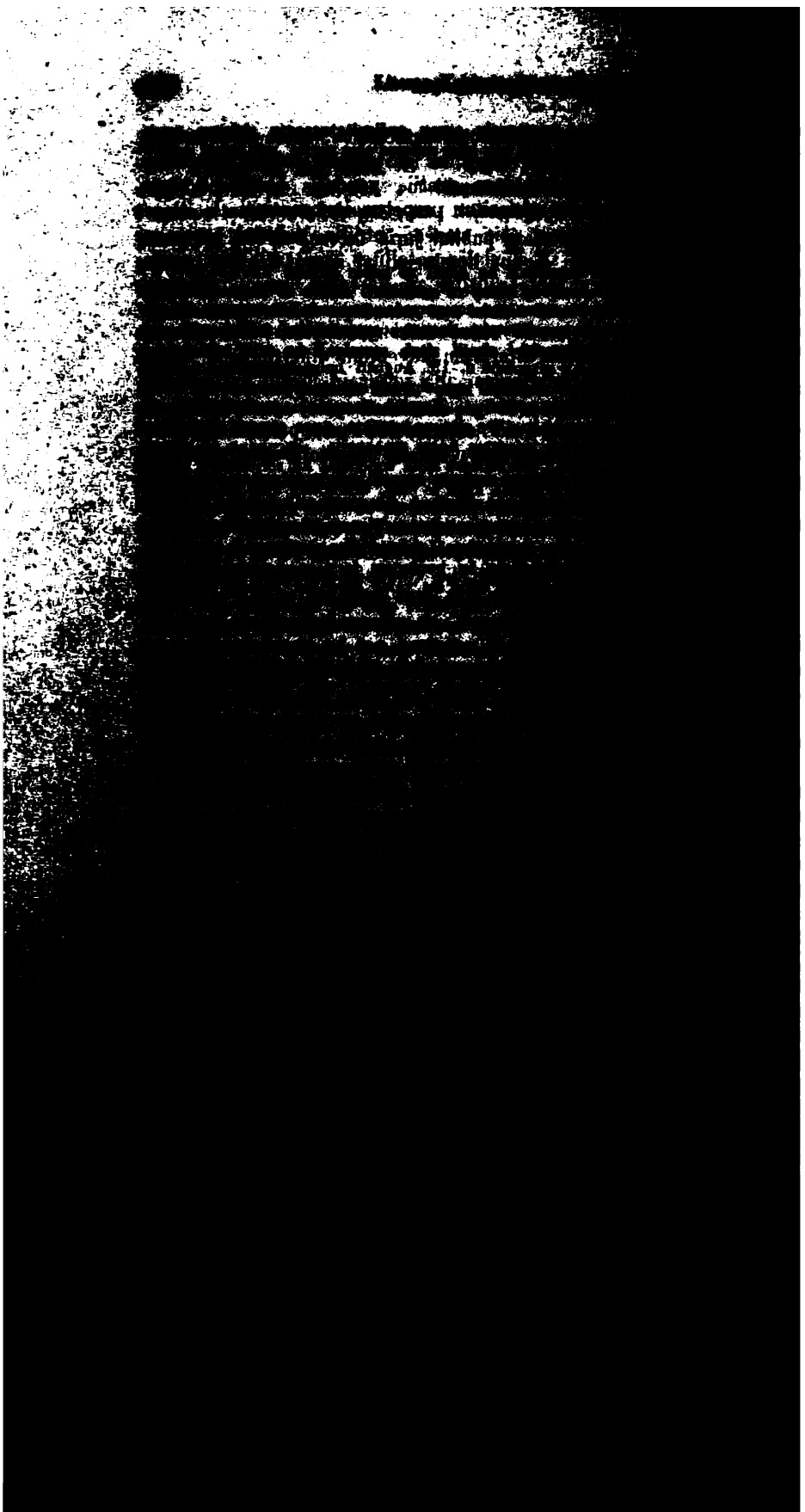
Based on the findings, the author proposes several recommendations to improve the current processes. These include implementing more robust data management systems and enhancing the training of staff involved in data collection.

Finally, the document concludes by highlighting the overall significance of the study. It provides a comprehensive overview of the research process, from the initial objectives to the final conclusions.



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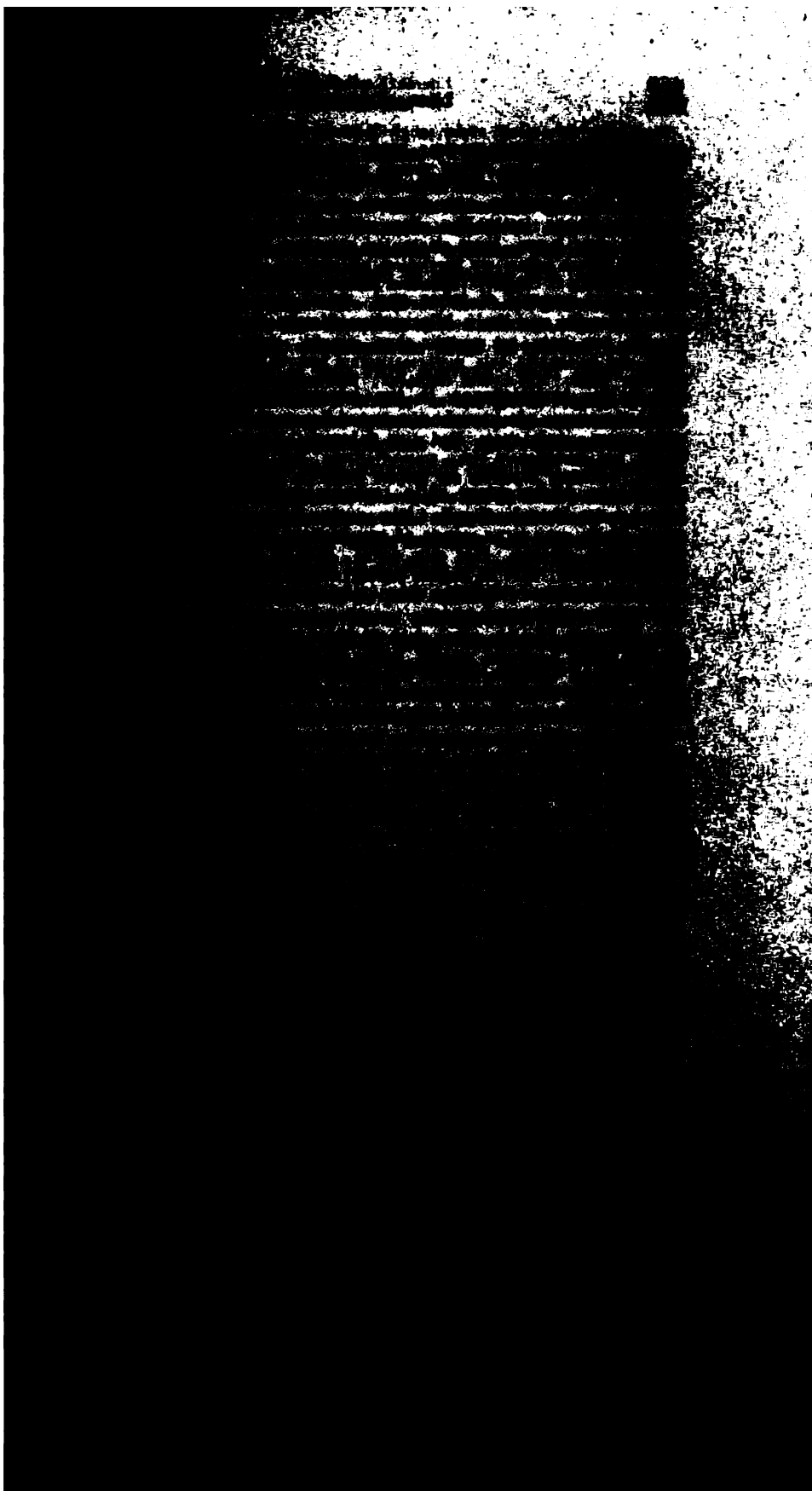


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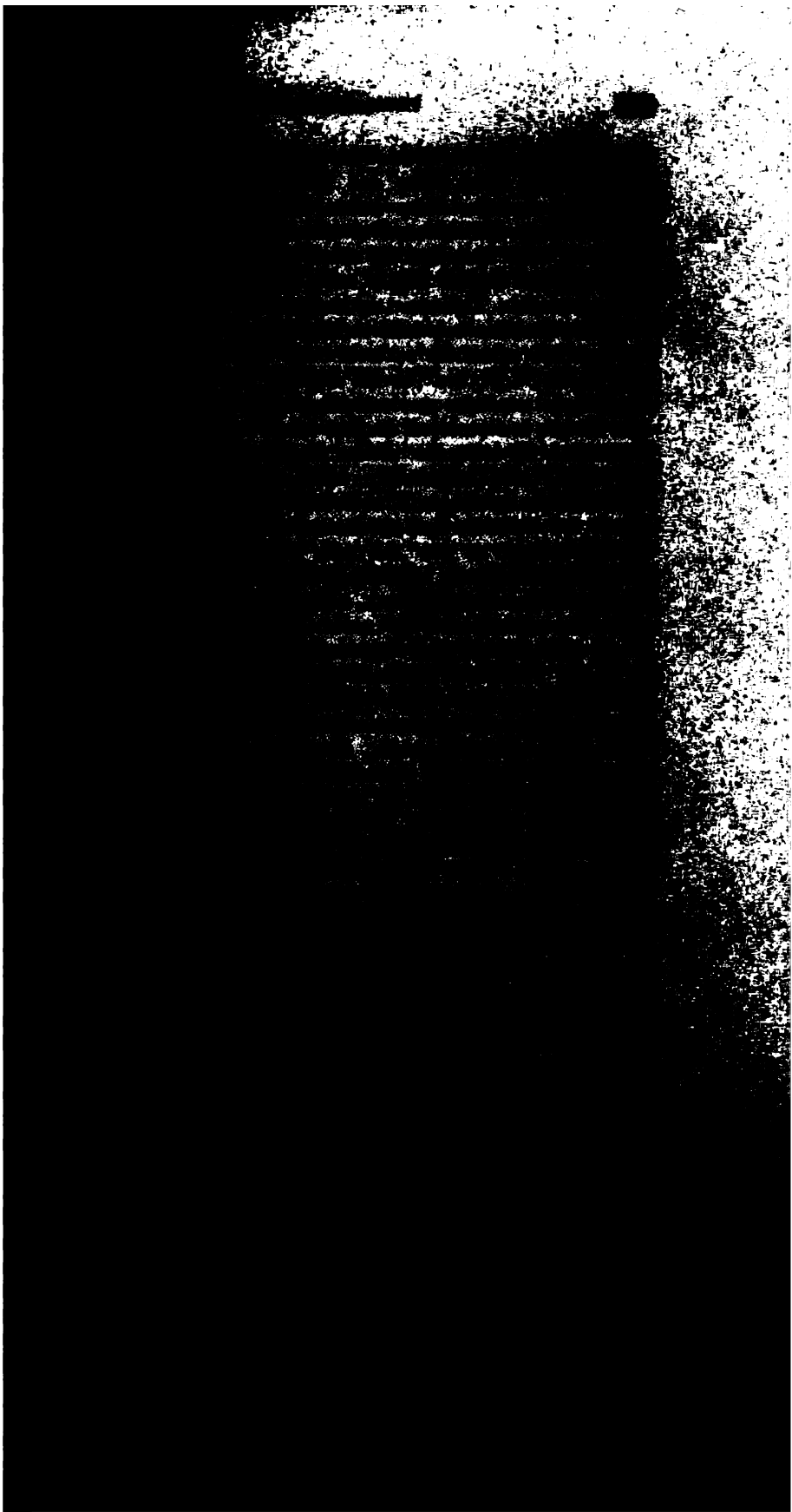


ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

IN TWO VOLUMES. THE FIRST CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE YEAR 1703. THE SECOND CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY FROM THE YEAR 1703 TO THE YEAR 1743.

BY JOHN VAUGHAN, ESQ. F.R.S.

LONDON: Printed by J. BARNARD, at the Crown and Anchor in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1743.

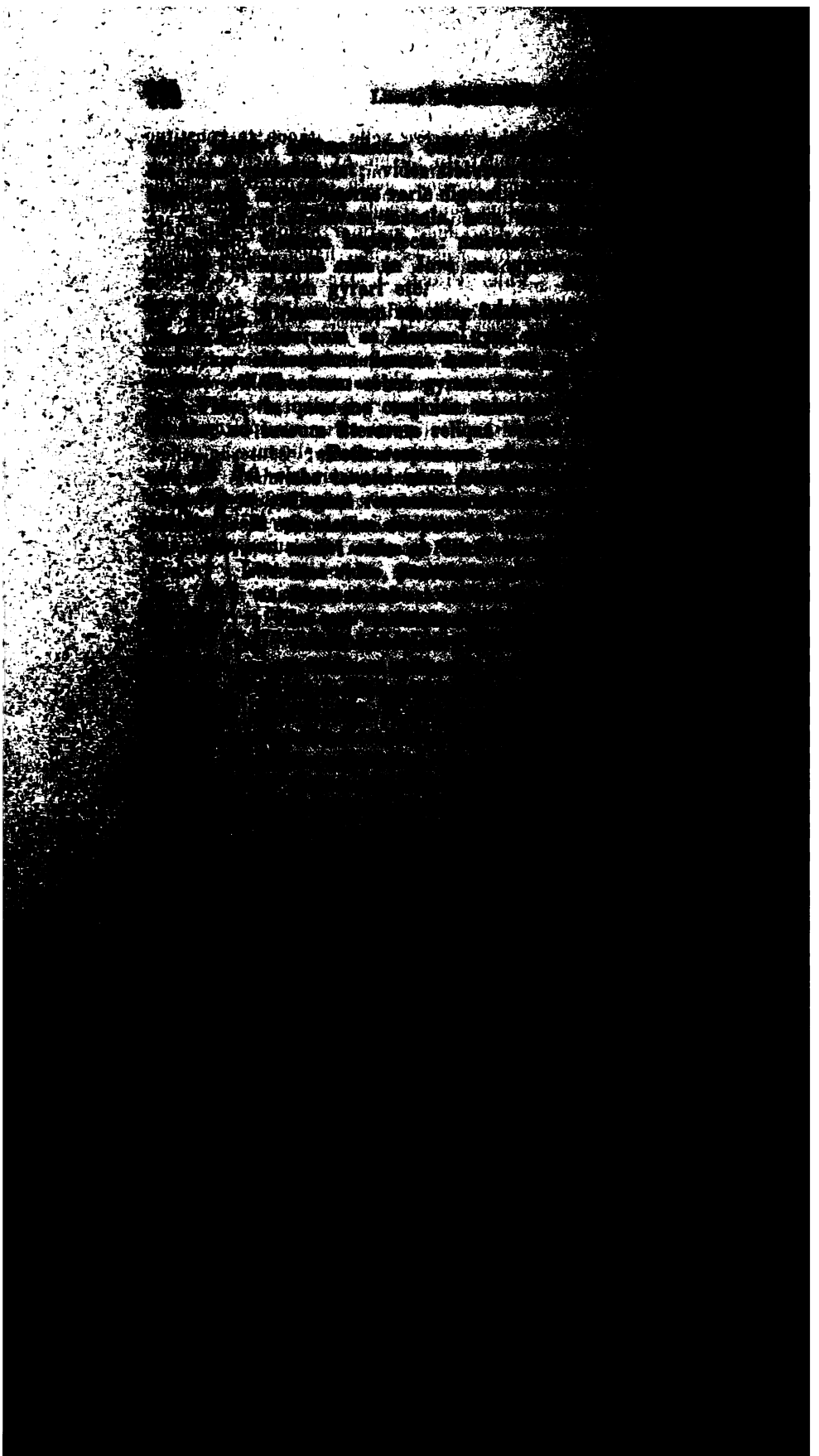


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Illustrations a Colla

THE
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1947

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments.

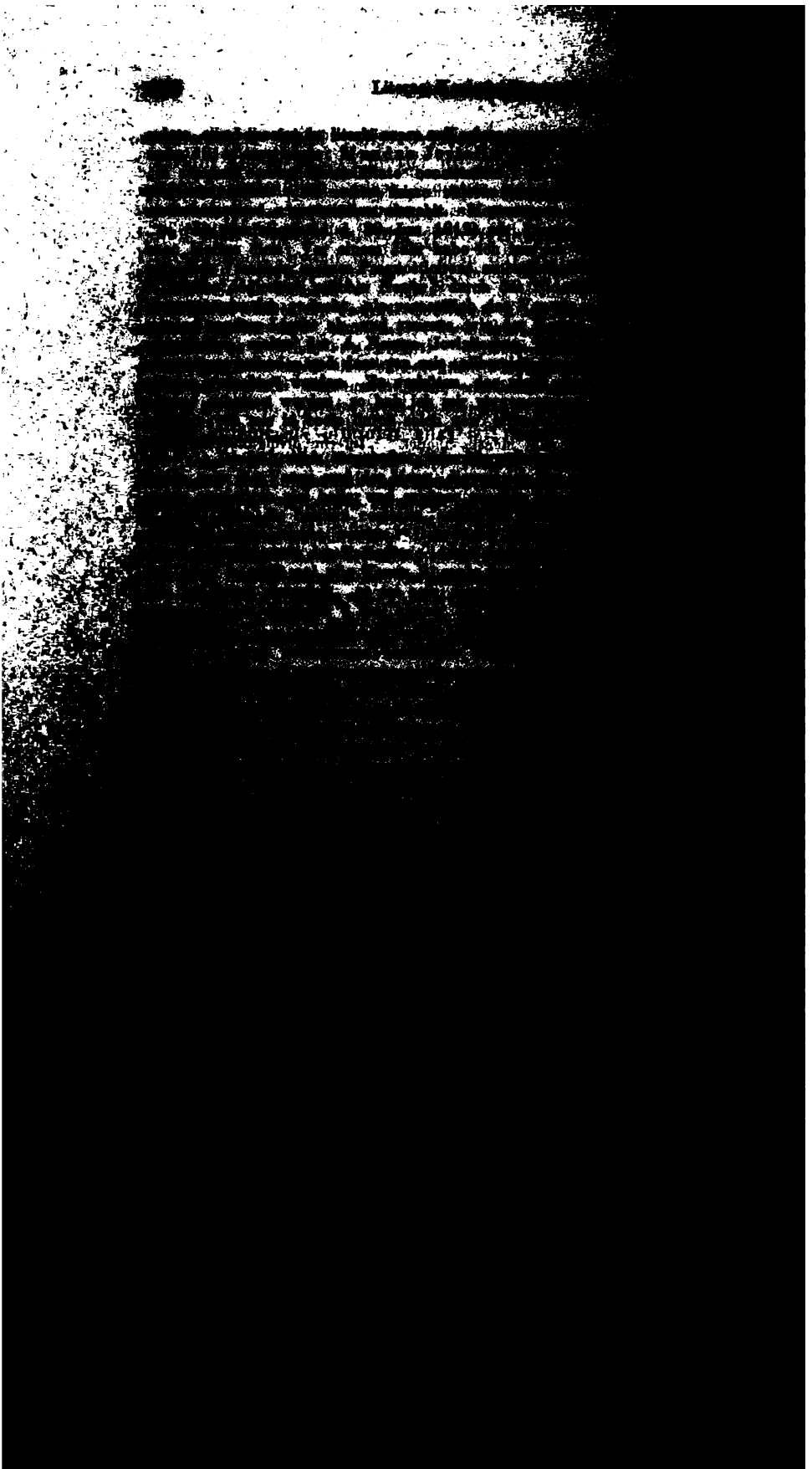
6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments.





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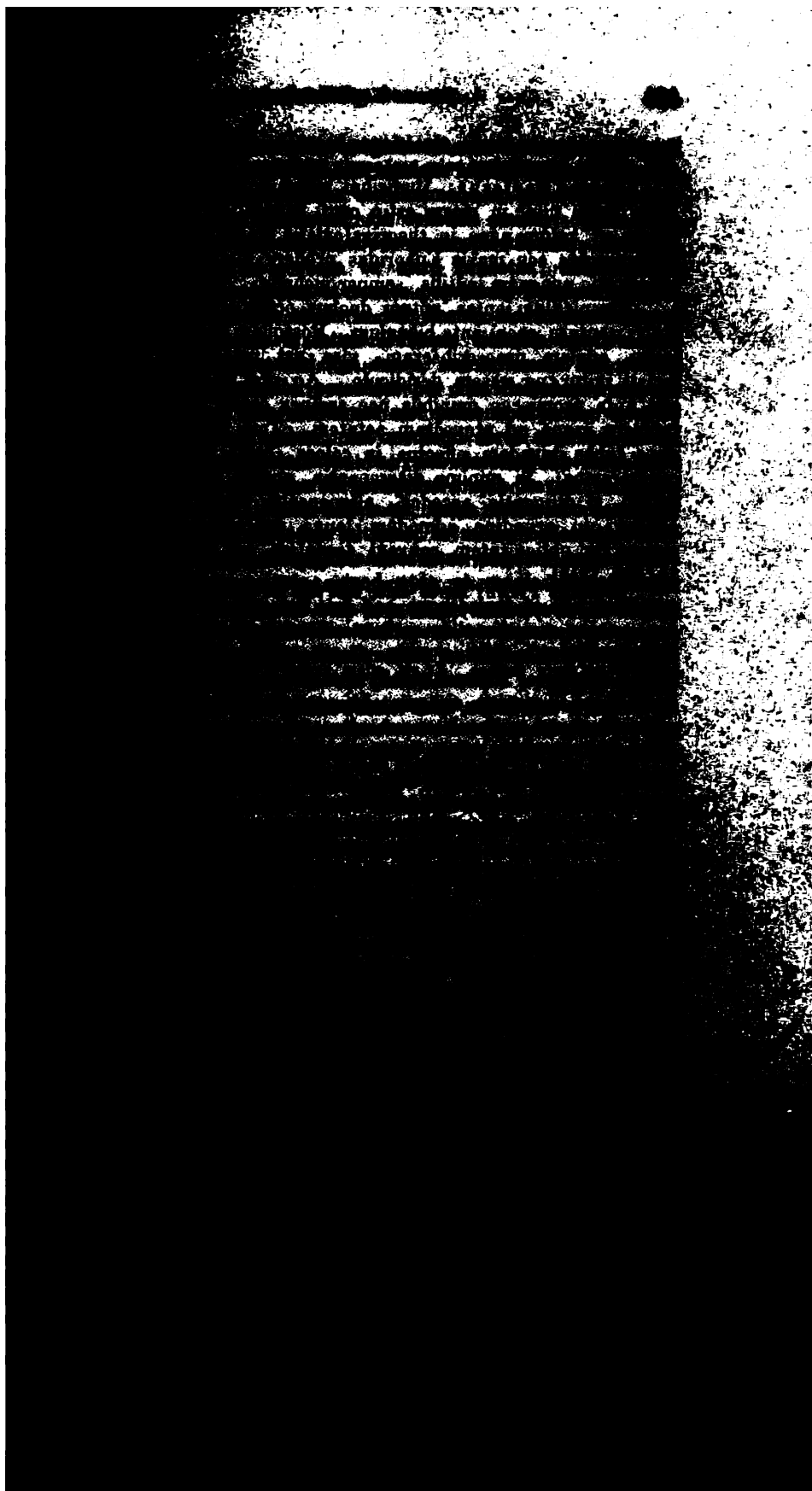
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Internationale Statistikkonferenzen

Die Internationale Statistikkonferenz ist eine der ältesten und wichtigsten internationalen Organisationen für die Harmonisierung der statistischen Methoden und die Förderung der internationalen statistischen Zusammenarbeit. Sie wurde im Jahr 1885 in Brüssel gegründet und hat seitdem in regelmäßigen Abständen Konferenzen abgehalten. Die Konferenz hat sich als ein Forum für die Diskussion und die Entwicklung von internationalen statistischen Standards und Methoden erwiesen. Sie hat auch eine wichtige Rolle bei der Förderung der internationalen statistischen Zusammenarbeit und der Harmonisierung der statistischen Methoden gespielt. Die Konferenz hat eine Reihe von internationalen statistischen Standards und Methoden entwickelt, die heute weltweit angewendet werden. Diese Standards und Methoden sind ein wichtiger Bestandteil der internationalen statistischen Zusammenarbeit und haben dazu beigetragen, die Vergleichbarkeit und die Qualität der internationalen statistischen Daten zu verbessern. Die Konferenz hat auch eine wichtige Rolle bei der Förderung der internationalen statistischen Zusammenarbeit und der Harmonisierung der statistischen Methoden gespielt. Sie hat eine Reihe von internationalen statistischen Standards und Methoden entwickelt, die heute weltweit angewendet werden. Diese Standards und Methoden sind ein wichtiger Bestandteil der internationalen statistischen Zusammenarbeit und haben dazu beigetragen, die Vergleichbarkeit und die Qualität der internationalen statistischen Daten zu verbessern.

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REPORT

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OF THE

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1886

ILLUSTRISSIMO ET REVERENDISSIMO

Domino Domino

JULLANO MEDICES

SERENISSIMI MAGNI HETRURIAE DUCIS

Apud S^m. C^m. M^{tem}.

ORATORI,

Domino meo Colendissimo.

Illustrissime Domine, Epistolam hanc meam ad Galilaeum Galilaeum, doctorem mathematicum in celeberrima academia Patavina de Nuncio ejus meo perscriptam et jam typis descriptam, cui potius inscribam, quam Dⁱ T^o non invenio. Tu enim exarandae illius auctor mihi fuisti cum transmissa ad me VI. Id. Aprilis per Thomam Segethum exemplari tui Siderei, et die mihi dicto ad Idus, quo Te convenirem: post ut parui, praelecta mihi ex literis ad Te Galilaei postulatione tuaque adhaec cohortatione: qua percepta et promisi me intra diem, quo solent percurrere cursores, exaraturum aliquid et praestiti. Sed et nuper admodum me, cum obvium habuisses, diligenter petiisti, ut exemplum epistolae si retinuissem Tibi concederem legendum: ipsam quippe epistolam, quam aperte exhibuissem, per occupationes illius diei non potuisse cognoscere: quod rursus promisi me facturum primum atque ad mundum describere. Concepi autem illam initio et jam typis expressi tanto libentius, quia Galilaeus, ad quem illa destinabatur, Mediceorum cliens esset Medicei principis Magni Hetruriae Ducis Legatus, ipse quoque gentem Mediceam hoc a me peteret; et denique materia, de qua scribendum esset ejusmodi, qua (siquidem vera traderentur) Medicei nominis auctoris consilio comprehenderetur.

Accipe igitur Illustriss^o D^o ex privata et Galilaei propria publicam descriptione factam, publica dicatione jam Tuam: exque hac dedicatione meum meum in veritate et, quod hac sola nititur, Medicei principatus re post Galilaeum auctorem asserendo cognosce; meumque erga Ill. D. T. animum ad obsequia paratissimum aestima. Denique me inter clientes numeram. Vale. V. Non. Majas. Anno Christi Domini MDCX.

Ill. D. T.

ad obsequia devotus

Joannes Keplerus,
S. C. M. Mathematicus.

AD ILLUSTRANDUM

Omnis enim sollicitudo mea super
omnibus rebus omnibus hoc opere
completo. Quam quidem festinatione
et diligentia (cum suam) publice typis

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THE HISTORY OF THE

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BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

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THE SECOND PART

OF THE HISTORY

OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TEN VOLUMES

VOLUME THE SECOND

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BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TEN VOLUMES

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OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

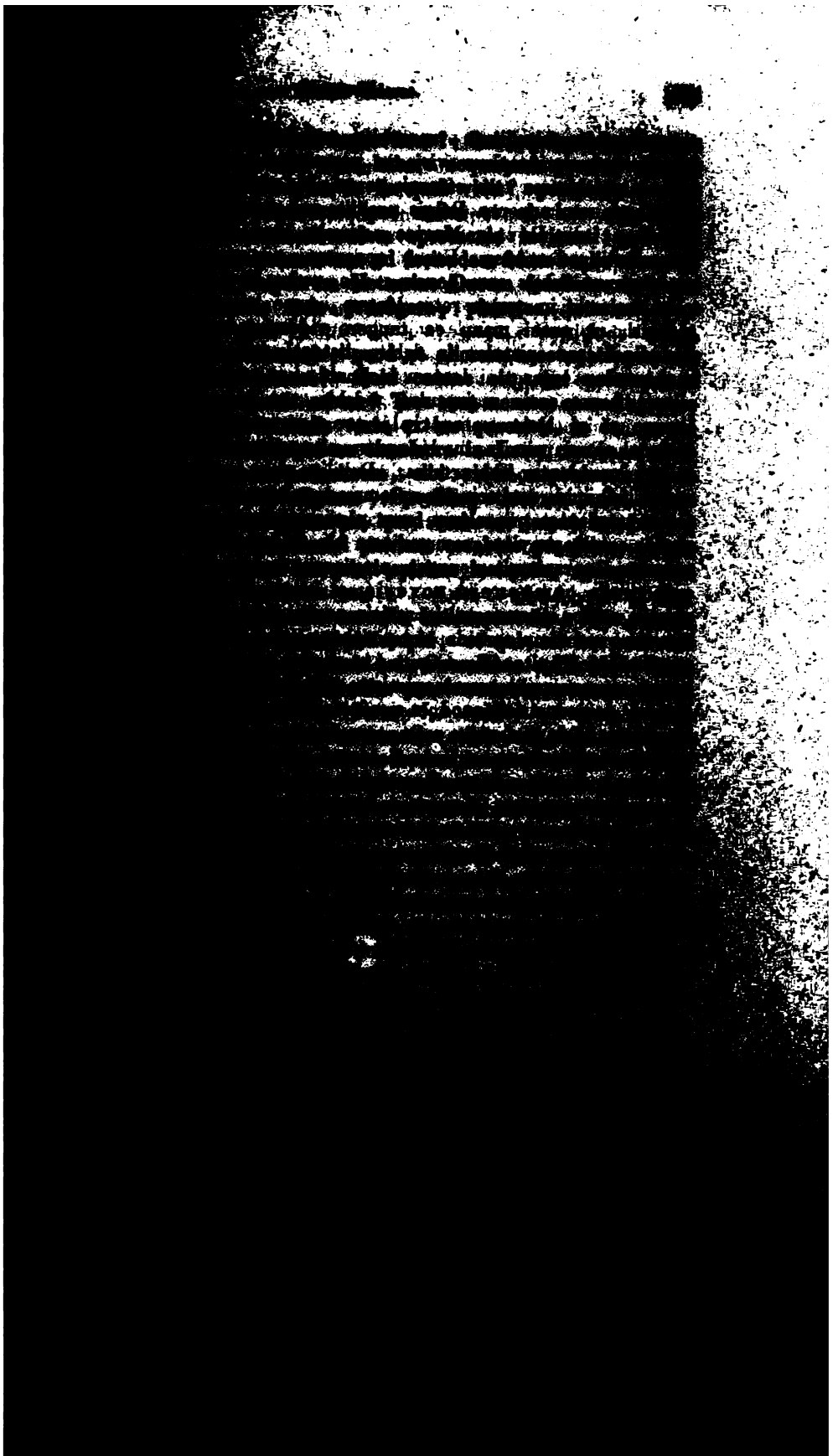
BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TEN VOLUMES

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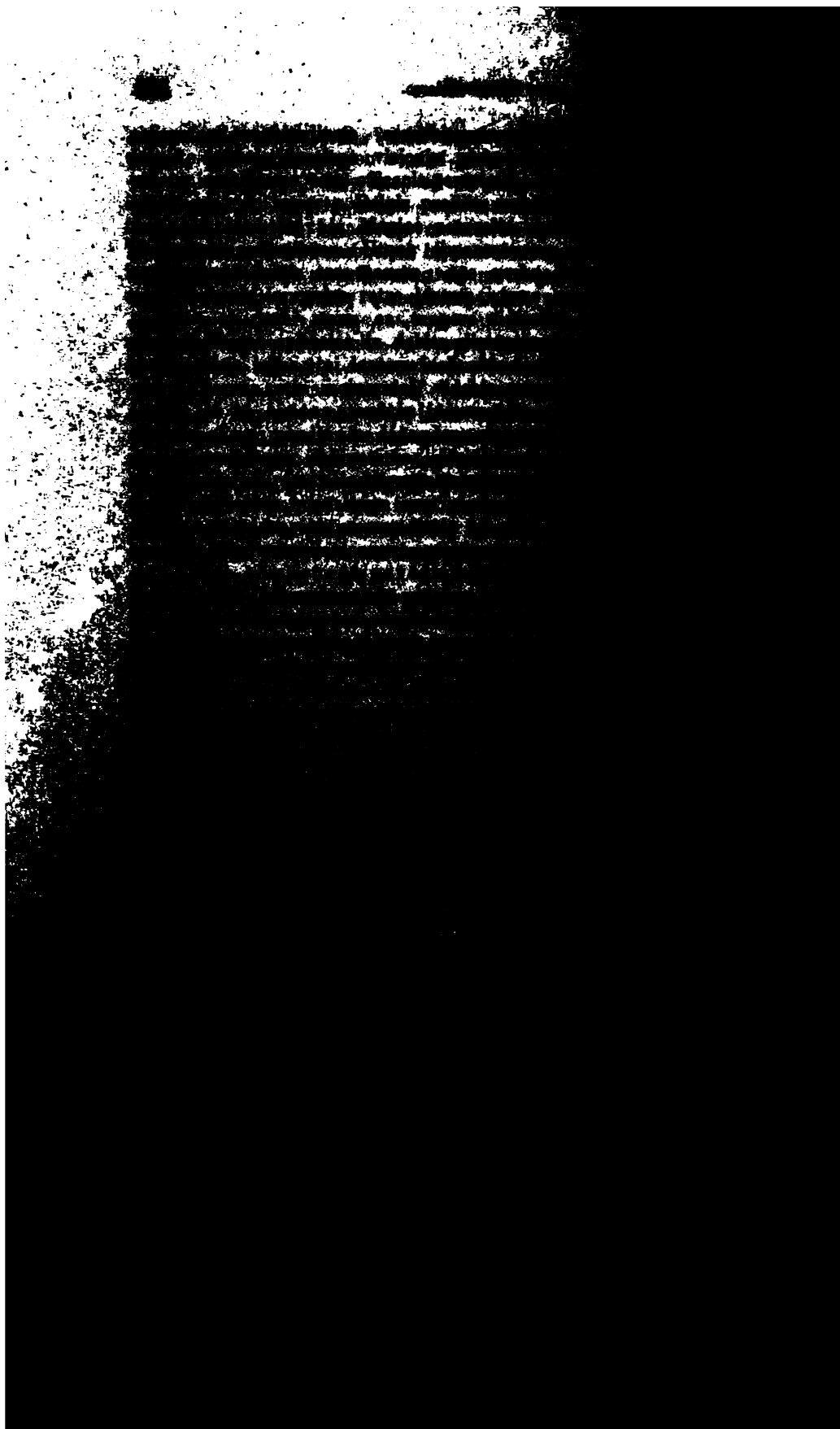
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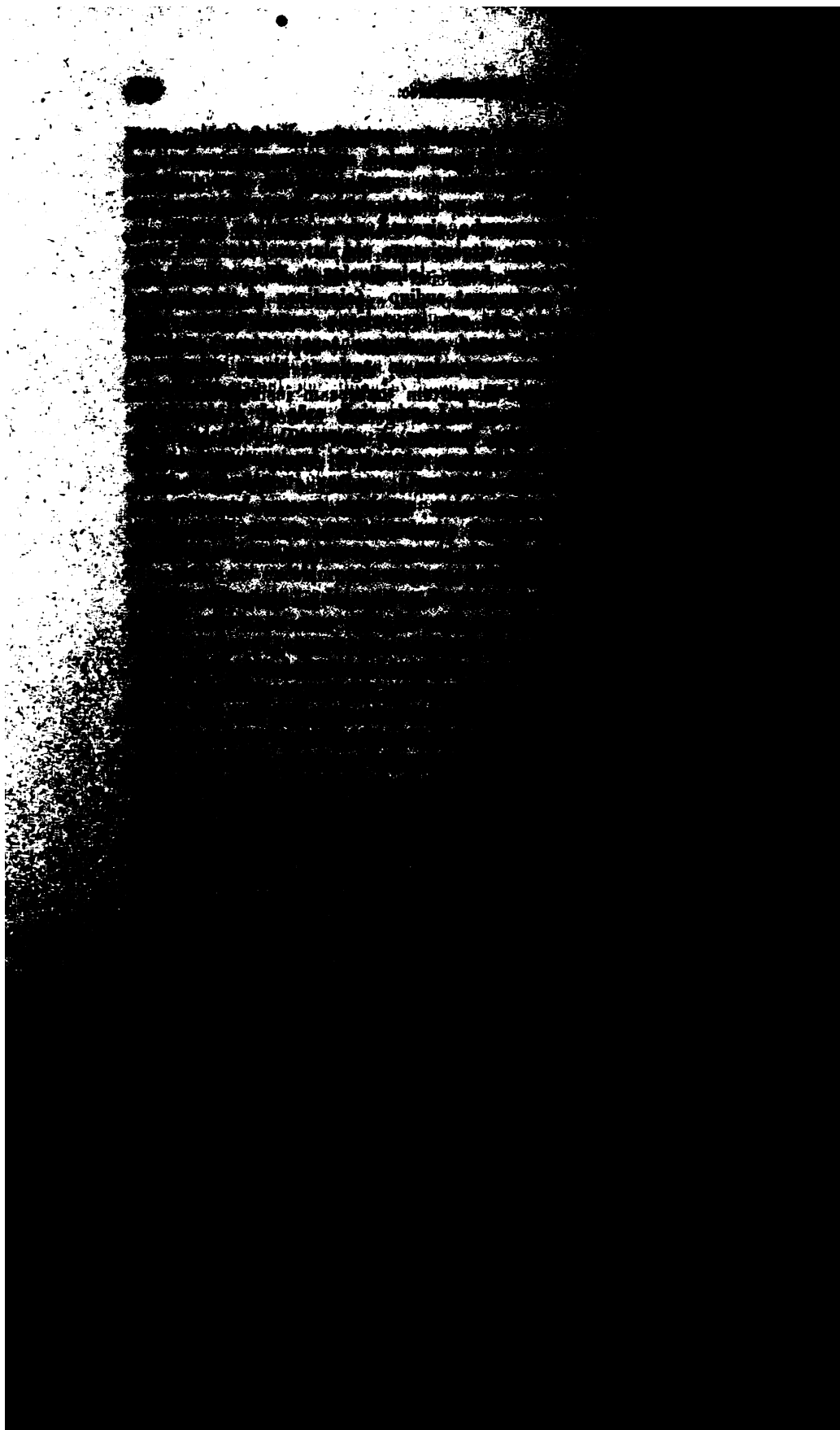


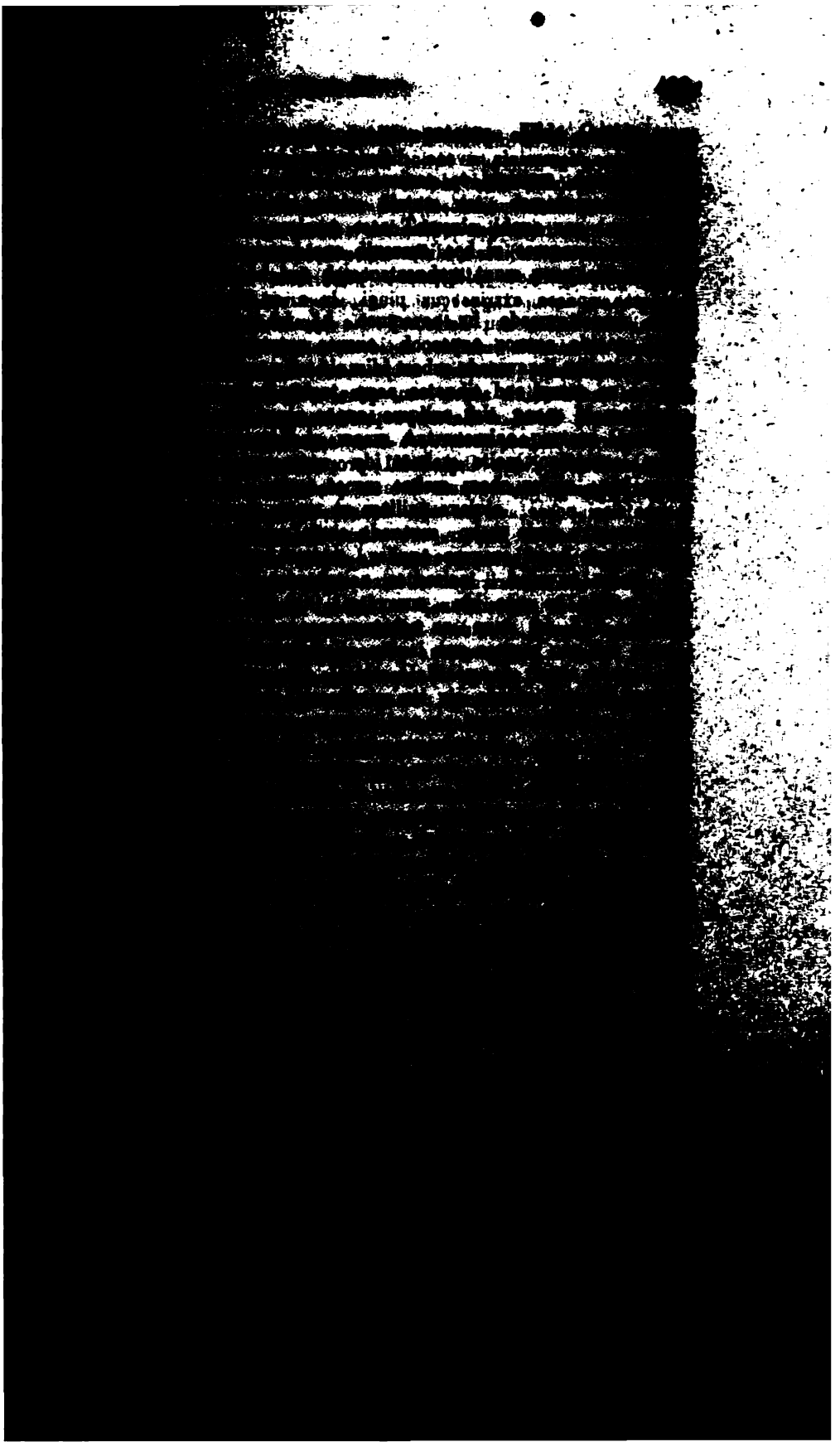


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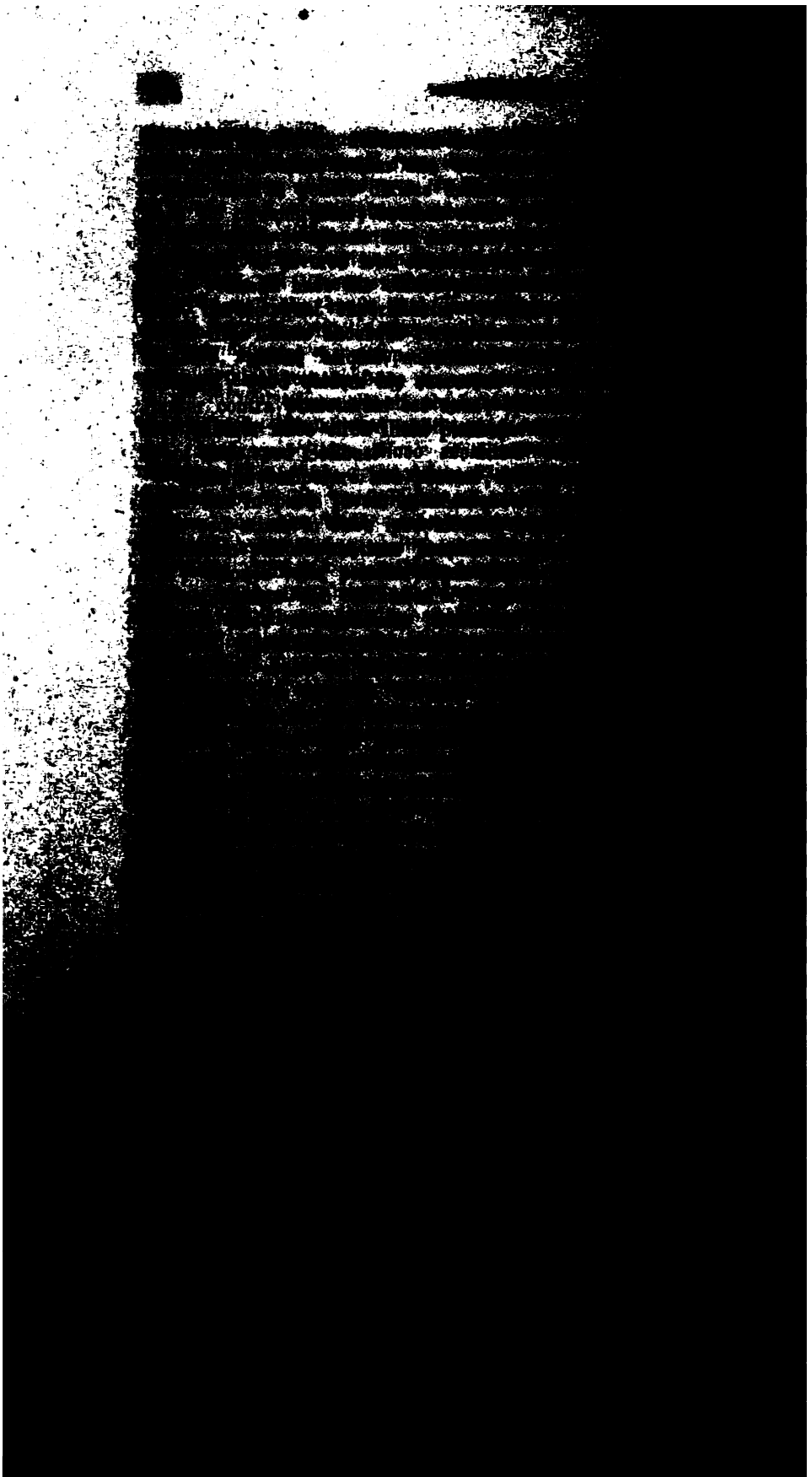
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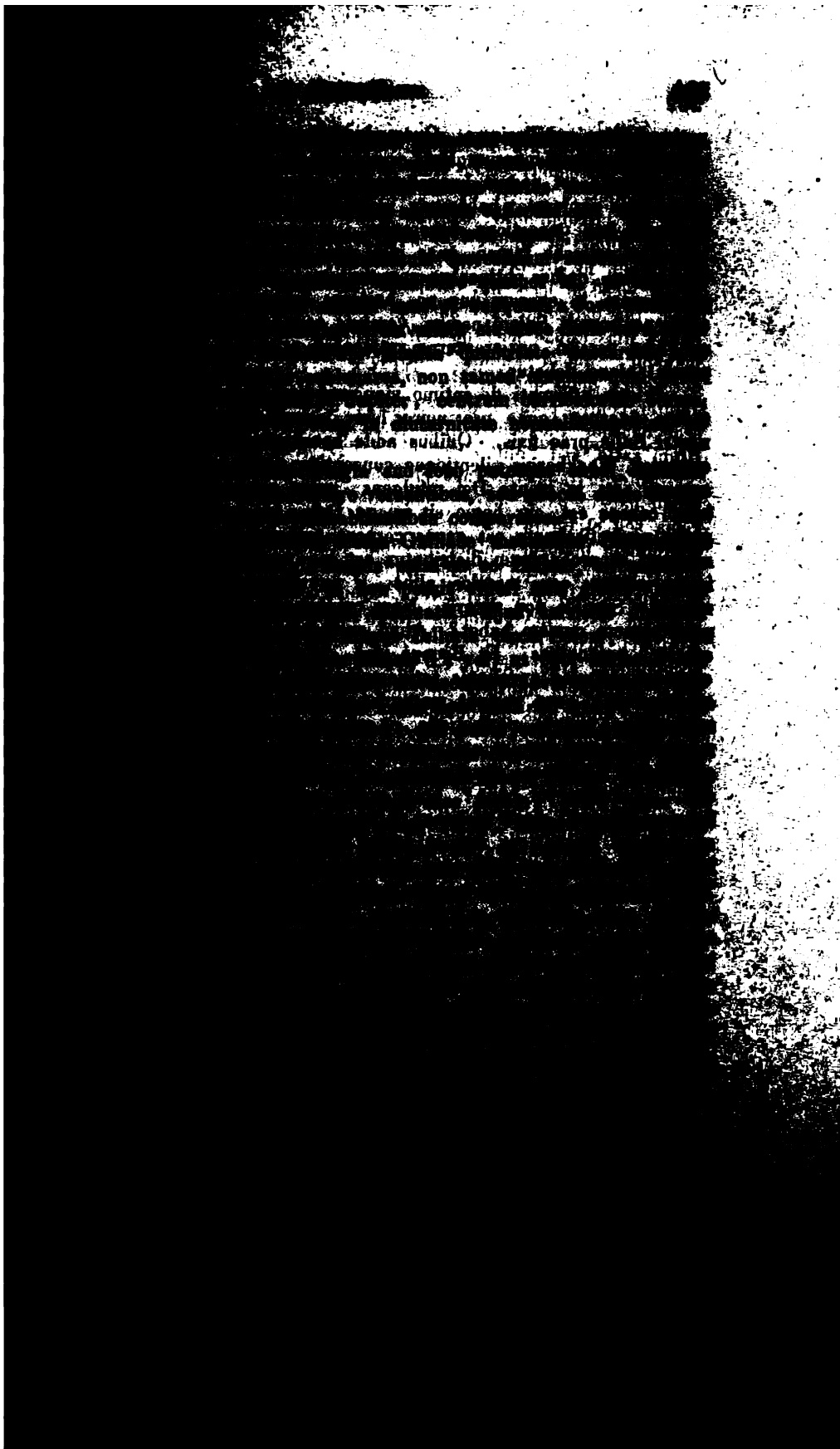
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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and verified. The second part outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and ensuring that all accounts are balanced. It also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of the accounting department in providing accurate financial statements.

The following table shows the results of the audit conducted over the past quarter. The data indicates a slight increase in revenue compared to the previous period, which is a positive sign for the company's growth. However, there are some areas where expenses have increased, particularly in the marketing and research & development departments.

In conclusion, the financial performance of the company remains strong, but there is a need for more efficient resource allocation. The management team is committed to addressing these challenges and ensuring that the company continues to grow and prosper in the future.





The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is in a state of depression and that the government is facing a serious financial crisis. The report also mentions the need for international assistance and the importance of maintaining law and order.

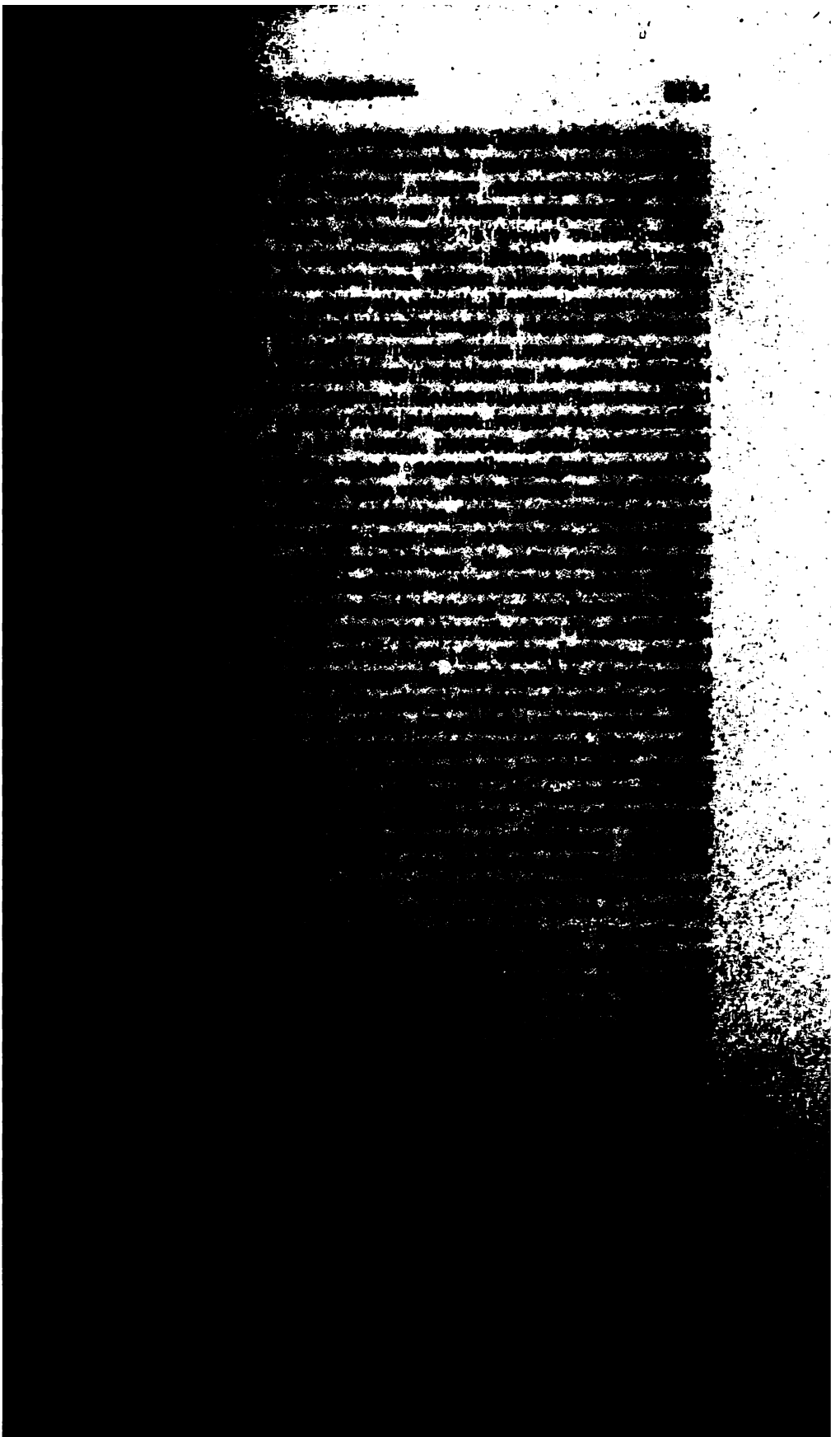
The second part of the report discusses the political situation. It is noted that the government is facing opposition from various groups and that there is a need for a more unified front. The report also mentions the need for a more democratic system and the importance of protecting the rights of the people.

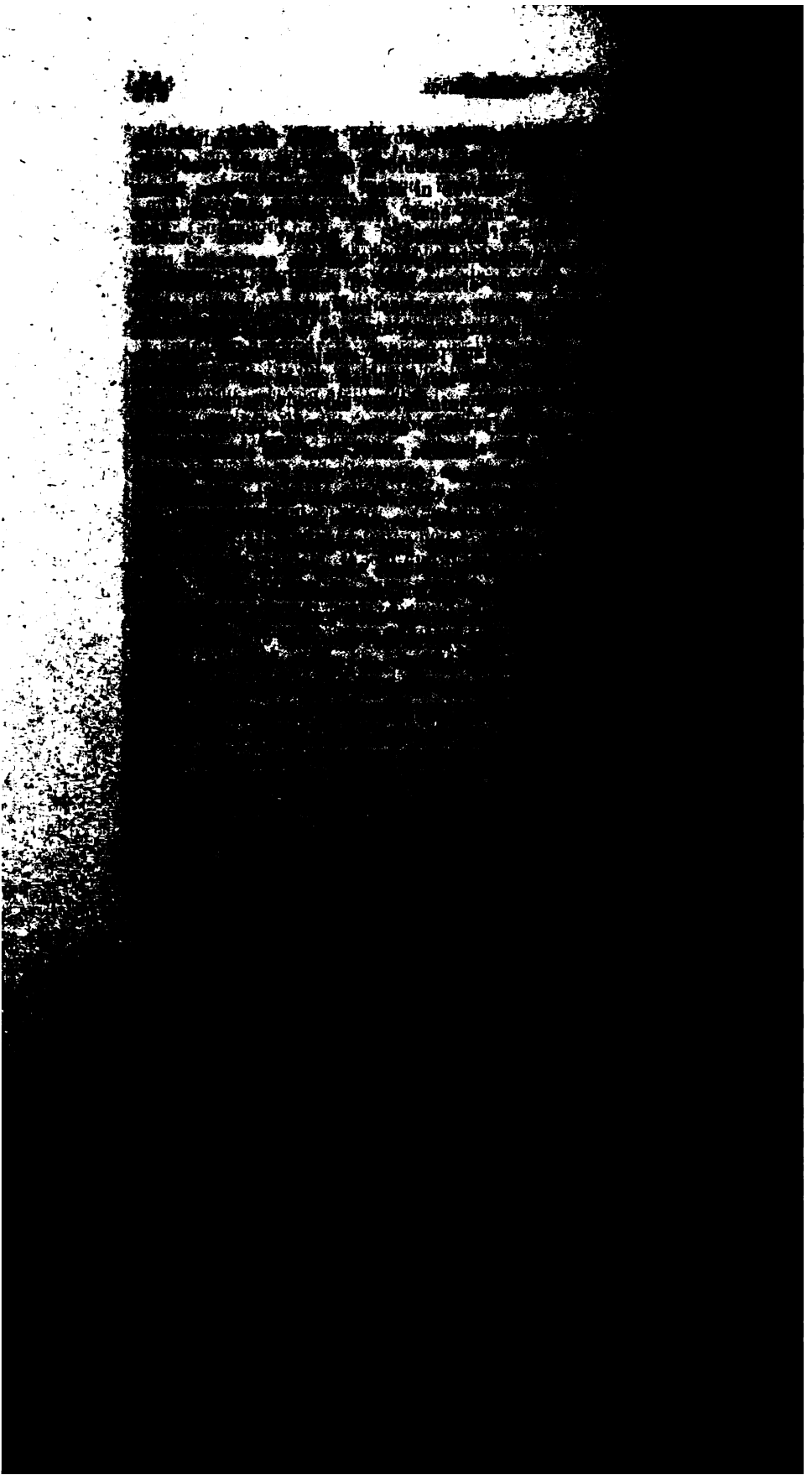
The third part of the report discusses the social situation. It is noted that there is a high level of unemployment and that the living standards are very low. The report also mentions the need for social reforms and the importance of providing education and healthcare to the people.

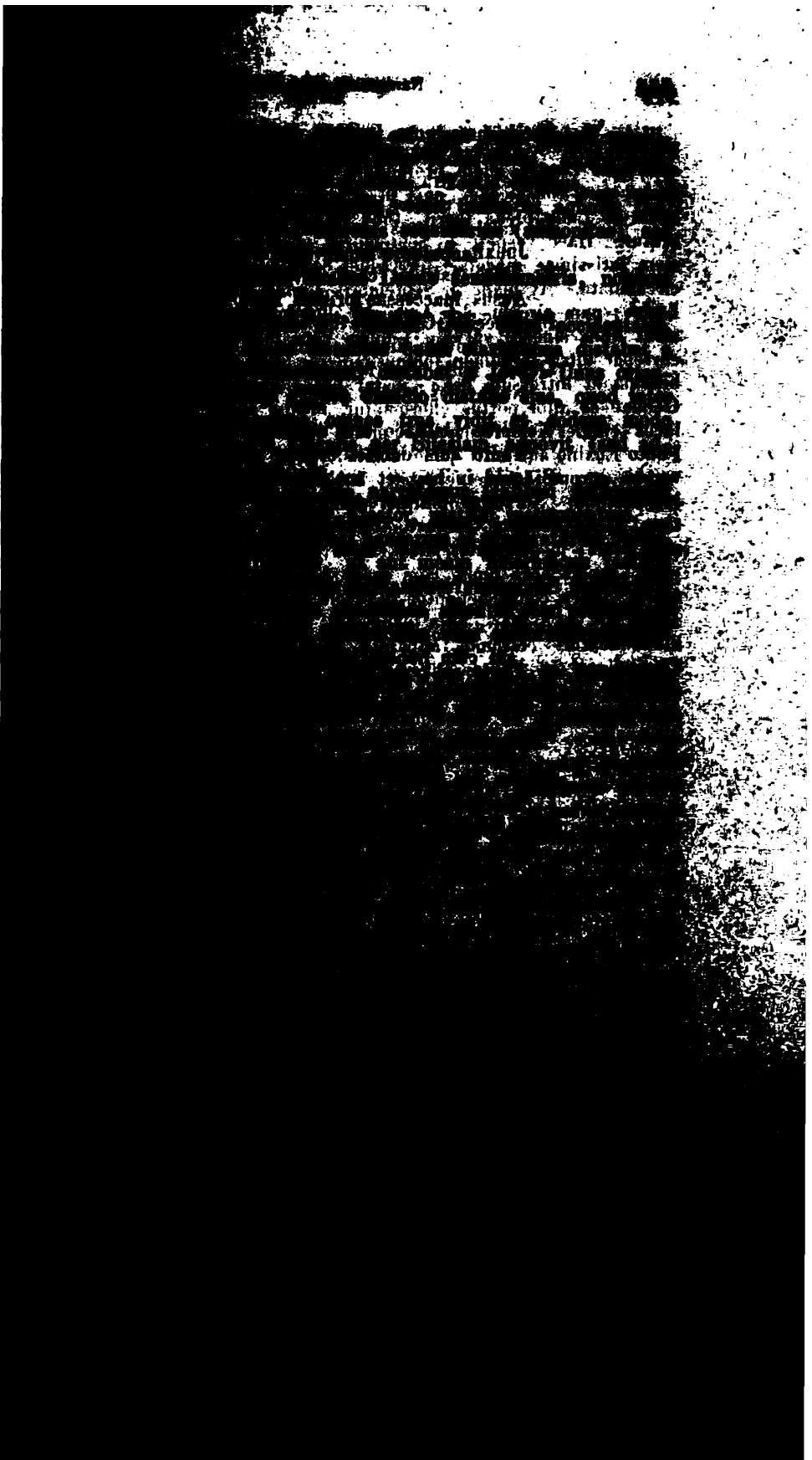
The fourth part of the report discusses the military situation. It is noted that the country is facing a serious military threat and that the government is in a state of emergency. The report also mentions the need for a more powerful military and the importance of maintaining national security.

The first part of the discussion focuses on the theoretical framework and the research objectives. It outlines the importance of understanding the underlying mechanisms of the phenomenon being studied. The second part presents the empirical findings, which are supported by statistical analysis. The results indicate a significant relationship between the variables under investigation. The final section discusses the implications of these findings for future research and practical applications. The authors conclude that the study has provided valuable insights into the complex nature of the subject matter.









The following information
 was obtained from the
 records of the
 Department of the
 Interior, Bureau of
 Land Management,

PRICE

The price of the
 land is \$10.00 per
 acre.

The total price for
 the land is \$100.00.

The land is located
 in the State of
 California.

The land is owned
 by the United States
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The land is being
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WASHINGTON

1900

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year. The report concludes with a summary of the results and a list of the publications issued during the year.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is followed by a summary of the results and a list of the publications issued during the year.

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The fifth part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is followed by a summary of the results and a list of the publications issued during the year.

ut multis non ingenii hebetudo sed doctoris culpa impedimento sit, minus scripta et demonstrata percipiant: eis igitur ut consulerem quae hic tradidi brevius, alia prolixius, nonnulla aliis verbis concepi; definit terminorum, quos usurpo geometrica libertate, continuo numero inter positiones opportunis locis recensui; schemata (quae sunt geometri genuinae literae) plura addidi. Quae opera si non omnem obscurit sustuli, spero philosophiae studiosos imbecillitati meae aliquid condona operamque hanc boni consulturos.

Porro in hanc curam eo potissimum tempore incubui, quo ingenium lamentabili quodam frigore torpens ¹⁸⁾ Sol munificentissimus pietatis R^{mae}. et S^{ae}. C^{is}. Tuae concalefecit, clementissimaque Ejus: quia et hortatus crebri veluti Mercurius aliquis e somno excitarunt; denique mathematici et cubicularii nobilis D. Joannis Zuckmesseri judicissima simul et ingeniosissima machinamenta manuarum vitrorumque exhibitiones artificiosissimae, quibus R. S. C. Tuam mirifice delectari videri ad ejusdem veluti officii aemulationem provocarunt. ¹⁹⁾ Quodsi me impellerent hae singulares causae ad Dioptricen hanc meam R. et S. Tuae dedicandam: tunc vel sola illa in genere sufficeret, quod mathematici libelli, ut remoti a vulgi captu eoque contenti, nemini rectius offeruntur quam qui de illis judicare possunt; quos acri ingenio a natura instructus amor philosophiae et meditatio ad perfectam harum rerum cognitionem provexit. Quae in cognitione num quem inter Principes Viros hoc tempore habere, incompertum mihi est: inter professores certe academiarii qui huic iudicio pares sint, pauciores reperiuntur, quam ex usu sit.

Quodsi nulla in creberrimis librorum dedicationibus fucata esset patronorum encomia, quam sunt ista, credo fidem, quam circa patronorum virtutes fere decoxerunt dedicationes, brevi restaurarent. Atque ego hunc ipsum finem supersedeo reliquas (ut fieri solet in dedicationibus) et S. C. Tuae commemorare virtutes, ne sutor ultra crepidam sapientiae velle videar.

De cetero non aliam lectori suspendo hederam, quam ut ei indice libellum a tali principe comprobatum lucemque videre jussum. Et jam et S. C. T^{ae}. me subjectissime commendo. Vale. Cal. Januarii a. 1619. quem R. et S. C. T^{ae}. felicissimum gubernatione, in sapientiae studio, inque corporis tuenda sanitate complecti

Reverendissimae et Serenissimae C. T^{ae}.

Devotissimus

S. C. M^{atthias}. Mathematicus

Joannes Keplerus.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also highlights the need for transparency and accountability in all financial dealings.

In addition, the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data. It describes the role of different departments in the process, from data collection to reporting and analysis. The text also discusses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis, such as the need for standardized procedures and the importance of data security.

The document also addresses the issue of data privacy and security. It discusses the various risks associated with data breaches and the steps that can be taken to minimize these risks. The text also highlights the importance of regular security audits and the need for a strong security culture within the organization.

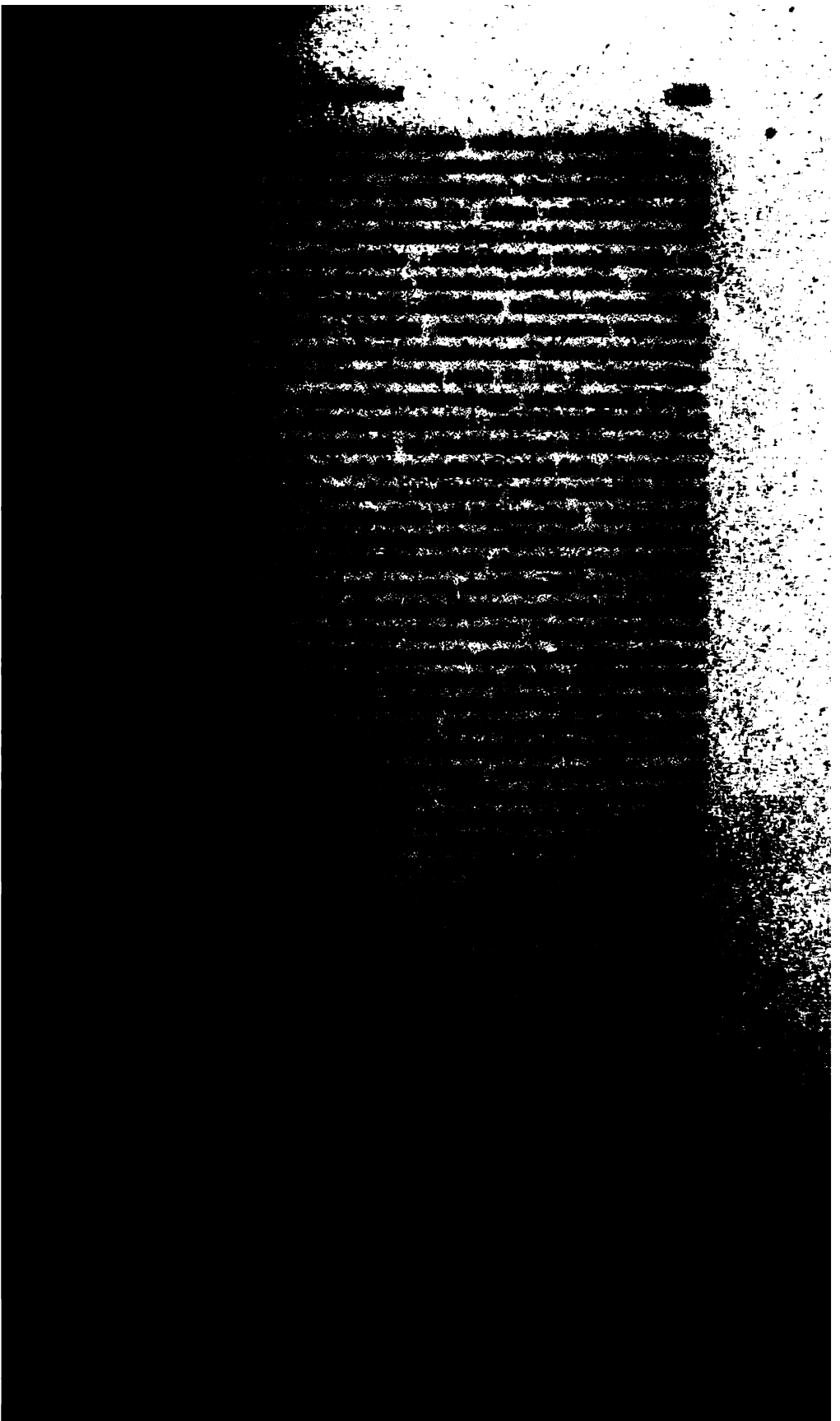
Finally, the document discusses the role of technology in financial data collection and analysis. It describes the various tools and software used in the process and the benefits of using these tools. The text also discusses the challenges associated with using technology, such as the need for ongoing training and the importance of data security.

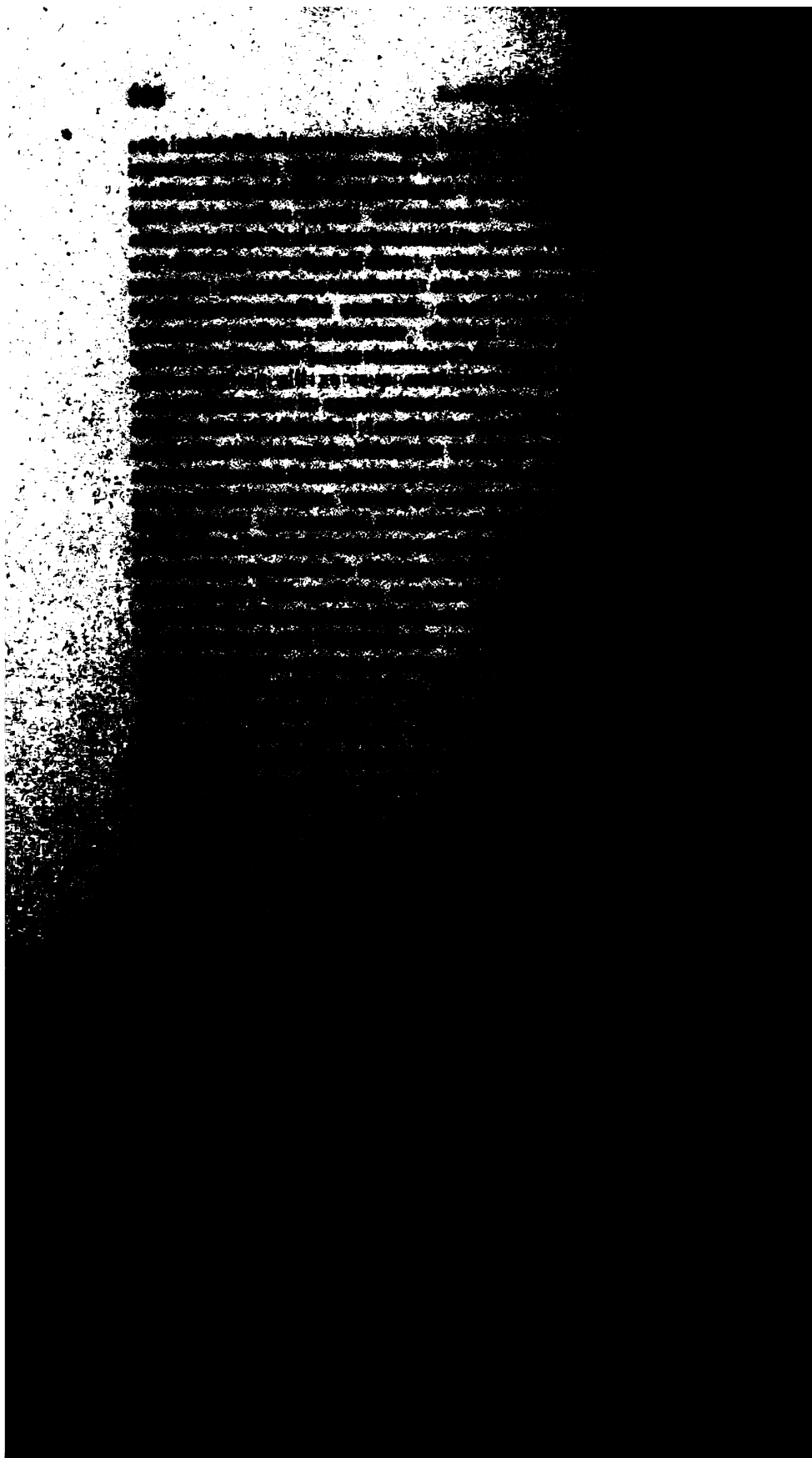
In conclusion, the document emphasizes the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the need for transparency and accountability in all financial dealings. It also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data and discusses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. Finally, the document discusses the role of technology in financial data collection and analysis and the importance of data privacy and security.

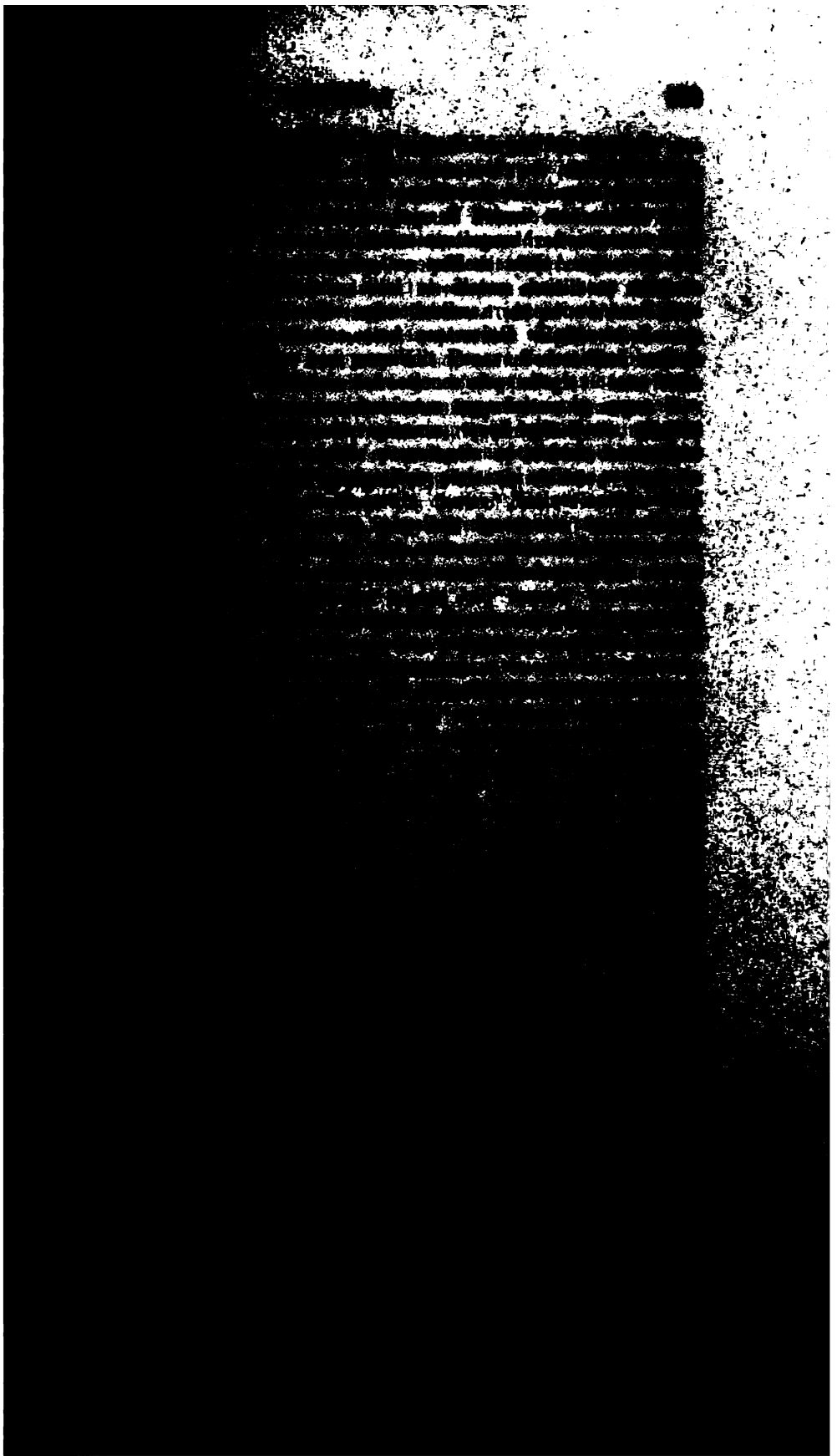
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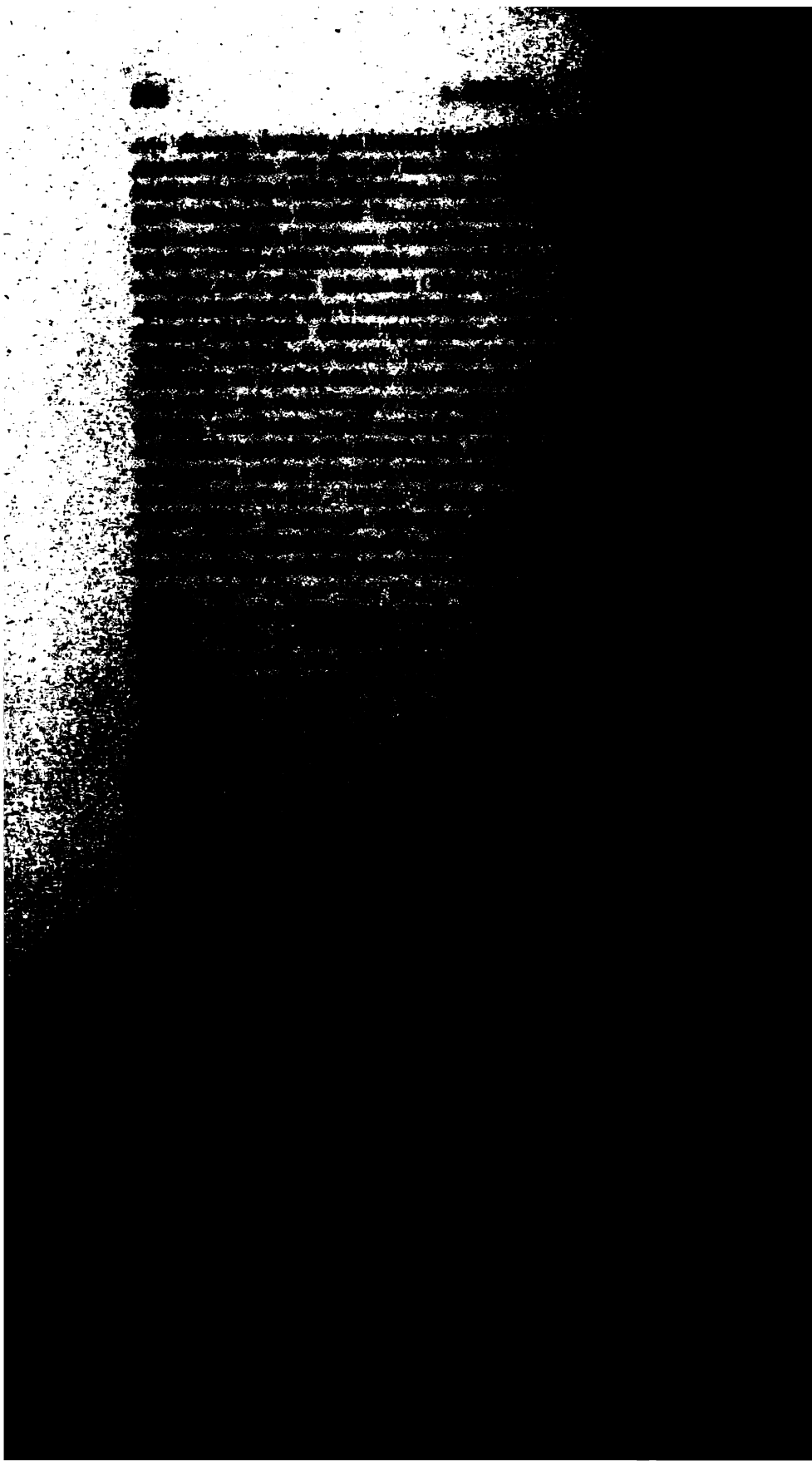
Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the above matter. The same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am sorry to hear that you are having some trouble with your business. I hope that the authorities will be able to help you in some way. I will be glad to hear from you again when you have had a chance to talk to them.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

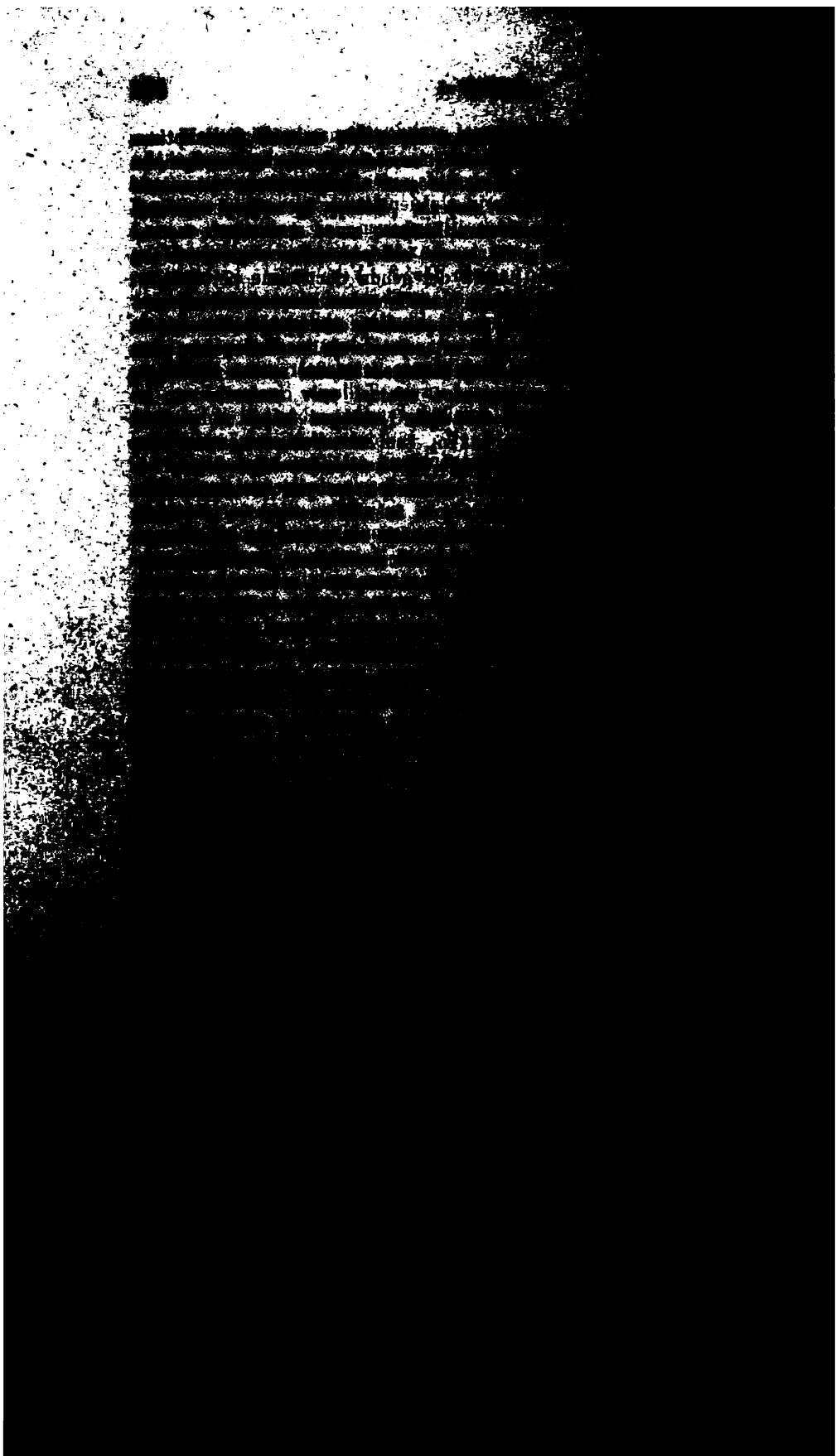












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The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is in a state of depression and that the government is facing a serious financial crisis. The report also mentions that the population is suffering from widespread poverty and that the government is unable to meet its basic needs.

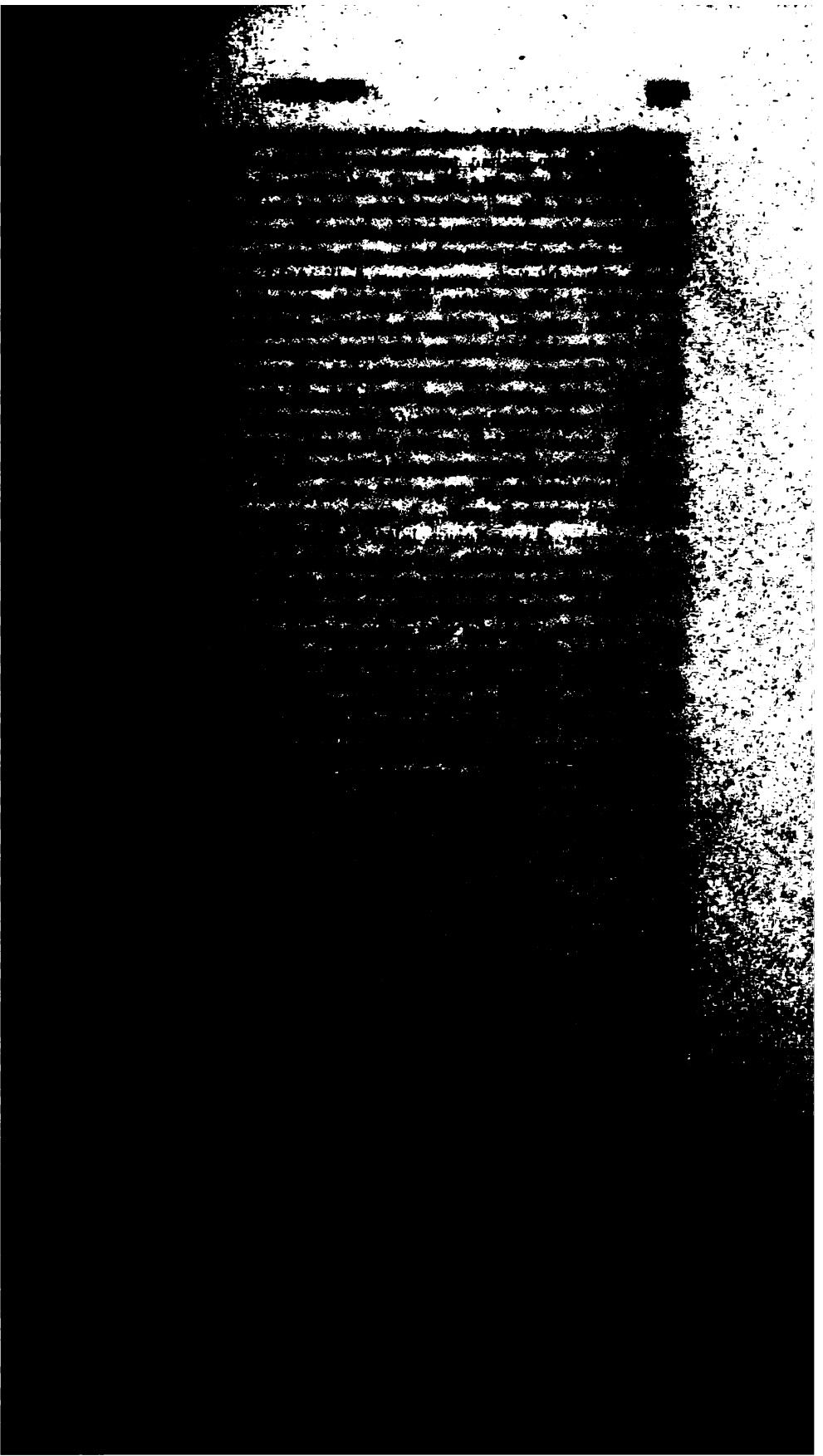
The second part of the report discusses the political situation. It is noted that the government is weak and that there is a lack of unity among the different political groups. The report also mentions that the military is a powerful force in the country and that it is often involved in political affairs.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It is noted that there is a high level of unemployment and that the government is unable to provide social services. The report also mentions that there is a high level of crime and that the government is unable to maintain law and order.

The fourth part of the report discusses the international situation. It is noted that the country is isolated and that it is unable to attract foreign investment. The report also mentions that the country is a member of the United Nations and that it is active in international affairs.

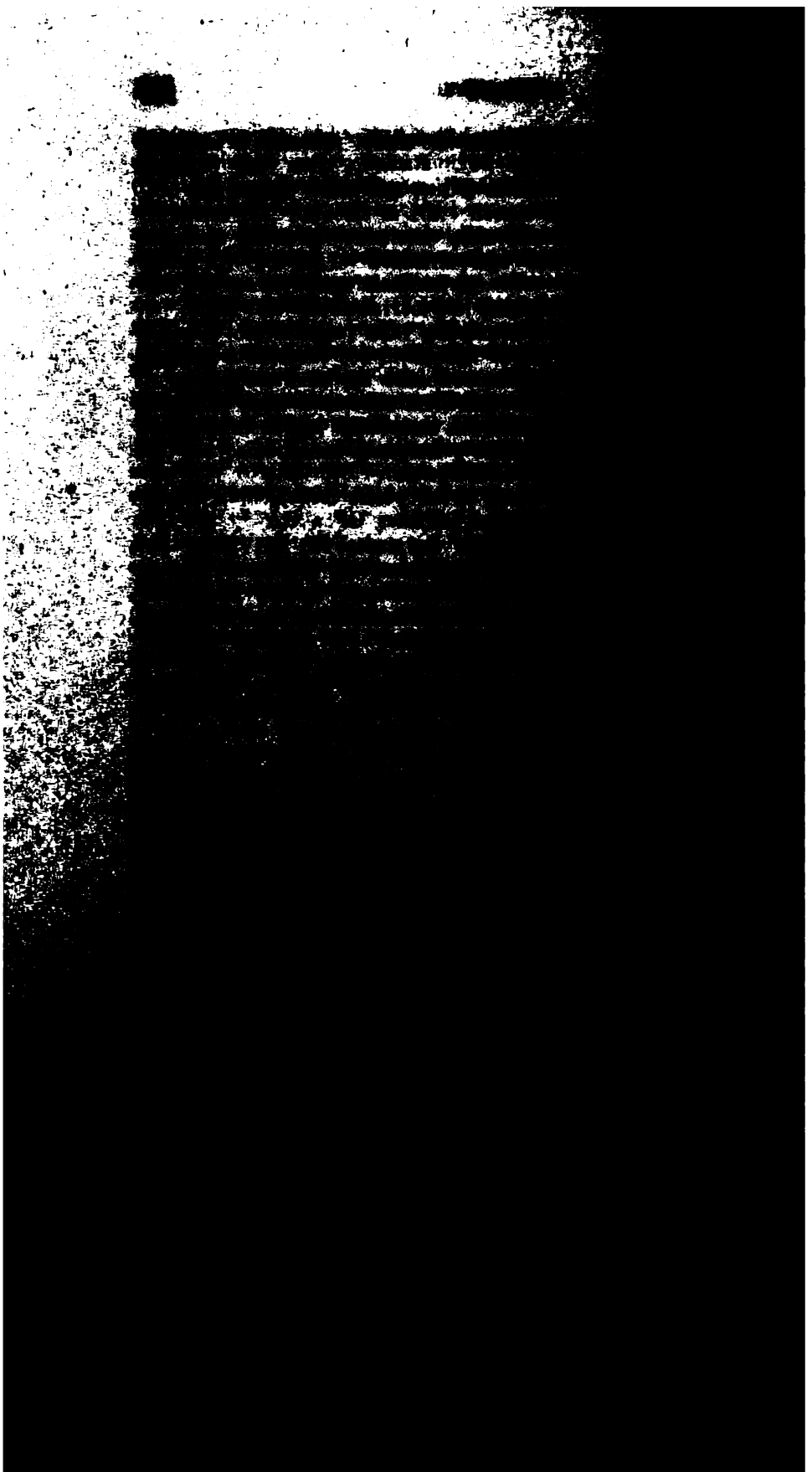
The fifth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is noted that the country needs to reform its government and to improve its economy. The report also mentions that the country needs to attract foreign investment and to improve its social services.



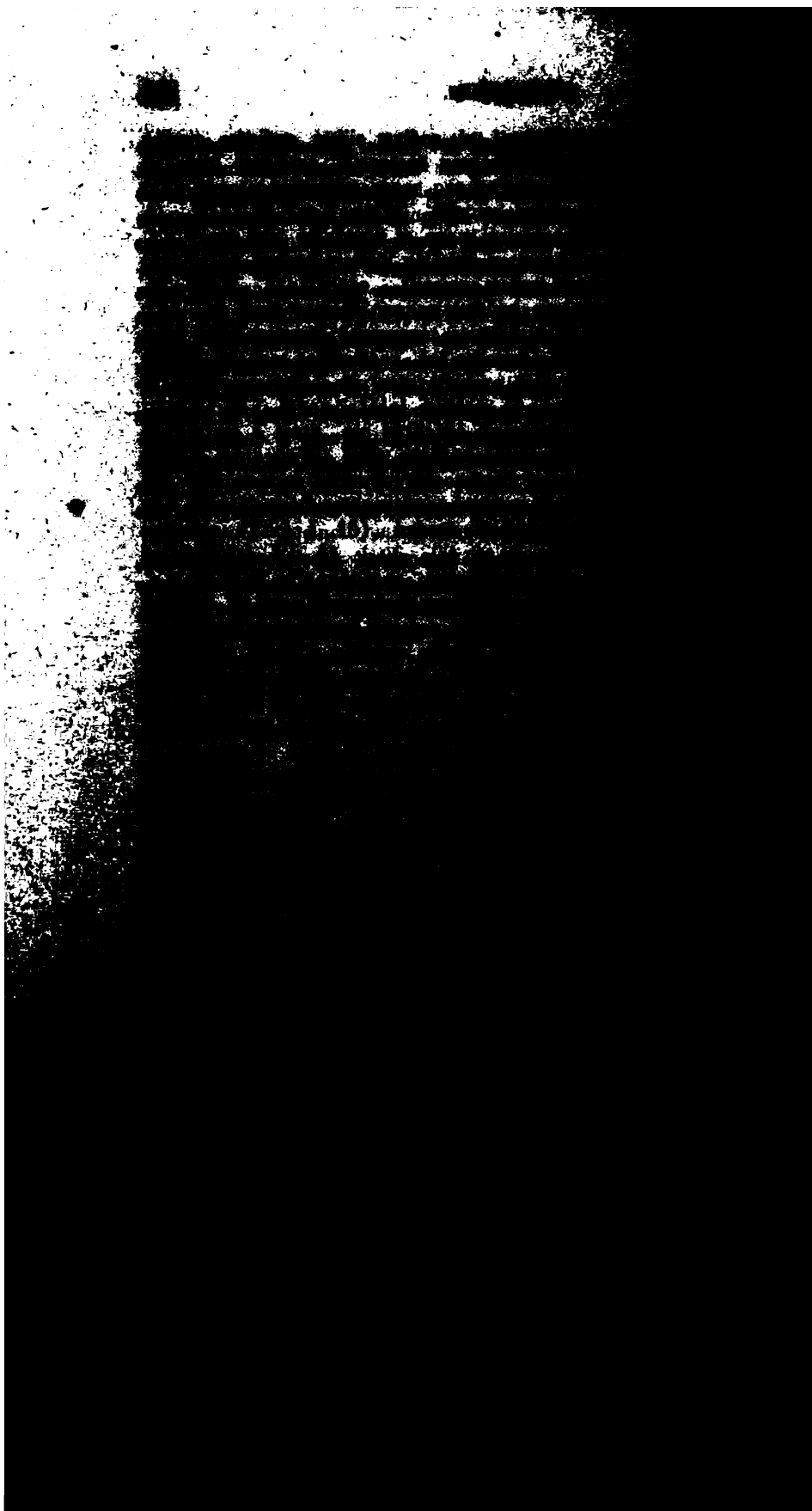


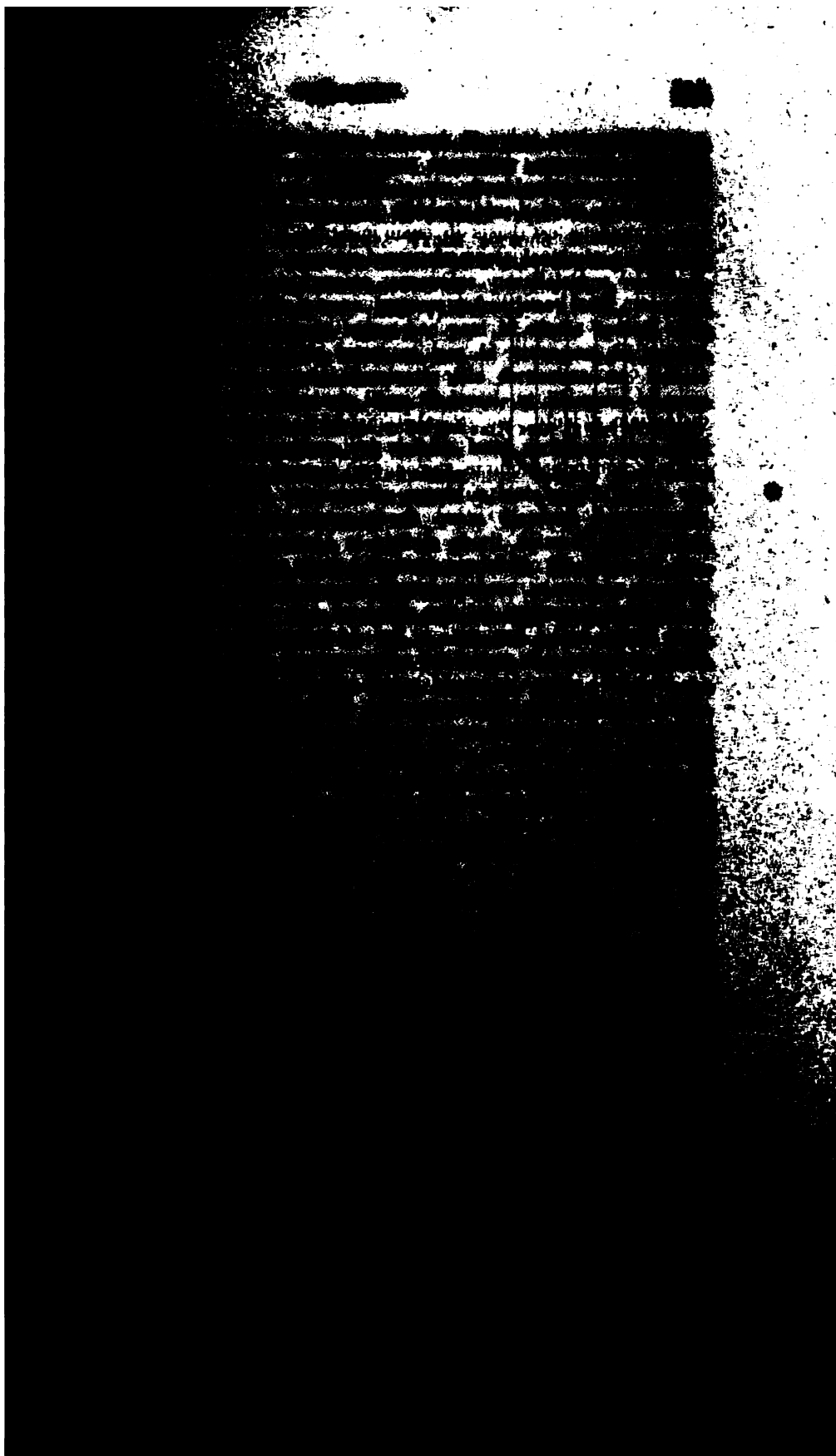


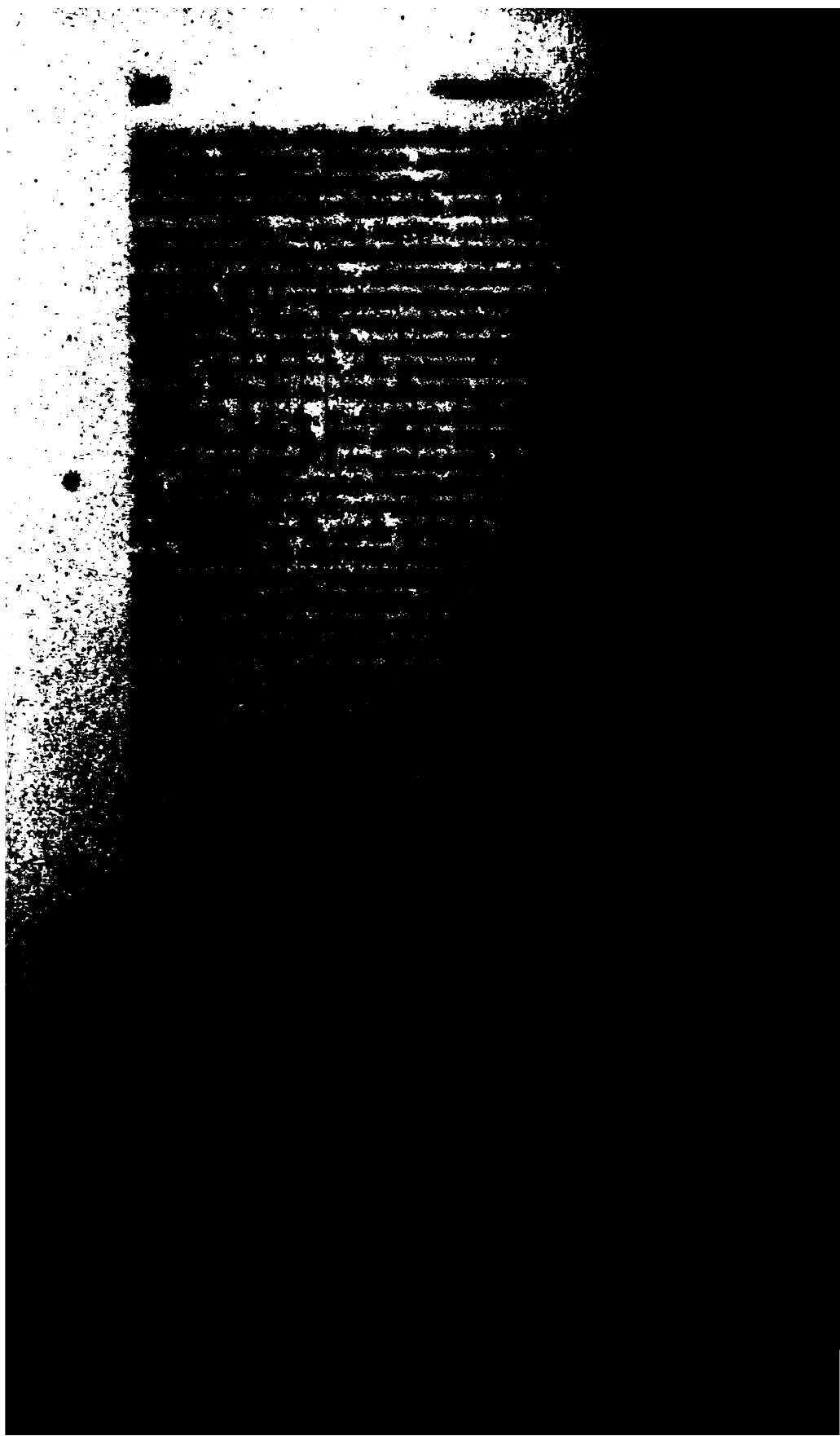


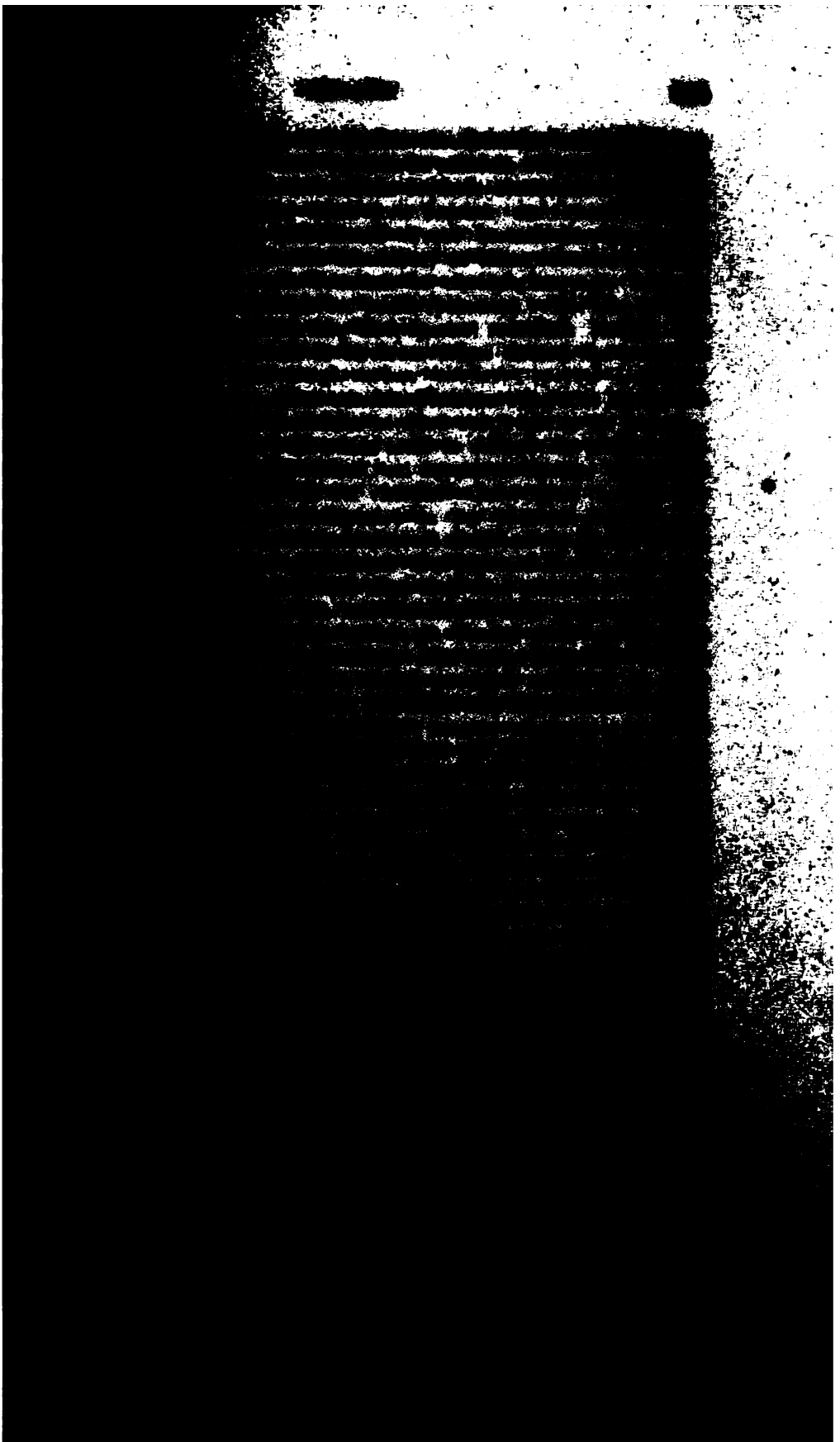








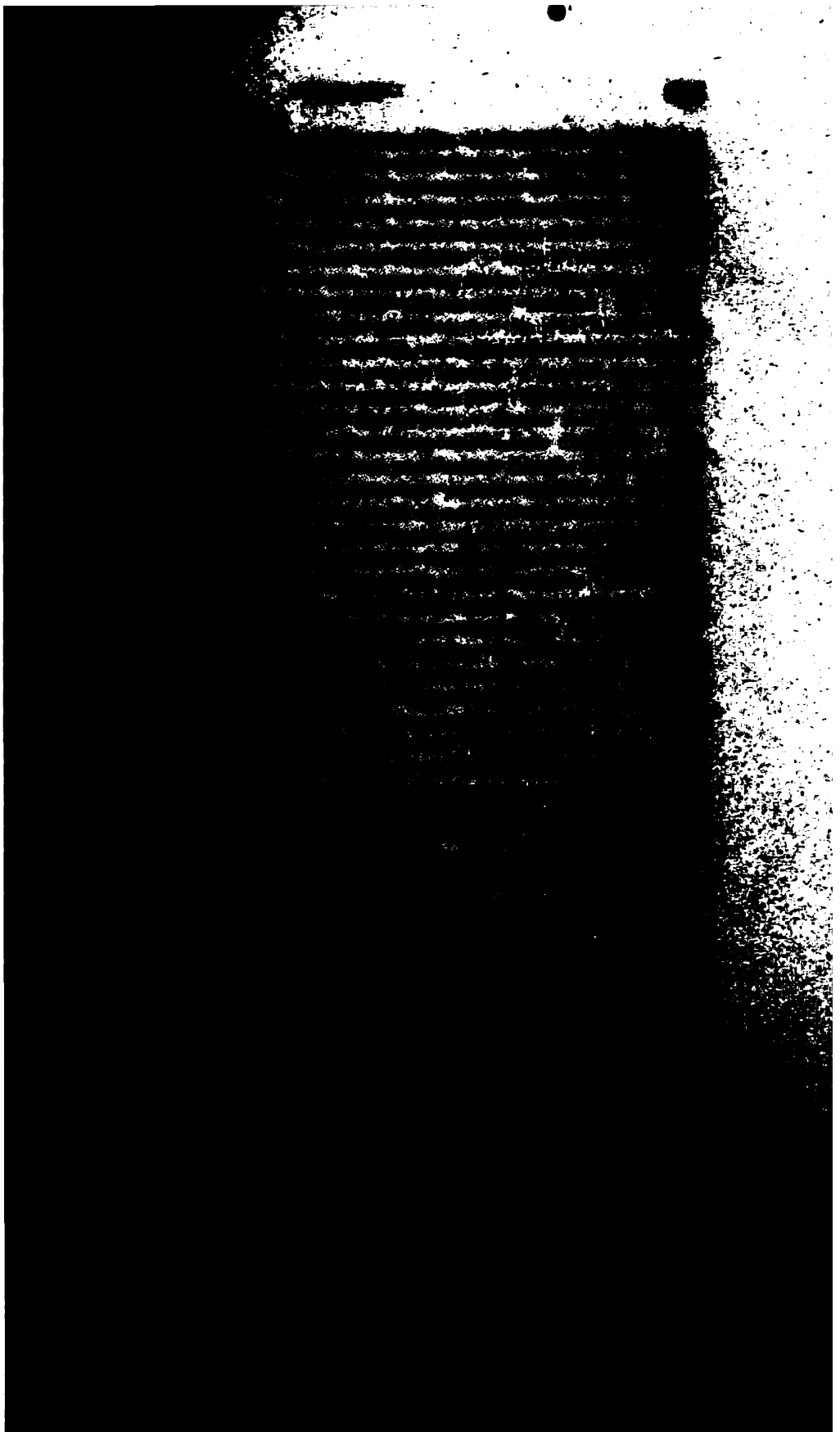


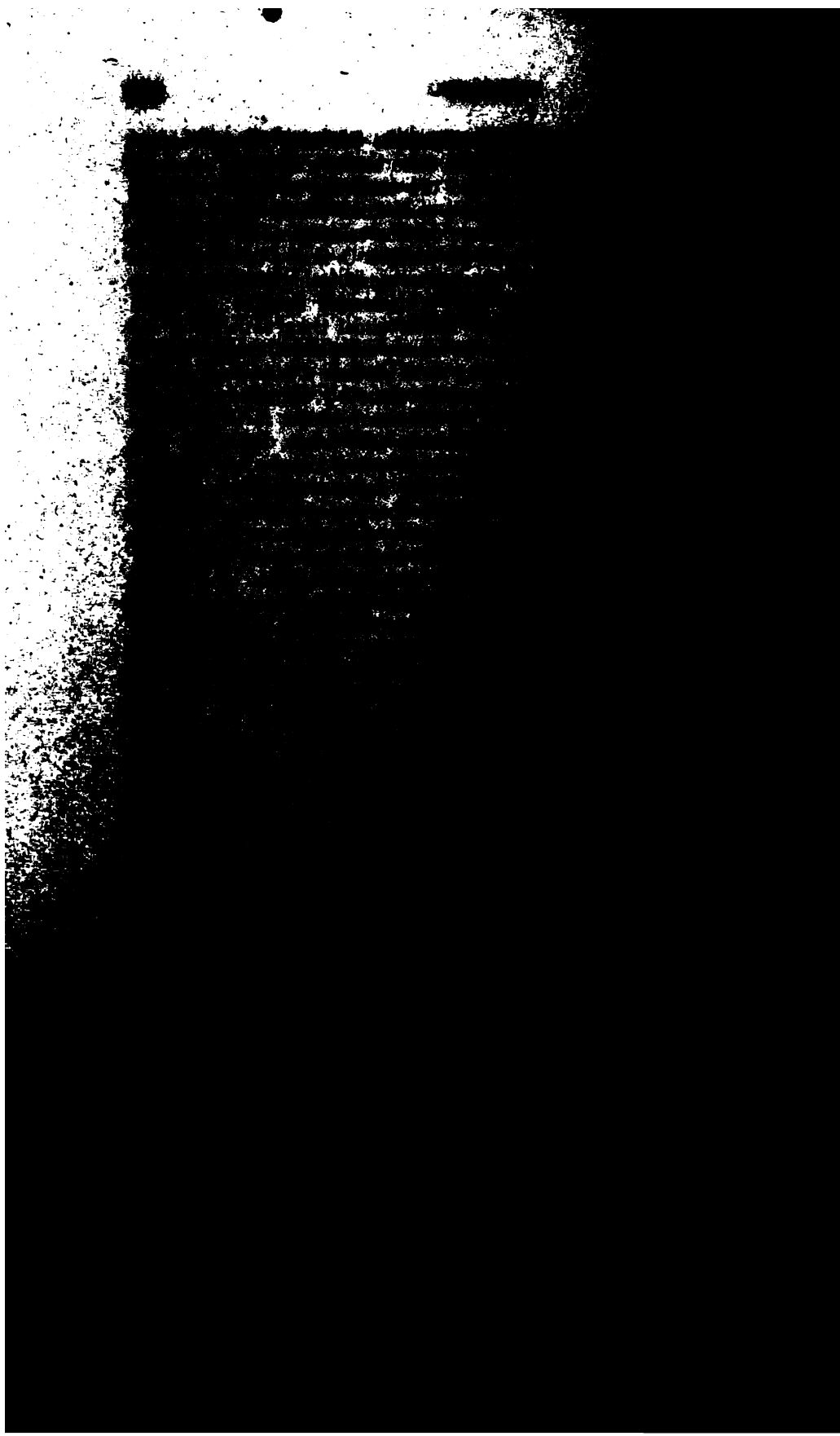


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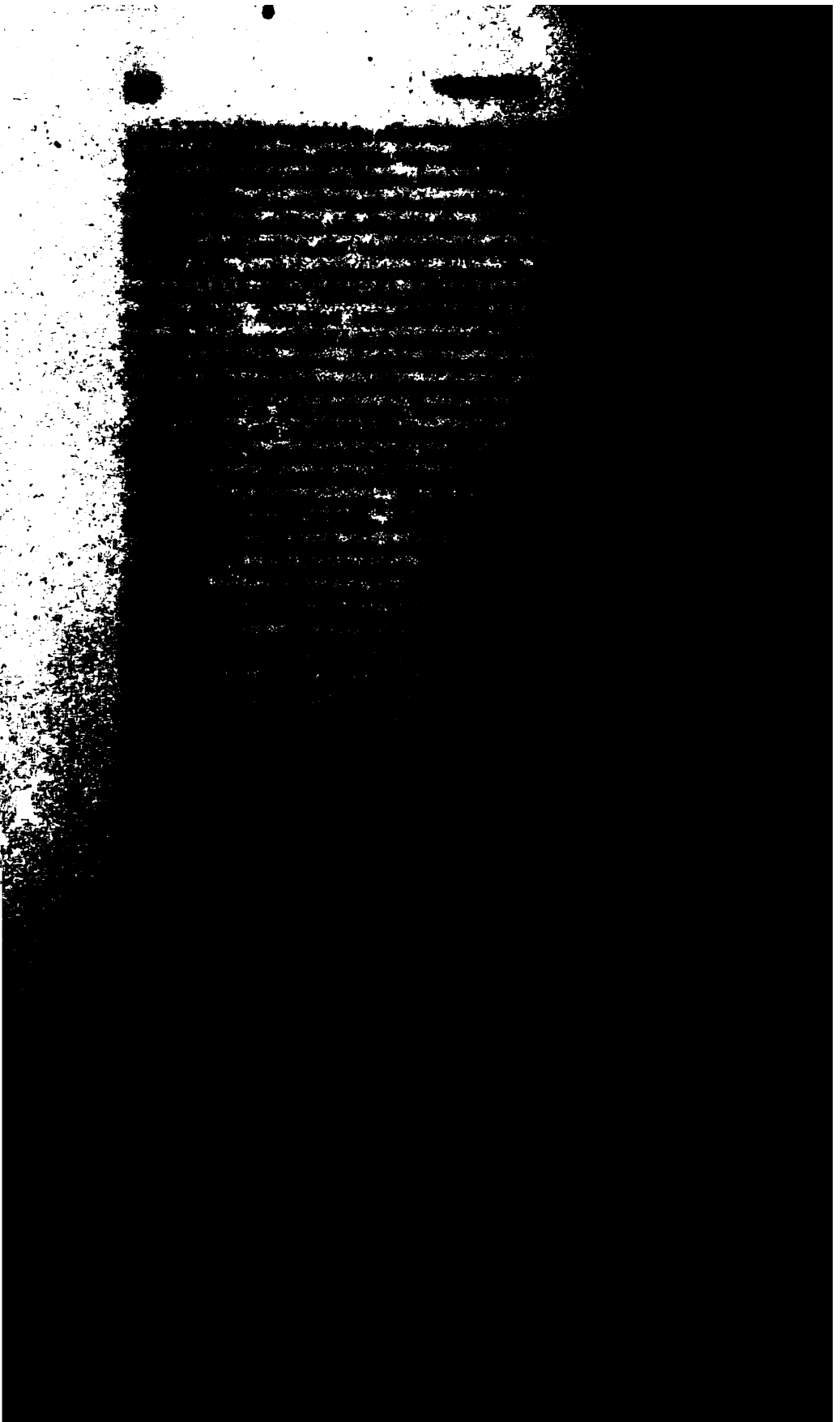


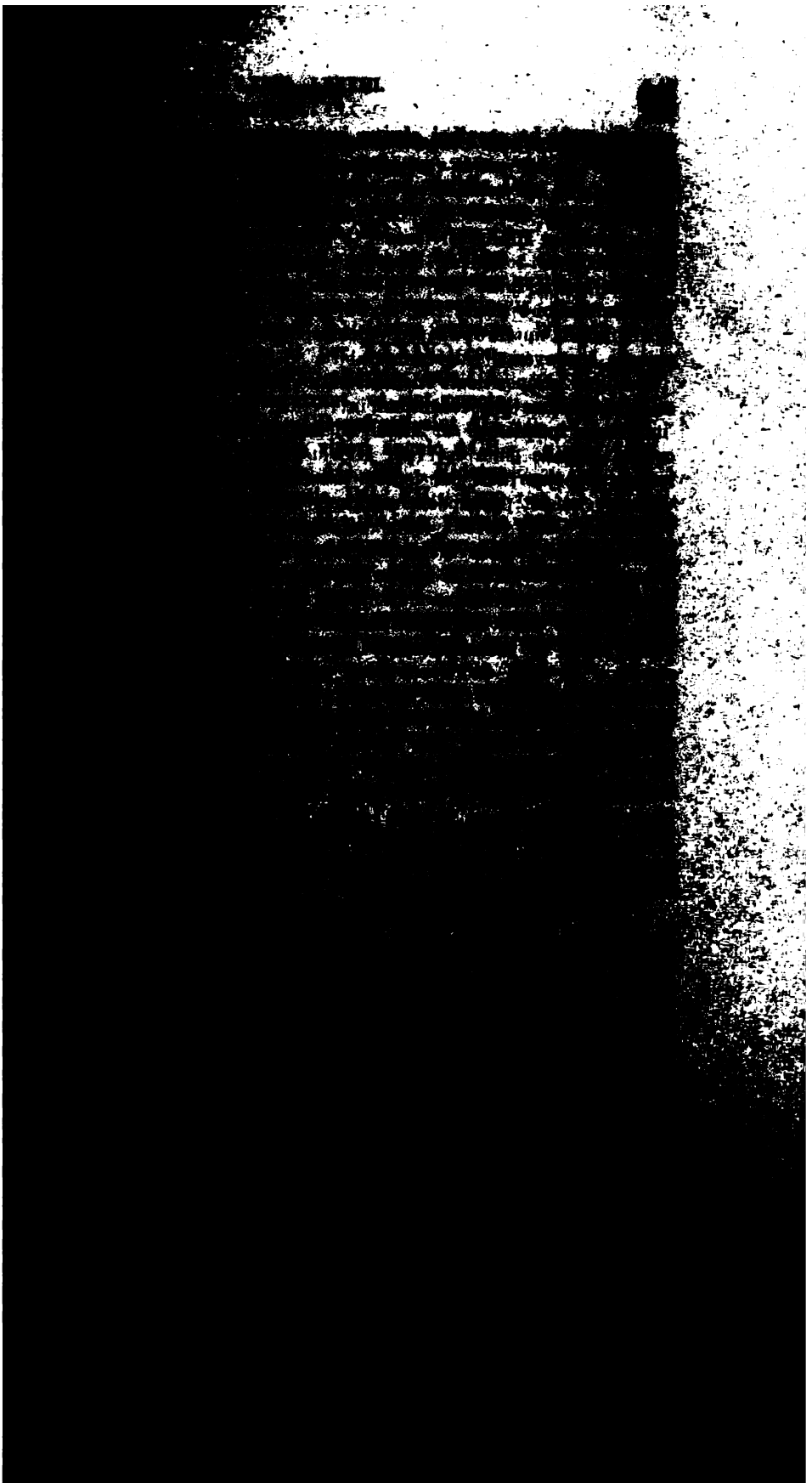
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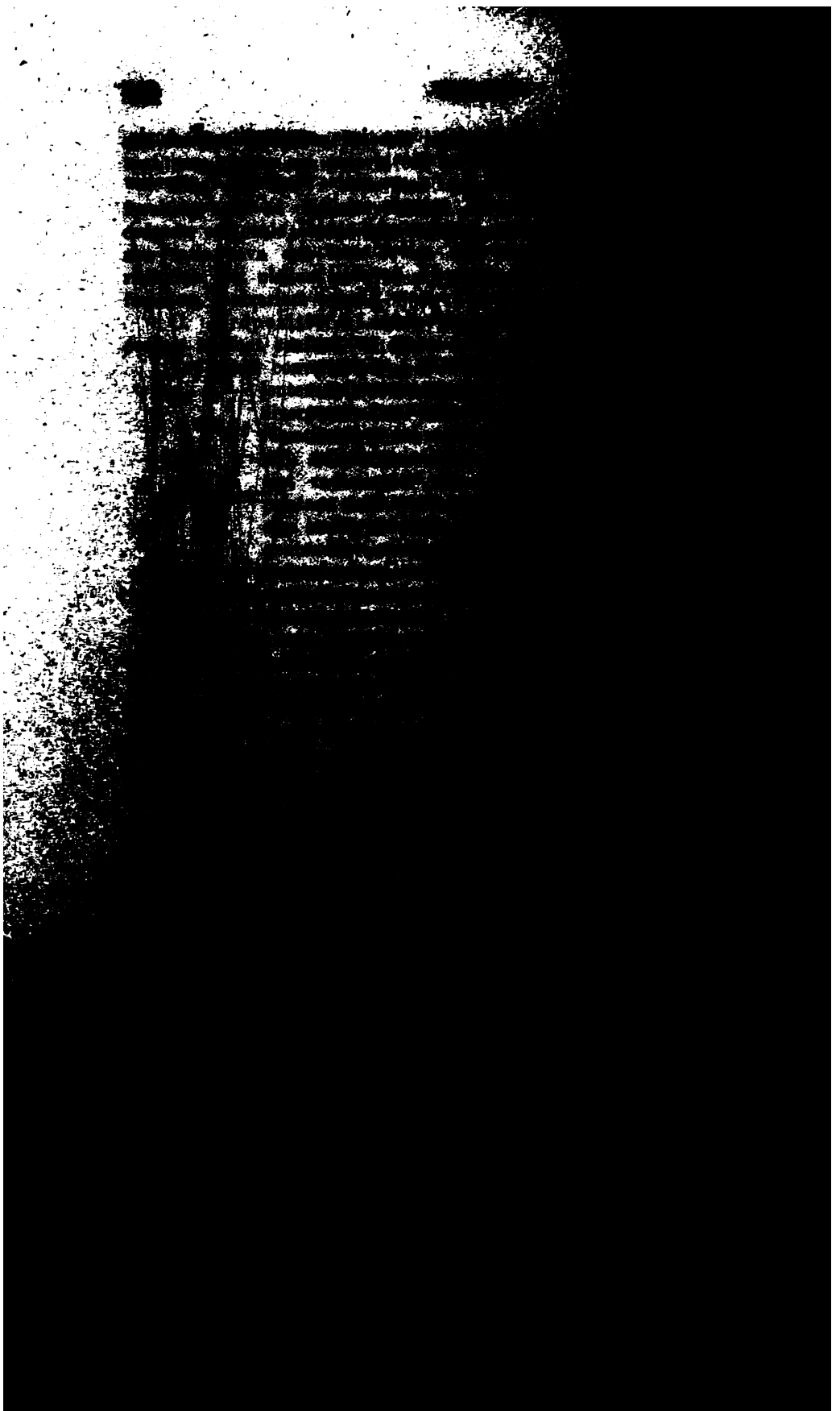
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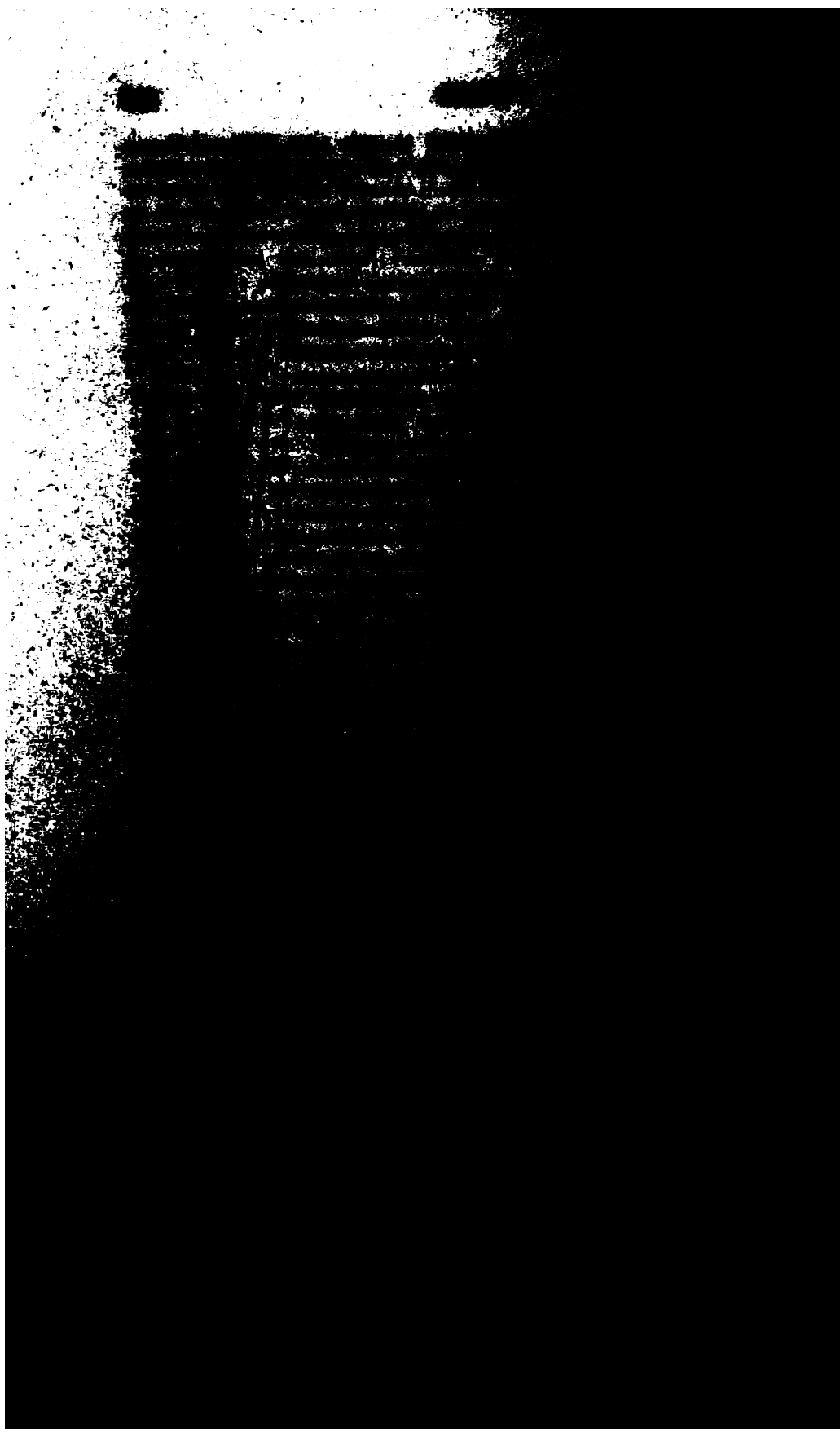


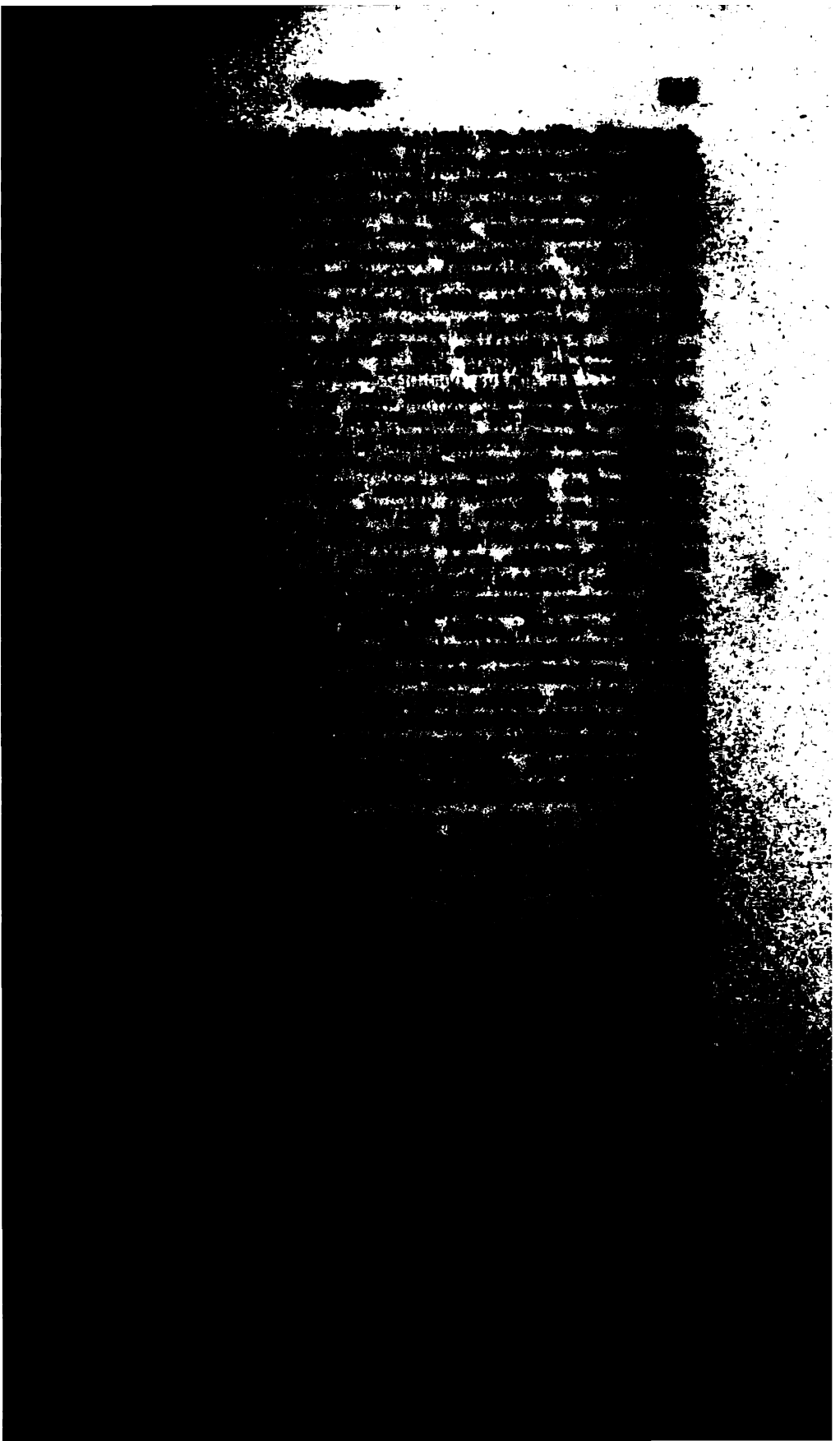


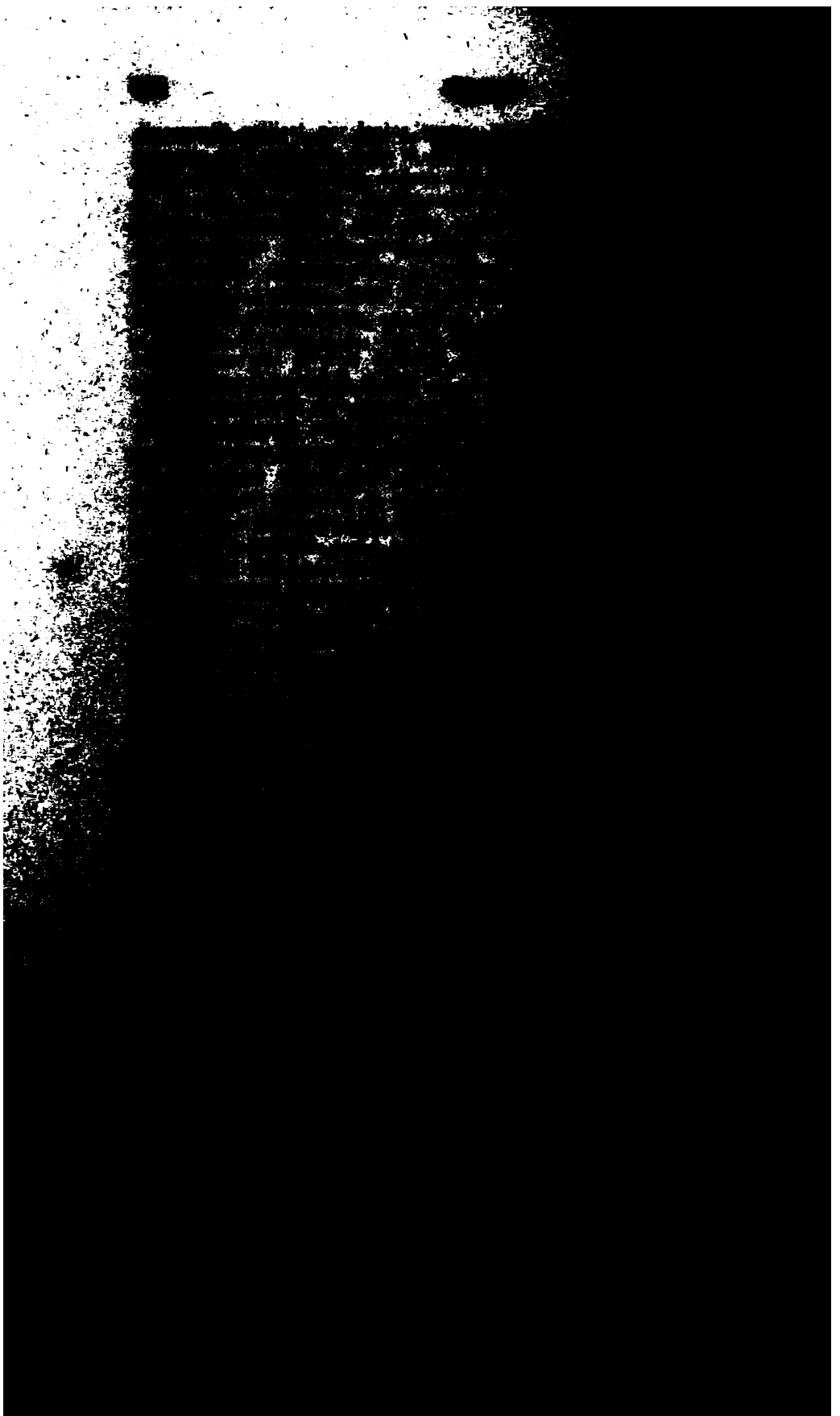




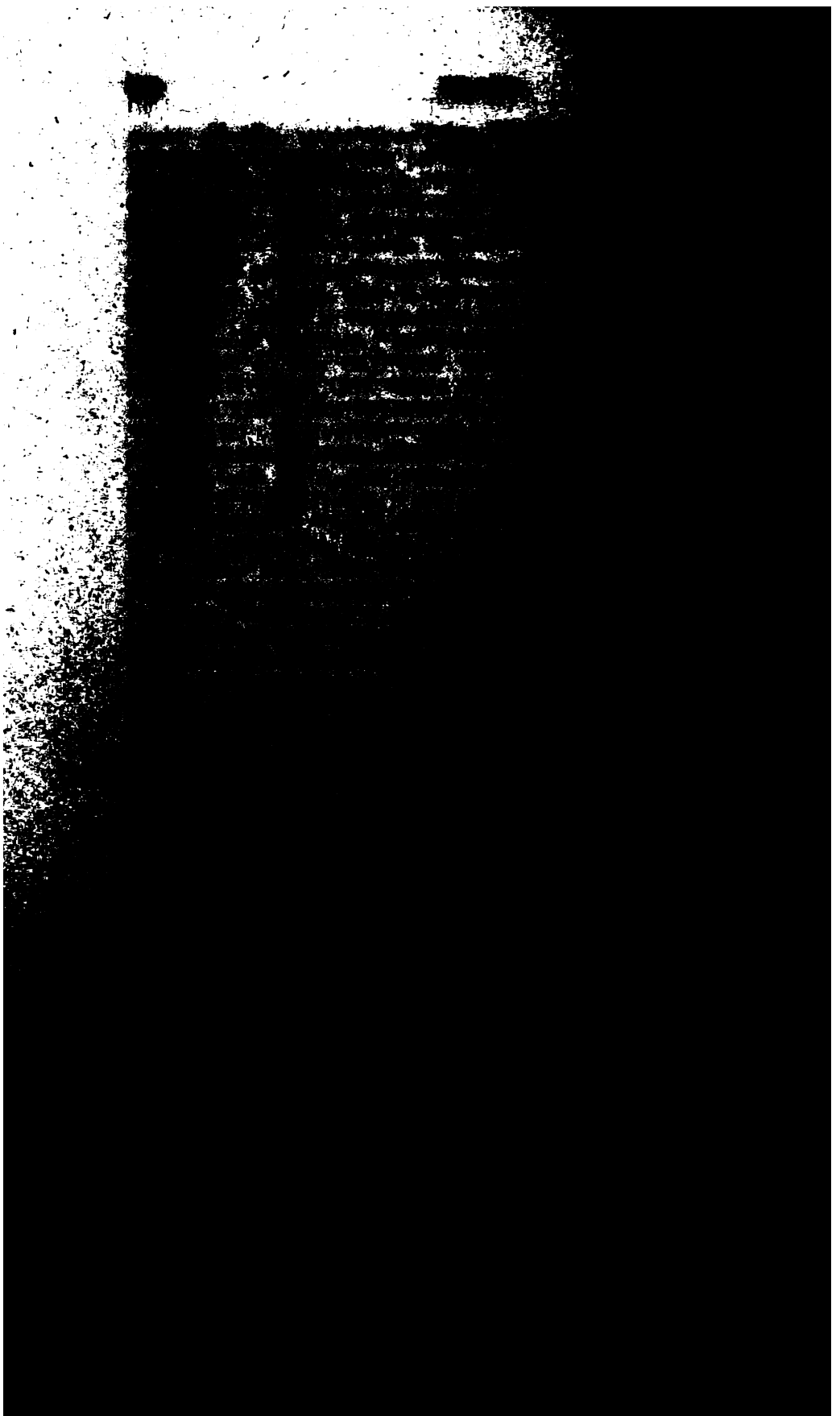


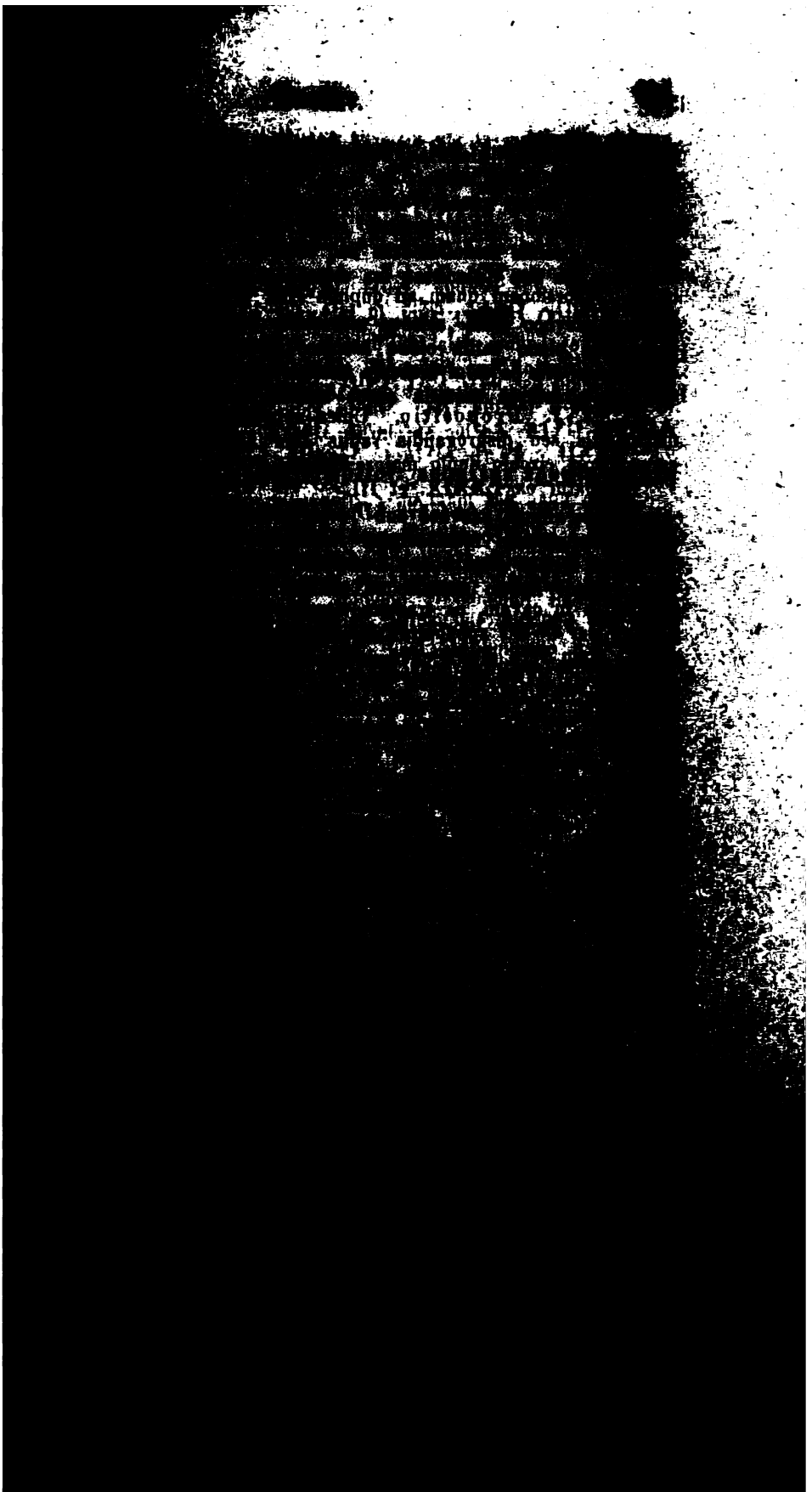




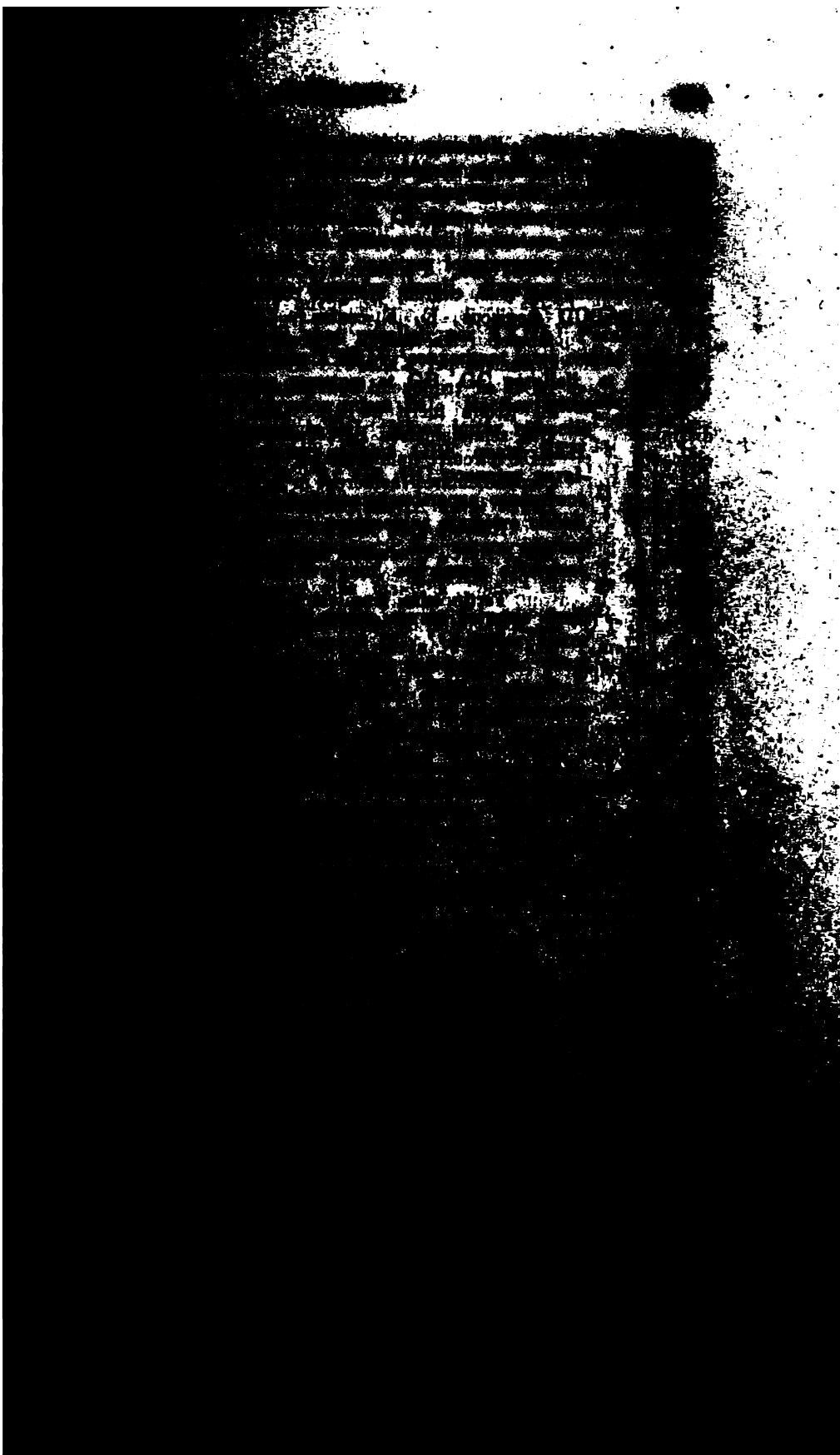




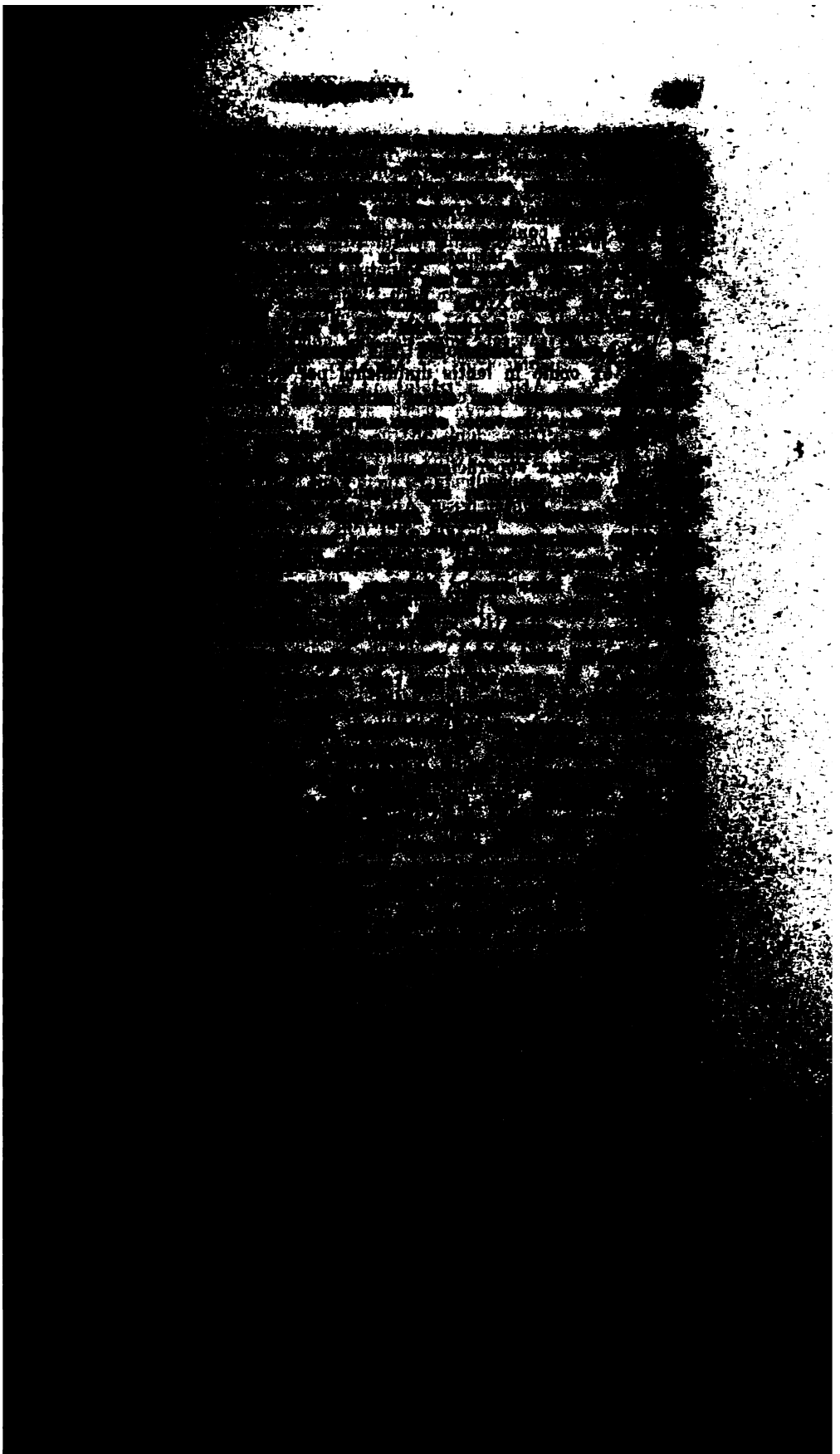












The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews with key personnel. Secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The analysis of the data revealed several key trends and patterns. One significant finding was the correlation between certain variables, which suggests a causal relationship. This insight is crucial for understanding the underlying factors influencing the outcomes.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations based on the findings. These suggestions are aimed at improving the efficiency of the current processes and addressing the identified challenges. It is hoped that these measures will lead to more effective results in the future.

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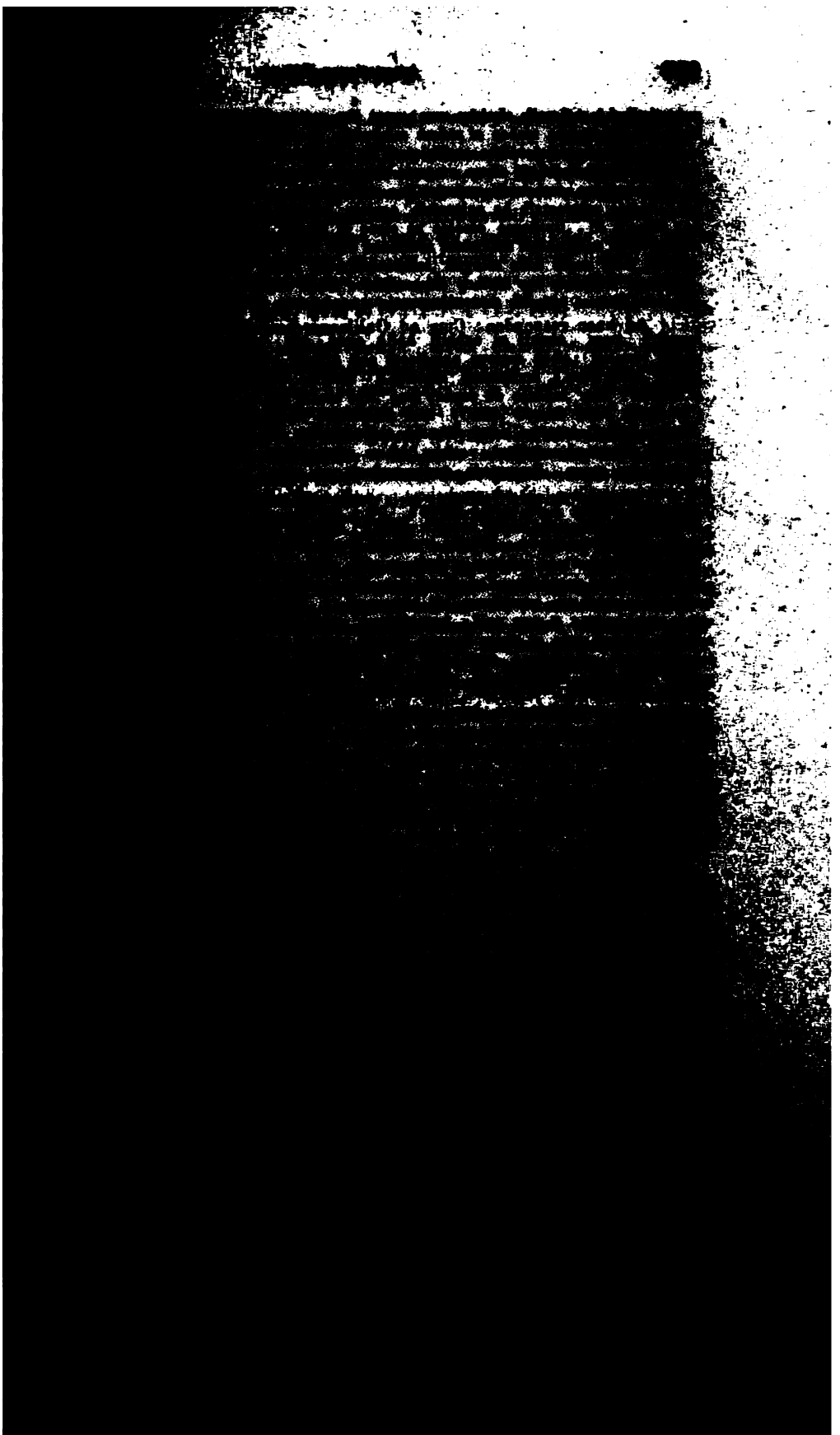
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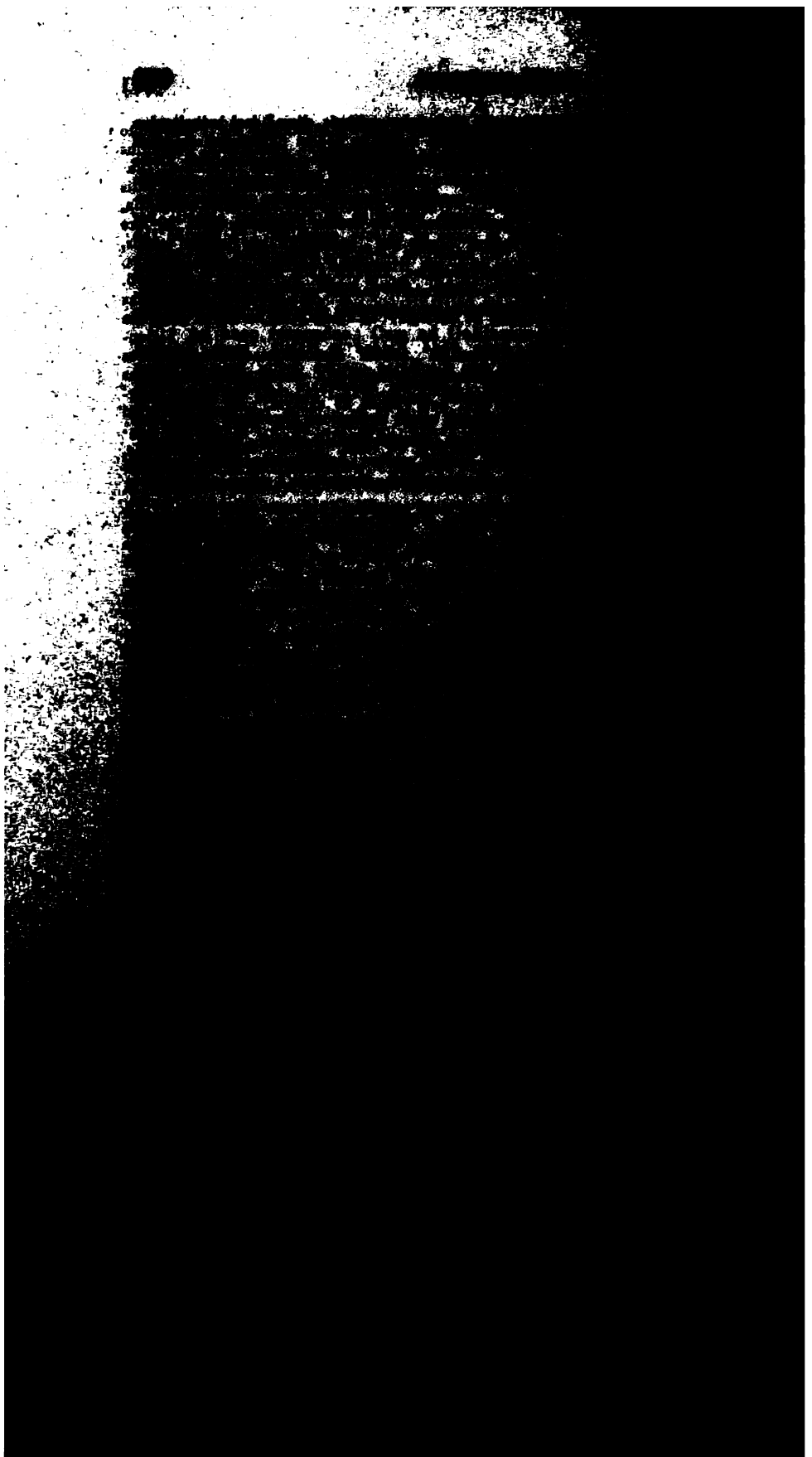
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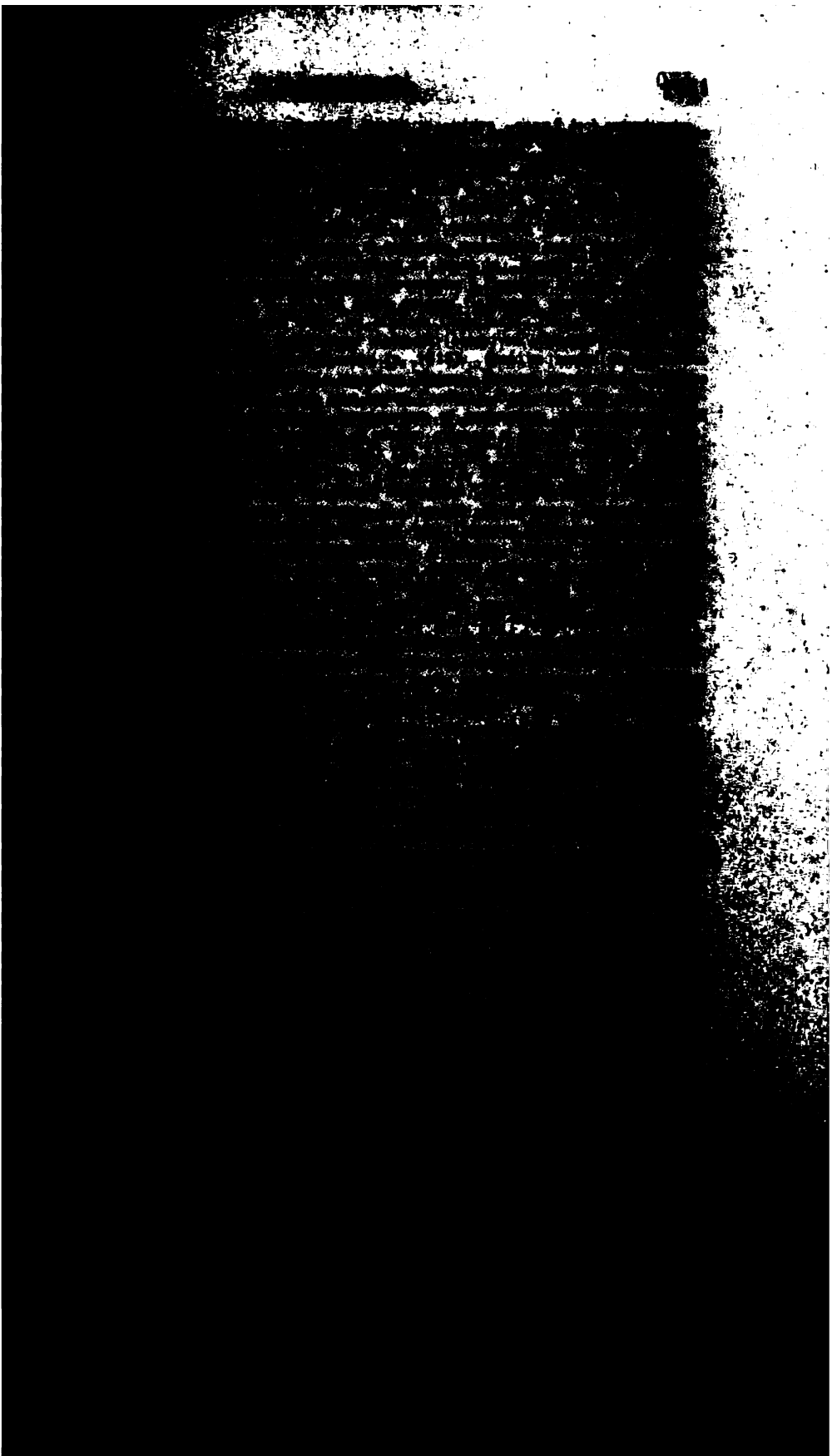
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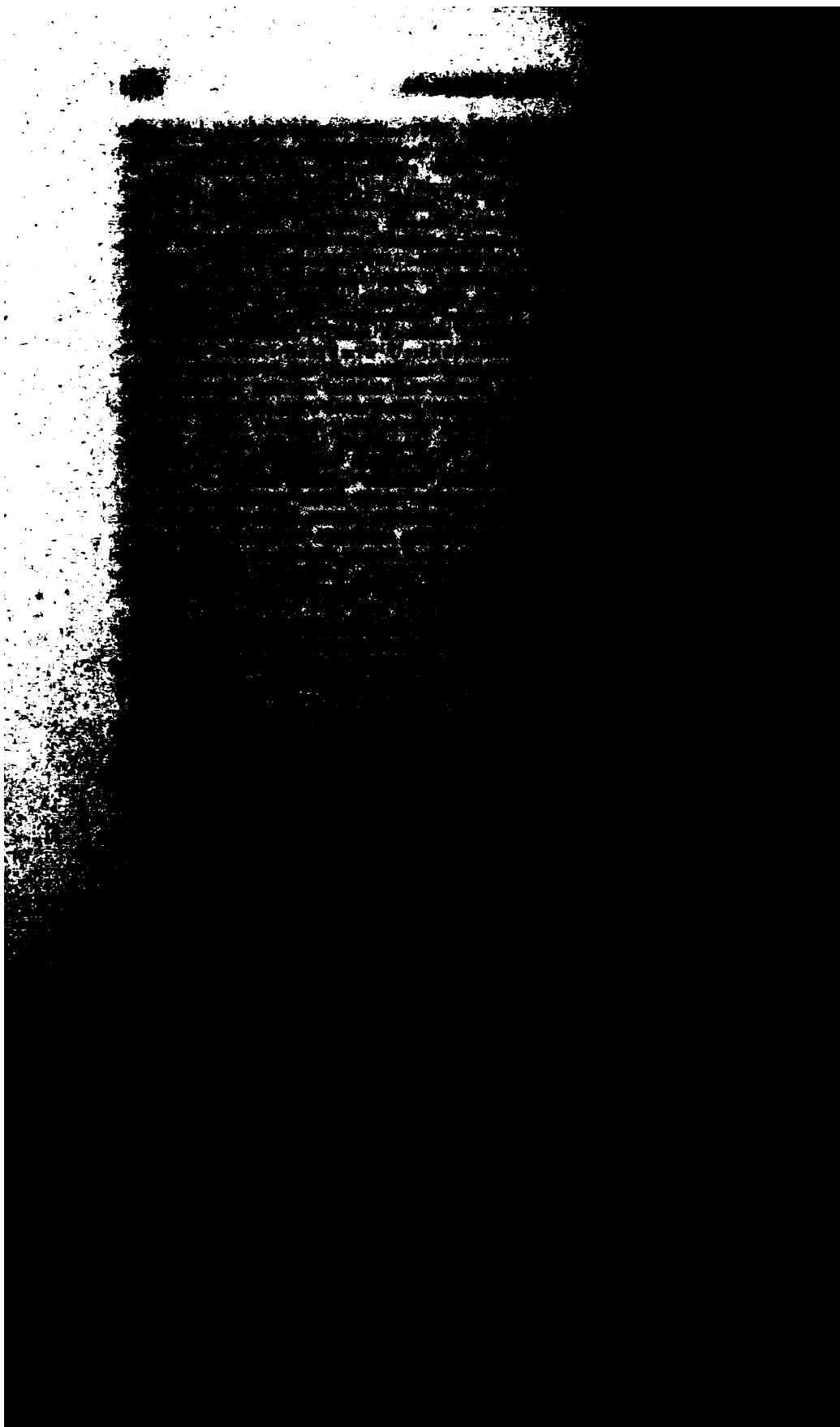
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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the effective management of any organization. This section outlines the various methods and systems used to collect, store, and retrieve information. It also highlights the challenges associated with data management and offers practical solutions to these problems.

The second part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern record management. It explores how digital tools and software have revolutionized the way data is handled. This section discusses the benefits of automation and the integration of different systems. It also addresses the security concerns that arise with digital data and provides strategies to mitigate these risks.

The third part of the document deals with the legal and ethical aspects of record management. It examines the requirements for data protection and privacy. This section discusses the responsibilities of organizations in handling sensitive information and the consequences of non-compliance. It also touches upon the ethical implications of data collection and analysis.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of a comprehensive record management strategy and the need for continuous improvement. This section offers concluding thoughts on the future of record management and the role of professionals in this field.

REPORT

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 ... celestium cognitione non initiati vehementer
 ... ingenia excitabantur ad rem novam, sive cometa
 ... stella, libris inquirendam et illustrandam.
 ... nova maxime anno 1572 conspecta stella exci-
 ... de caelo cognoscendo, et fixarum stellarum tabu-
 ... posthac ut tam res in dubium vocari
 ... in conspectum veniens, re vera nova
 ... apparerent adnumeranda.
 ... Keplerus quoque sparso novae stellae in
 ... penitus percipere suum esse dixit, et, si
 ... usum, convertere studuit. Jam quae
 ... hoc libro anno 1606. Pragae et Franko-
 ... ad vulgi captum sufficere videbantur,
 ... conscripta, anno superiore "Prognostico"
 ... disquisitionem de alia stella in
 ... causas, interponit singulari inscriptione titulo
 ... Stella in Serpentario, illa a pagina 148—168
 ... Stella in Serpentario. (p. 169—212)
 ... titulum contempere, transferat Pragae
 ... libellum, temporum disquisitionem
 ... (1601) p. 117, (ii) conquiret
 ... titulo, p. 117, (iii) conquiret
 ... in, p. 117, (iv) conquiret
 ... (1601) p. 117, (v) conquiret
 ... (1601) p. 117, (vi) conquiret
 ... (1601) p. 117, (vii) conquiret
 ... (1601) p. 117, (viii) conquiret
 ... (1601) p. 117, (ix) conquiret
 ... (1601) p. 117, (x) conquiret

curam (difficultates Kepleras) egregiam
autem (sunt Aristoteli) sententiam firmam

Telluris globe geminam (facultatem) in

ocultas conceptionis sedes alteram

dam quasi sudorem (Herae) facultatem

planetarum (Herae) facultatem

harmoniam (Herae) facultatem

tibus et (Herae) facultatem

verisimilitudinem (Herae) facultatem

Veritas (Herae) facultatem

portendit (Herae) facultatem

videre, (Herae) facultatem

libella (Herae) facultatem

sum et (Herae) facultatem

curaverit (Herae) facultatem

„Itaque (Herae) facultatem

ipais (Herae) facultatem

„III) De (Herae) facultatem

quae (Herae) facultatem

existit (Herae) facultatem

an (Herae) facultatem

opuntia (Herae) facultatem

signa (Herae) facultatem

composita (Herae) facultatem

sum (Herae) facultatem

facti (Herae) facultatem

... ..

Altera observatio, in die 17. (27.)

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[The text in this section is also illegible due to the same quality issues as the upper section.]

1/1/1950

Gen. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for you are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above. This LHM was prepared by the Security Council Staff, Office of the Secretary of Defense, and is being furnished to you for your information. The LHM contains information regarding the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and its affiliates, and is being furnished to you for your information.



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[The text in this section is almost entirely obscured by a heavy black redaction. Only faint horizontal lines and some illegible characters are visible.]

[The right side of the page is also almost entirely obscured by a heavy black redaction. Only faint vertical lines and some illegible characters are visible.]

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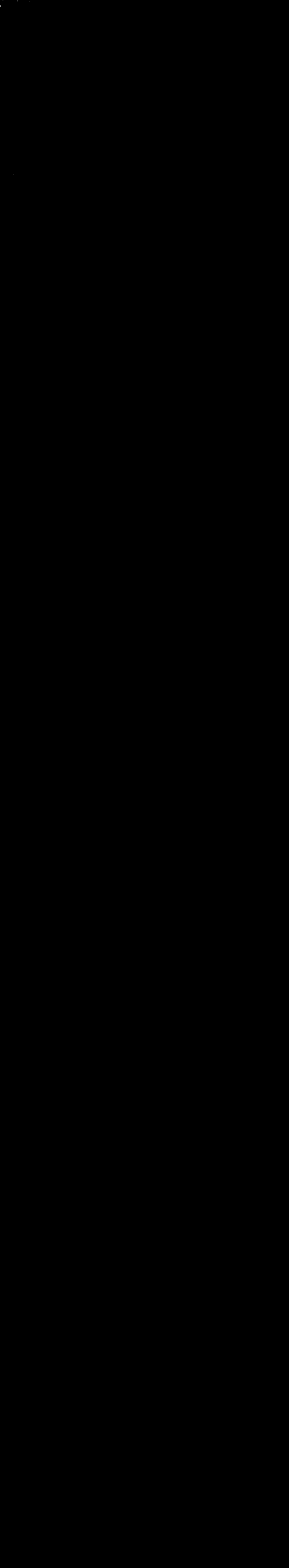
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[The text in this section is also illegible due to the same quality issues as the first section.]

sci cadit in incertum, locus incertus
significatio, quod res gerenda

Octavo Lucas Galvani, anno
1890. Contra et eo tempore, postea

S. Petri a Julio II. Pontifice Augustissimo
pontificatus, anno vixit, et alio

interdum, interdum ad 1808.

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REPORT

Washington, D.C.

1942

THE STATE OF TEXAS

COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

ON THE STATE OF TEXAS

REPORT

ON THE STATE OF TEXAS

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ON THE STATE OF TEXAS

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ON THE STATE OF TEXAS

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REPORT

ON THE STATE OF TEXAS

1942

- Cap. XXII. Materia Novi sideris fixi...
- XXIII. Caeli materiam esse alterabilem...
- XXIV. De efficiente Novi sideris, ubi materia...
- XXV. Comparatio hujus Novae cum illa...
- XXVI. An fixitate concurrat plus...

- XXVII. Pars Altera, quae...
- XXVIII. naturalibus, in...
- XXIX. ...
- XXX. ...
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- L. ...
- LI. ...
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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various provinces. It is followed by a detailed description of the different districts and their characteristics. The report concludes with a summary of the findings and a list of recommendations.



De Staat is een kunstmatig lichaam, dat door de menselijke hand is gemaakt. Het bestaat uit een aantal leden, die door de wetten van de Staat worden geregeerd. De Staat is een lichaam, dat door de menselijke hand is gemaakt, en dat door de wetten van de Staat wordt geregeerd. De Staat is een lichaam, dat door de menselijke hand is gemaakt, en dat door de wetten van de Staat wordt geregeerd.

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The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has expanded its territory and diversified its economy. The early years were marked by the struggle for independence and the establishment of a new government. The middle years saw the westward expansion and the development of a strong industrial base. The late years have been characterized by the challenges of a global economy and the pursuit of social justice. The United States has always been a land of opportunity and innovation, and its history continues to shape the world we live in today.

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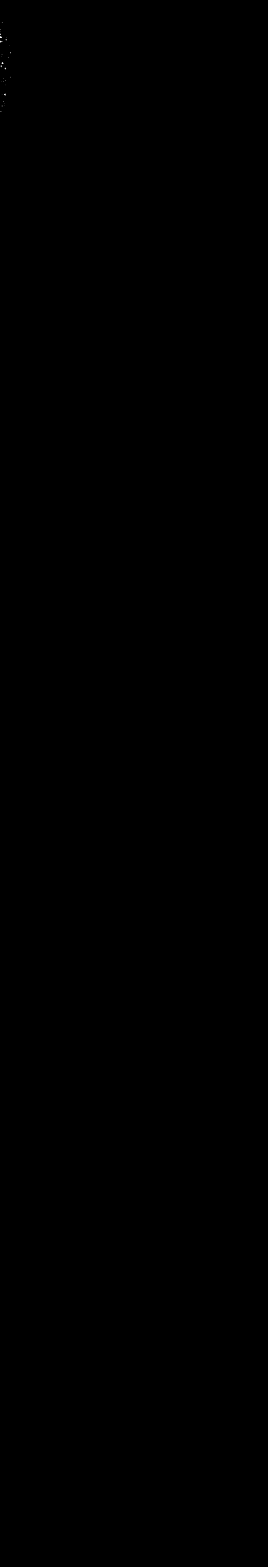
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Page 10

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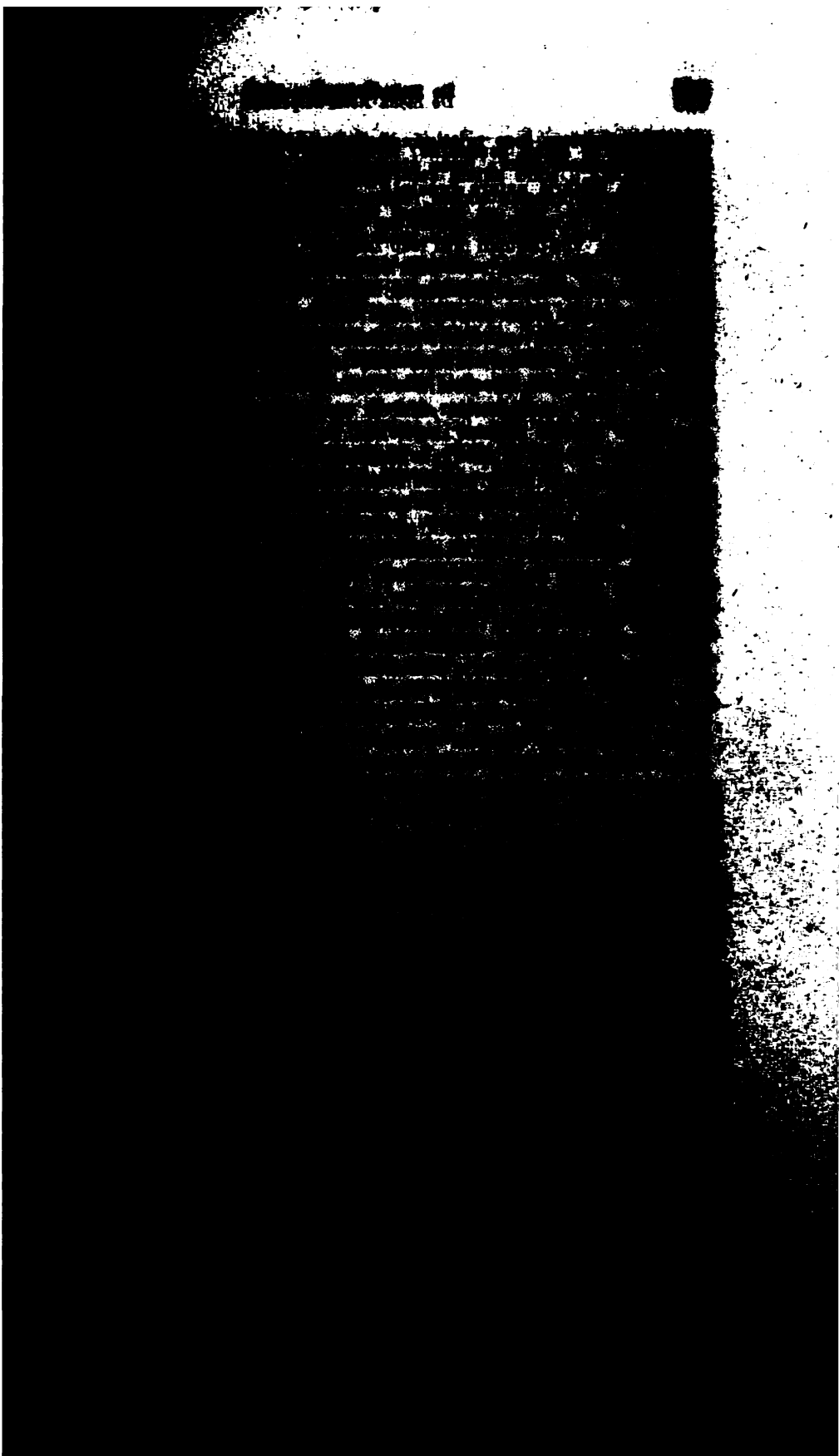
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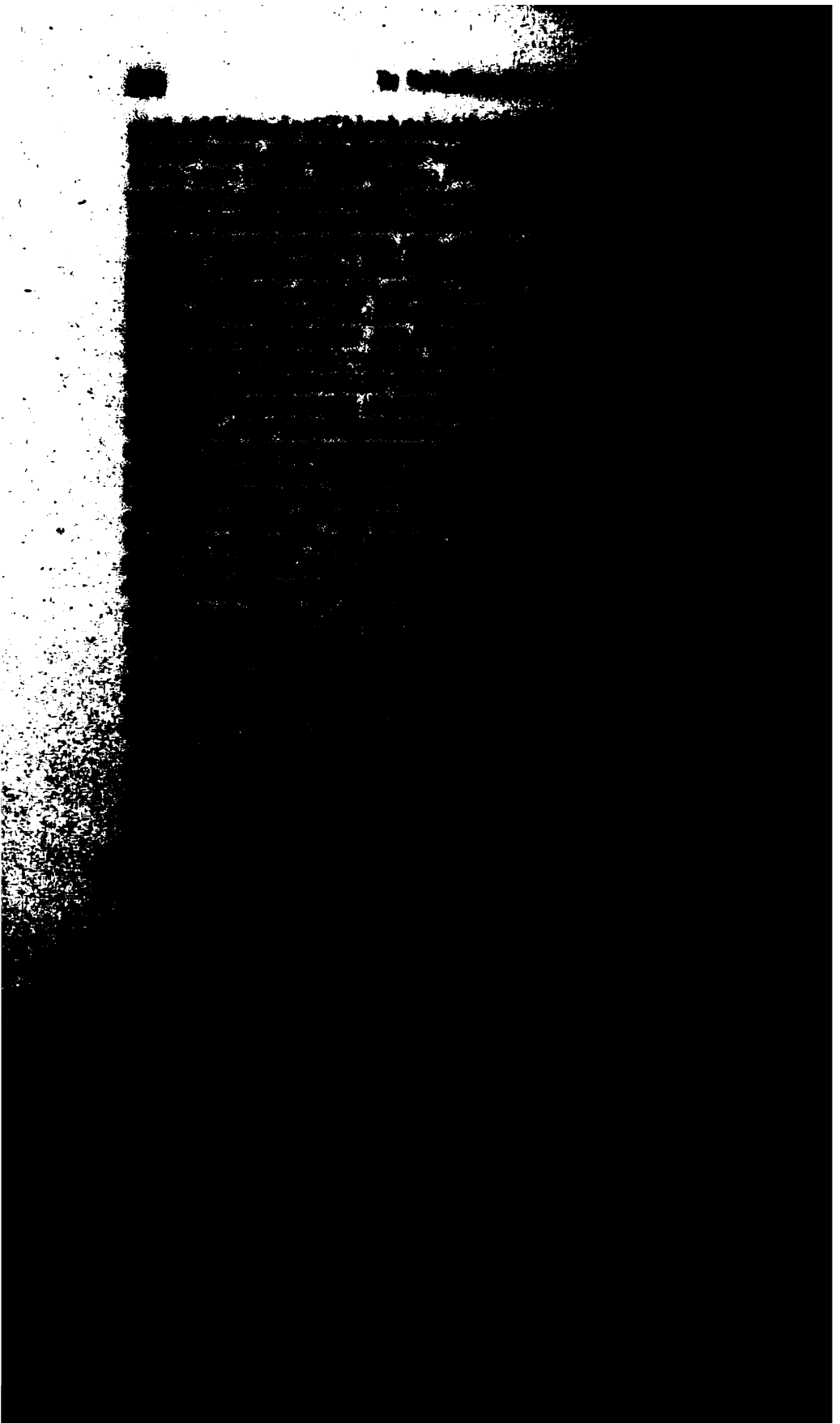
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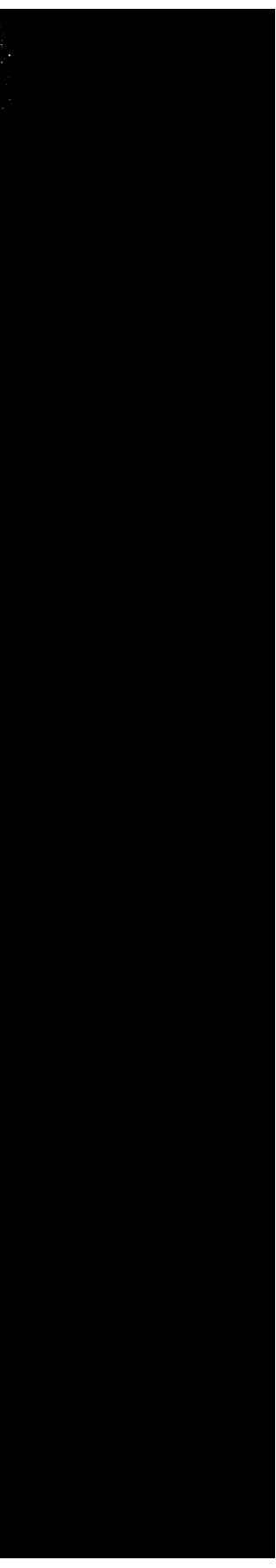




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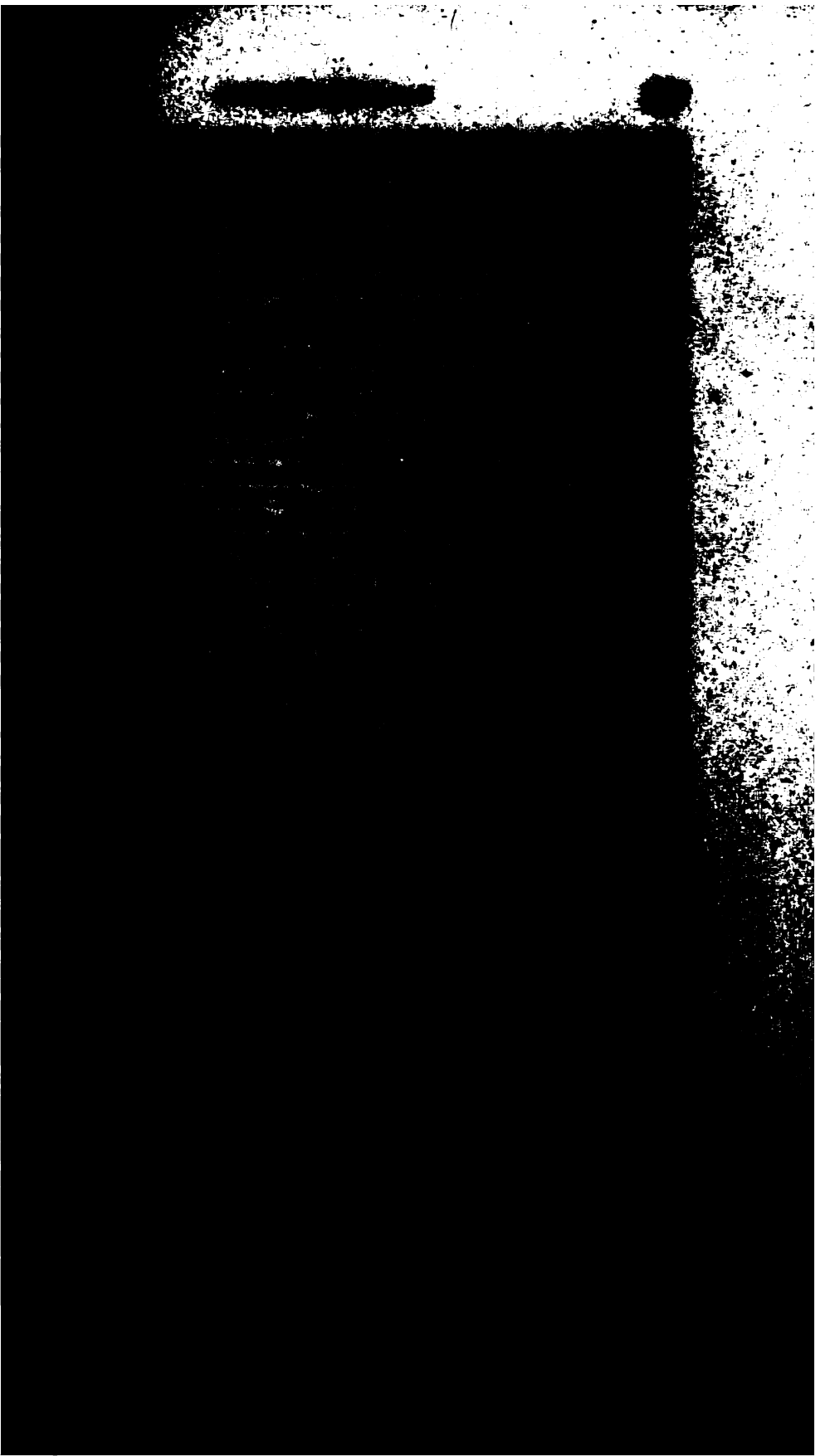


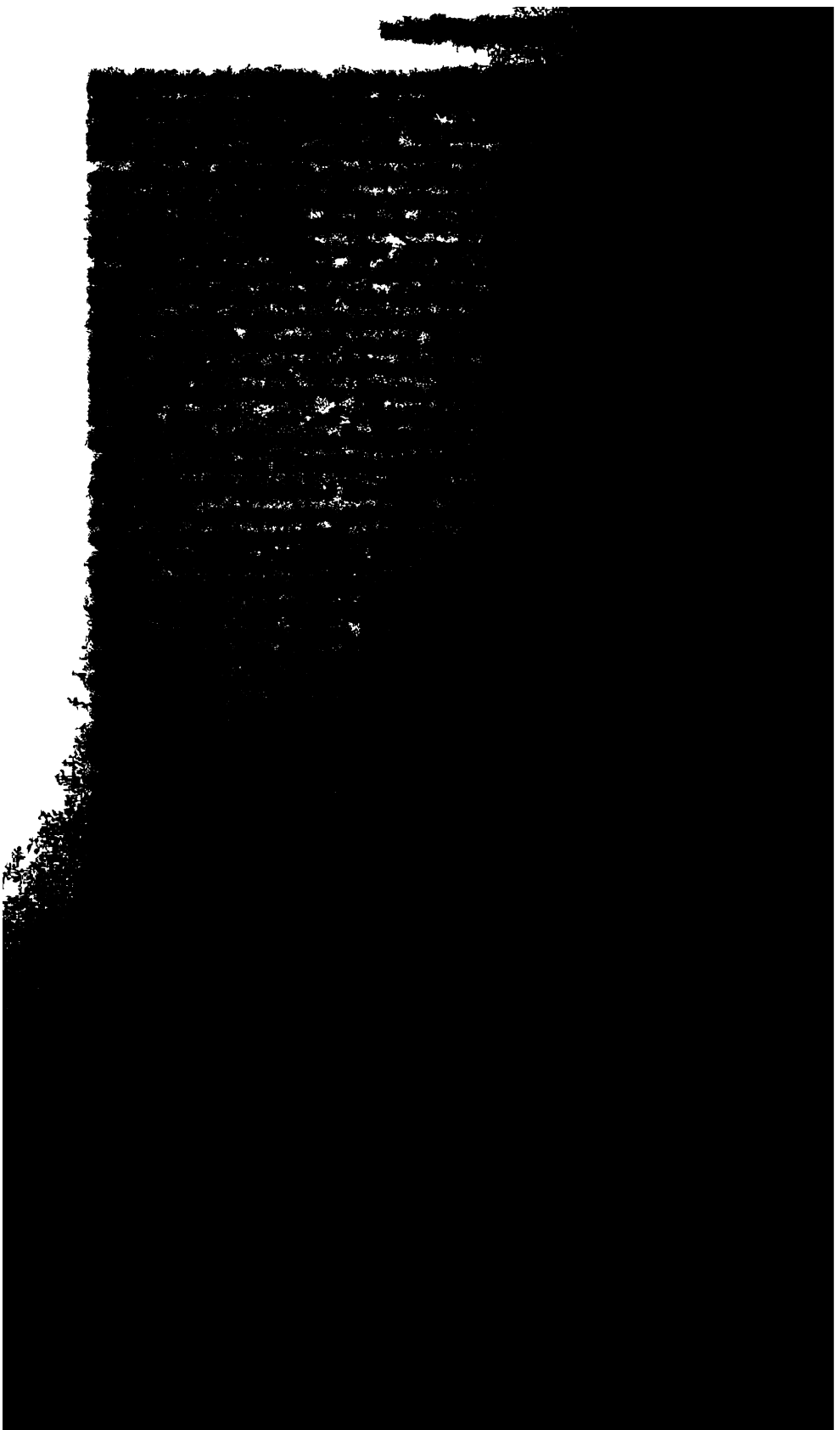
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... celeritate committit, per se quidem...
 ... compositionem accidentariam inde resultans...
 ... in cursu nobili velocitas, in Regis quibus...
 ... dicit Pico, qui Solem docet stare, cum...
 ... Neque sana est ullo modo ratio illorum, qui...
 ... Jove faciunt velociorem. Nam vera astrologia...
 ... et dignorem ficit, quanto est ejus spatium...
 ... Quae de verbo 50. Centiloqui Pico dicitur,
 ... funditus ipse ex eo tantum deducit, quantum

... astrologia mediae conjunctiones respiciendos,
 ... apparentes enim fuisse considerandas. Falsum
 ... hanc artem, religionum et imperiorum periodos ex
 ... andi, ego quoque cum Pico inchoarum et supersti-
 ... ideo nulla est astrologorum experientia de conjunctio-
 ... in veri conjunctio differit a media? cum vera
 ... Nam et anno 1588. quae mota nullo modo
 ... de vero motu incidit in 21. et anno 1702.
 ... illonibus conjunctio apparet de anno 1711,
 ... quae in 1711. fuit in 1711. in redus...
 ... Aristote referretur, fuit quidem circa signum...
 ... circa ipsam conjunctionem; de quibus hic agitur.

... astrologorum inductiones anque ad specialia praed-
 ... circa tempus magnarum conjunctionum
 ... inchoarum et superstitium...
 ... de hoc ordine principis profecti.

... inchoarum et superstitium...
 ... de hoc ordine principis profecti.

... inchoarum et superstitium...
 ... de hoc ordine principis profecti.

... inchoarum et superstitium...
 ... de hoc ordine principis profecti.

... inchoarum et superstitium...
 ... de hoc ordine principis profecti.

formam, altam efficiens, quid perhibet existere
 naturam naturalem in corpore sublimari architectura est
 utitur pro exemplari, sique conformem in suo cor-
 porum motum. Etai Ptolemaei ratio insufficientis est. Nam
 subtensas arcuum circuli rationalium et arcuum
 longitudinis vel longitudine aequentur certae parti diametri cum
 non faciant.

discriminandi inter bonos et malos aspectus ejusque unitate

Abbasard dicta vere id est, quod Pico dicit; ex mille
 Nam oppositum a Lunae impletione, quadratum ab
 a superiorum planetarum statione probat; nec tamen
 articulo neque constans est, rei constantis et exquisitae

rationem a consonantibus musicis Pico perhanique
 non prosequens: Sed haec utique bella sunt habentque spe-
 qui philosophiam de limine calcitrant. Opto mihi
 haec enim, haec illa est ratio, quae per primam Materiam
 Ptolemaei (Oest. Com. in Paul. 12.) occulta, in philo-
 non speciem veri exhibeat, sed plane satisfaciat
 mirum in modum delectet. Nam ut Pico quidem
 misera habet et recte a Pico exploditur. Primum
 concentri pommune cum radiis planetarum? Deinde si
 conspiciantur, dicuntur qua ratione quaedam signa
 ex alia fertilitate confirmantur. Designe si signa
 iam ratio tota ingulata est nec congruet simili-
 tudinibus patebit.

de aspectibus astrorum est, qui nos
 incitationibus spiritibus naturae mundum
 philosophorum principes geometriae vestigia
 quae quaedam quasi mundi architectura
 in tempore quodam aeternae conditio
 haec cum Ptolemaei aeternam faciat: deinde et hoc
 quodammodo utitur, haec quaedam
 quodammodo utitur, haec quaedam
 quodammodo utitur, haec quaedam

incitationibus spiritibus naturae mundum
 quodammodo utitur, haec quaedam

quodammodo utitur, haec quaedam

scum, in quem respiciunt, incidisse mundo antea, ipsae hae essentiae spirituales corpori movendo figuras geometricas, admirabili quodam modo et carere, distensionem in spatia. Dixeris illis mathematica, sed quae plagarum distinctionem in aliqua, puncta tassa, qualis sunt ex sectione unum concurrentiam.

Propterea figuras oblatas extrinsecus intrinsecus cognatis, ut a luce et coelestibus luculentas, cognant, ut rudimentum representetur figuram continuandam seu ad solidam figuram in se habentem suam illam creationis imaginem, h. e. corporis capto instant alacres, atque id, quod per mentis agunt sedulo et cum insigni exacte.

Neque tamen sic amant promiscue sed in illis delectum habent hunc, ut in illis delectum, vel hac ab illo continue subtrahit, figurarum combinationes, notas. Et si 3 de 8 oblatas relinquunt 5, quae a 5 oblatas relinquunt 1. Et 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 oblatas combinationes aut notas partis rationes de 8. Nam 1 significat totam, 2 dimensam, 3 duo oblatas rationes, quibus sunt 4 oblatas, 4 oblatas in circulo, 5 oblatas in circulo, 6 oblatas in circulo, 7 oblatas in circulo, cum in sic formatis in multitudine oblatas, vobis, sed rationes vere naturas.

minus percipere potest, probatur in 8 oblatas, 3 oblatas, 4 oblatas, 5 oblatas, 6 oblatas, 7 oblatas, 8 oblatas, 9 oblatas, 10 oblatas, 11 oblatas, 12 oblatas, 13 oblatas, 14 oblatas, 15 oblatas, 16 oblatas, 17 oblatas, 18 oblatas, 19 oblatas, 20 oblatas, 21 oblatas, 22 oblatas, 23 oblatas, 24 oblatas, 25 oblatas, 26 oblatas, 27 oblatas, 28 oblatas, 29 oblatas, 30 oblatas, 31 oblatas, 32 oblatas, 33 oblatas, 34 oblatas, 35 oblatas, 36 oblatas, 37 oblatas, 38 oblatas, 39 oblatas, 40 oblatas, 41 oblatas, 42 oblatas, 43 oblatas, 44 oblatas, 45 oblatas, 46 oblatas, 47 oblatas, 48 oblatas, 49 oblatas, 50 oblatas, 51 oblatas, 52 oblatas, 53 oblatas, 54 oblatas, 55 oblatas, 56 oblatas, 57 oblatas, 58 oblatas, 59 oblatas, 60 oblatas, 61 oblatas, 62 oblatas, 63 oblatas, 64 oblatas, 65 oblatas, 66 oblatas, 67 oblatas, 68 oblatas, 69 oblatas, 70 oblatas, 71 oblatas, 72 oblatas, 73 oblatas, 74 oblatas, 75 oblatas, 76 oblatas, 77 oblatas, 78 oblatas, 79 oblatas, 80 oblatas, 81 oblatas, 82 oblatas, 83 oblatas, 84 oblatas, 85 oblatas, 86 oblatas, 87 oblatas, 88 oblatas, 89 oblatas, 90 oblatas, 91 oblatas, 92 oblatas, 93 oblatas, 94 oblatas, 95 oblatas, 96 oblatas, 97 oblatas, 98 oblatas, 99 oblatas, 100 oblatas.

Rationes quidem speciosae sunt:
 ad interiorem philosophiam, tenebras
 tise, si de illa ceperat. Etiam si conjunctis
 ipsa non sustinent hoc onus actionis
 ratae; multo minus fibendum est, hanc vim

in corpore
 vis, quae
 constabit
 divinae,
 nadum o

Quae
 ceptionis
 hoc con
 etiam de
 filia, pr
 stantant
 in gessa
 similes e
 pericula
 inter. Fr
 Natus, et
 18. 17, o
 perhibetur
 quae, et
 19. 17. Si
 primogen
 tandem
 operatio

batur
 Non
 tiones, e
 lationes

Comparat medicus aliqua exemplum... res praeteritae sic custodiuntur, ac si perpetuo haerent... quae in memoria relucet, vel per quinque sensus... vel a ratiocinatione actuali ab intra phantasias... serum coelestium occulta aliqua percipiendi... praeteraque, ut quae sunt in memoria, non naturam... commovent: sic hi characteres coelestium contra non... naturam incitant. Itaque quod est in memoria character... hoc est in facultate hac animae char... nativitate inflixit: vicissim quod est in memoria... ratiocinationis vel novae sensationis, quae non ad... hoc est in hac occulta impressione novae... transitus per loca natalitia. Verum, ut in... aaeveratione contentam, paratus adire... quid magna conjunctio dixi per astrae... et physicam, quantum mihi videbatur superius... hujus magnae conjunctiois.

Capitulum XI

... quae in memoria relucet, vel per quinque sensus... vel a ratiocinatione actuali ab intra phantasias... serum coelestium occulta aliqua percipiendi... praeteraque, ut quae sunt in memoria, non naturam... commovent: sic hi characteres coelestium contra non... naturam incitant. Itaque quod est in memoria character... hoc est in facultate hac animae char... nativitate inflixit: vicissim quod est in memoria... ratiocinationis vel novae sensationis, quae non ad... hoc est in hac occulta impressione novae... transitus per loca natalitia. Verum, ut in... aaeveratione contentam, paratus adire... quid magna conjunctio dixi per astrae... et physicam, quantum mihi videbatur superius... hujus magnae conjunctiois.

... quae in memoria relucet, vel per quinque sensus... vel a ratiocinatione actuali ab intra phantasias... serum coelestium occulta aliqua percipiendi... praeteraque, ut quae sunt in memoria, non naturam... commovent: sic hi characteres coelestium contra non... naturam incitant. Itaque quod est in memoria character... hoc est in facultate hac animae char... nativitate inflixit: vicissim quod est in memoria... ratiocinationis vel novae sensationis, quae non ad... hoc est in hac occulta impressione novae... transitus per loca natalitia. Verum, ut in... aaeveratione contentam, paratus adire... quid magna conjunctio dixi per astrae... et physicam, quantum mihi videbatur superius... hujus magnae conjunctiois.

non additis vel instrumentorum vel calculi circumspectio-
res sit adeo facilis omnes in observando deceptio
postquam astronomi nomen invaseris, assensum de
toritatem stabilire.

Cum Sol anno 1603. die 17/27. Nov. ad Jovem
Saturnum appulerit, factum est, ut per succedentes dies
sub Solis radiis laterent absconditi. Primum Jovis
longas bidui pluvias vidi die 6/16. Dec. mane in die
Saturni tenuius lumen oppressit, ut is videri non potuit
supra Jovem, declinans a verticali Jovis positione
Jovis a Mercurio ad ocularem aestimationem ad
ventus decemannis coortus, qui duravit duos dies
petu; simul et minxit largiter: secuta nebula
neque in diem 14/24. Dec.: et diaris ventis
diebus 7/17., 8/18., 9/19. Dec. passim per
commotum oceanum, damna plurima et perniciosa
attulisse: Tandem 15/25. Dec. in
tutina affulgenti facta mihi copia
epistola sequenti, quam eodem die
igitur epistola.

Scio Te hujus diei solemnibus interpellari
agnoscit ferias. Per hos dies, ita ut
junctionis magnae conspectum. Scripsimus
quam putaretur. Cirum vero mane

Accidit igitur pulchre quodam
natalitium illius, tunc Saturnus
disposita in dextra aurora
derunt, in haec apparitio

fact. Nam et aliae signae
illius diei. In die 17/27. Nov.
debellare per se
non apparetur

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amplius. Latitudinum differentia fuit $1^{\circ} 58'$,
 mihi $58'$, discrepantia $0'$, facillime
 cum Jove non praecise in eodem verti
 planetarum observantur dedita opera, res non
 Itaque lector hanc propinquitatem debet esse con
 solum conjunctionis magnae inquisivimus.

Age nunc alias circumstantias consideramus,
 veris locis planetarum in longum et latum,
 ex 15/25. Dec. Cum enim instrumenti mei
 propinquitatem $1^{\circ} 59'$ (arctius autem illa cognoscitur
 tiam $2'$ et $3'$ minorem esse. Minus itaque
 linea, quae erat horisonti parallelus, fere: ut
 Triangulum erat scalenum, cujus minimam
 mediocri ad $3'$ latera in proportione
 10, 13, 15. Haec primo invisens
 missis, distantiam $3'$ et $2'$ fuisse $11:15$ Per
 larum ista distantia habet $10'$, tallum
 Et ergo 10 sunt $1^{\circ} 15'$ $20'$ vel $17'$
 minus est quam $1^{\circ} 59'$, ut per erit.

Et cum prius sit inventus
 que parallelus $50'$ $13'$ erit: angulus
 pinquis parallelis angulus $39^{\circ} 14'$
 scilicet pariter: quoniam $2'$
 sestem angulo $10'$. Igitur
 $49^{\circ} 14'$: qui quaesitus in
 $49'$ (quod est $11:13$)

Supra $2'$ distantia
 Absorptione antea
 Absorptione antea
 $1^{\circ} 14'$

de his supra inculcatis respondeam) initio Decembris ad Solem,
 et statim die 25. Nov. vel 5. Dec. secundo ad
 Martem, vel 7. Dec. secundo ad Jovem venit; quia paucis die-
 bus ab Jove distat; sed 5 vel 6° a Jove distare; cum tabulae vix 3 indicent,
 quibus 144 2/13. Dec. iterum converso curas, die 6/16., 7/17. Dec.
 horribilis ille ventus, in sextilem Martis impigit; et sic
 die 22. Dec. tertio ad Saturnum, 13/23. Dec. tertio ad Jovem per-
 gressus, et hinc aliorum etiam planetarum congressus et configura-

tionem loci Mercurii cepimus die 18/28. Dec. distantiam
 53' correctam per observationem aliarum distantiarum
 Et cum haec distantia sit ad eclipticam transversa, quia
 Mercurius in septentrione: respondebit si de longitudine
 quae addita ad locum Spicae in 18° 19' α , procreat longi-
 tudinem 14° 6' γ et paulo ultra, quia Mercurius refractione attol-
 latur Spicam, Jam 15/25. Dec. ante locum Jovis, sume 9° 45' γ
 et addo distantiam Mercurii illo die inventam 1° 4': ut sit
 10° 49' γ . Itaque motus tridni est 3° 17' γ ; nec multo

15/25. Dec. Jovis a γ corde distantiam invenimus 7° 25':
 quae dubitatione, quia perverso pinnaculo, ut habet annotatio,
 quae altitudo fuit, nullum est a refractione periculum. Jam
 quodammodo aliquid cognitum, nihil extruimus. Assumatur ex
 latitudo Jovis sept. 36'. Nam ea parum mutatur a die
 Jovis corde in latitudo sit 4° 27' anat., et longitudo
 Jovis cum aggregata latitudine sit 5° 3' differentia
 Jovis a γ corde, quae non major, quod in perverso pinnaculo mirum tanta
 Sed hinc quoque confirmatur, calculus loci Jovis ad diei

quae abductus, quae supra probatum, fuisse
 locum quem proxime in 8° 57' γ latit.
 non distinguit illam quantitatem, quae

et 2, eodem et aliam
 Quae vero ex Urania Latitudo obstat, et
 et hinc pinnaculo obser-
 Martis
 cum pinnaculo
 quae

...propinquum. Hinc jam corrigentis locum h. sic: hinc
 ... $6^{\circ} 31'$ east., adde h. septent. conflabitur summa $5^{\circ} 16'$.
 ...distantia $27^{\circ} 21'$ divisus, constituit secantem $26^{\circ} 54'$.
 ...ablati de $6^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{2}'$ δ relinquunt $10^{\circ} 1'$ γ verissem locum h.
 ...operationibus brevibus et facilibus assecutus sum, quod apud
 ...scio non universalem esse modum hanc: at certe
 ...ubi altera stella longitudine, altera latitudine parum difert,
 ...verum praecognoscitur. Potes probare sic, si vis:

... $10^{\circ} 1'$ γ . Capitis Ophiuchi $16^{\circ} 58\frac{1}{2}'$ γ . Differentia $6^{\circ} 52\frac{1}{2}'$.
 ...ab Ophiucho $84^{\circ} 59'$, secans 122053.

...latitudinis differentia $34^{\circ} 23'$. Itaque latitudo verior
 Et summa latitudinum $5^{\circ} 5'$: cujus secans solis 13 particulis
 ...itaque secans de $26^{\circ} 54'$, avetus 13 particulis, 1' solum
 ...exhibet. Ut verissimus locus sit $10^{\circ} 0'$ γ .

...dixi, quia rarissime (modo eligantur idoneae fixae)
 ...venitur: nec ea tamen ullam habet difficultatem. Notan-
 ...veram esse minorem; quam hic apparuit; ob
 ...longitudinis nihil aut perexiguum turbant refractiones; quin
 ...Saturno fuit in eadem pene altitudine.

Pro loco Jovis.

...in $6^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{2}'$ δ . Distantia Jovis, ab ea $19^{\circ} 44'$. Ergo
 ... $10\frac{1}{2}'$ γ . Sed caput Ophiuchi in $16^{\circ} 58\frac{1}{2}'$. Differentia

...divisore adhibitus nihil mutat distantiam a capite Ophiuchi
 ...abtrahere a latitudine Ophiuchi $35^{\circ} 57'$, relinquuntur
 ...Jovis septentrionali. Et haec ad $3^{\circ} 31'$ addita con-
 ... 100224 : cum haec divide secus de $19^{\circ} 44'$ 100220 ,
 ... $6^{\circ} 54'$ δ restat $17^{\circ} 32'$ γ , versus locum
 ...refractio turbat, quod parum est: at aliquid sane
 ...in latitudinis erit.

...mediciter viderentur: cum illis ante
 ...Lyram et Aquilam arguit, in-
 ...Saturnum
 ... $35^{\circ} 57'$ abstrahere totidem, reliquere prius $35^{\circ} 57\frac{1}{2}'$ secus
 ...tempore: hinc, ut solet, i locum motum
 ...Ophiuchi: cum $35^{\circ} 58'$, quae ablati
 ...latitudinem Jovis: $10'$, quia longitudo eadem.
 ...Ophiuchi
 ...latitudinem $34^{\circ} 25'$

...die 12/23 Sept.

duas observationes stabiliri. In 1^a 29^a altitudo
 non manet: et eadem altitudo in utraque
 ratio per tales duas stellas, utramque et eadem
 velle locum Martis in longam et latam definire. In
 vana petui planetam propinquum occasui heliosed
 gressima operatione, qua Tycho Brahe in Progymnasio
 ut quae frustra subtilitatem quaesitura fuit, in
 sentit tamen calculo quantum satis est, non
 10° 38' et diurnus 42' hosis igitur 8. debentur 44
 horam nostram 10° 52'. Quod vero latius
 tanto altior et propior eclipticae quam in
 quia Mars prope horizontem observatur.
 Ex his itaque observationibus potest
 Saturni et Martis. Nam si Saturnus hoc
 10° 1' et Mars in 10° 38' diei
 vesperti post hor. 8. fuerunt invicem
 proximo locum congruus Saturni et Jovis, qui
 aequalibus fere spatiis ab ecliptica
 mutuo gradibus paulo plus tribus, Saturnus

Postremo verus dies conjunctio
 vixit magna conjunctio, sic habetur ex
 locus in nubis non interpositis
 coelum per nubium hiatus aspici, praeterita
 facile potuit. In illis diebus
 die 29. Sept. vel 30. Oct. in vestigio
 observationis patitur habitus et
 stellas (quas jam modo vidisti) in
 Martis in 19° 14' et cum latit. 15° 30'
 pote sup. in ita dicam, in latitudinaria, et
 ante meridiem fuerat plena conjunctio
 austrorientiori: quam fuit Mars, in
 conjunctio dicitur, in parte
 Mars in lat. 15. In die 29. Sept.
 Saturnus, etiam in latitudinaria, in
 illis diebus, in latitudinaria, in

Tunc sextante mensi sumus inter aliam Pignae Aquarii 35° 12' debuit esse 35° 9'. Sic inter Aquarii et inferiorem in cornu Capricorni 19° 42' sextans circiter 4' abundat ob luxationem pinnacillae.

Die 11/21. Octobris in Viridario Ouzan instrumenta Braheana, observavit Tengnagius me praesente, ista:

- Inter Novam } Jovem
- } Caput Ophiuchi
- } Humerum Sagittarii
- } Sinistr. genu. Serpentarii
- Inter Martem } Humerum Sagittarii
- } Sinistr. genu. Serpentarii

Pro sextante explorando mensi sumus inter Novam et Caput Ophiuchi 33° 30'.

Eodem vespere observavit et Junus inter Novam et caput Ophiuchi 34° 0', minus inter Novam et Martem 7° 47'. Inter Aquilam et Serpentarii caput.

Die 17/27. Octobris ibidem observavimus

- Inter Novam } Jovem
- } Caput Ophiuchi

Postea occidit stella helica

Anno MDLV

Postquam orta esset stella helica, esset relicta, coepi die 23. Jan. vel

Die 1/12. Februarii

Ab Aquila et corde Serpenti

Ab Aquila

Ab Aquila

Ab Aquila

Ab Aquila

Ab Aquila

Ab Aquila

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Ab Aquila

cibus $54\frac{1}{2}'$, cuius secans $10002\frac{1}{2}'$, per Secantem
 Oppidii $24\frac{1}{2}'$ est 190660 . Et hoc inop. cum
 mixta particula 24 , cum priori secanti adducto
 diametri longitudinem. Itaque differentia latitudinis
 minor est, quam distantia. Quod quod
 latitud. $25\frac{1}{2}'$ infero differentiam $24\frac{1}{2}'$.
 $1^{\circ} 55'$, est 21 Oct., vel $1^{\circ} 56'$, est 23 Oct., vel $1^{\circ} 57'$

Hanc Novam latitudinem est certissima, quod
 utitur certa in loco, cuius secans longitudinem
 Prius omnium distantia ex Jove fuit $110^{\circ} 57'$,
 sed in relativissima circulo, quando Jupiter
 dierum est 26 $11^{\circ} 35'$ fuit, cum latitudinis $21^{\circ} 55'$
 paulo minor, circiter $13'$, hoc est quod latitudinem
 latitudinem Jovis 18° a latitudinem Novae $21^{\circ} 55'$
 10004 per dividens secantem de $84^{\circ} 34'$ dicitur 10002
 cuius arcus $2^{\circ} 56'$, ablatum hinc Jovis quod
 locum Novae ex Jove $17^{\circ} 38'$. Quod
 in ipsa motu distantia per 2 aberrantem, invenitur

II. Eodem die Novae x Marte. Martis
 post dies quatuor fuit $28^{\circ} 15'$, et
 serius. Motus Martis et unum hora
 hora Mars in $25^{\circ} 17'$, cum latitudinis 1°
 die 17. erat altior et liberior a
 latitudo calculo indice $1^{\circ} 36'$. Ad
 latitudines, summas $3^{\circ} 31'$ secans 10002
 $101097\frac{1}{2}$, prodit secans 100902 , arcus
 reliquit locum Novae $17^{\circ} 38'$

III. Eodem die ex Saturno. Saturni
 tudo die $17^{\circ} 27'$. Sept. minor quam
 nomine. Accensum namque
 Novae meridii $20'$ secans
 quod dicitur etiam
 Saturnus in $11^{\circ} 30'$

... stellarum teneri non potest. Vnde ...

... distantias sextantis. Nam pro ...

... distantiam 19° 54'. Quibus hinc ...

... distantiam 7° 25' vel 17° 39'.

... Nova 19° 54', refertur ut ...

... distantiam 10048 dividat septem

... distantiam 10049 arcus 3° 36'.

... distantiam 10048 dividat septem

... distantiam 10049 arcus 3° 36'.

... distantiam 10048 dividat septem

... distantiam 10049 arcus 3° 36'.

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... distantiam 10049 arcus 3° 36'.

... distantiam 10048 dividat septem

... distantiam 10049 arcus 3° 36'.

Latitudo fixæ 4° 27' aust. Distantia ab Antares 14° 55'

Novæ 1° 56' auras. Sec. 10327
Summa 6° 23' Sec. 10094

Distantia ab Antares latitudo 12° 27' 15"
locus Novæ 47° 49' 35" (1722) 15 31 57

Diferentia igitur locorum 2' asprius. Si ad Antares
fuisse patet ex Fabriciana, quæ hæc distantia

Nunc locum stellæ computabimus. Primum, quæ est in Byrgio, prodest distantia ab
34° 0', igitur latitudo stellæ est illi 1° 55' aust.

Quæ a genu Gphiuchi minor est, hæc in Tycho-
nicis (Instrumento) 1/4. ergo hæc stellæ
genu 17° 41' vel 17° 36'. 1 h' 71' in eandem
157' III. Galandistantia ab Aquila, quæ
proditur locus 17° 39' x.

IV. Distantia ab Antares, quæ stellæ
stellæ novæ 17° 41'

1722 10094

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dione vicinarum stellarum: ex nominibus serpen-
 tibus: neque peritice: sicut veteres: et
 accepisse ad accepta nomina. In Serpente
 sideri maximo cum erit incipit serpens et
 apparet linea stellarum insignium: quae
 serpentem Agasner quasi: quos: contra: inter
 Quibus circumducta stellis quinque: postea
 hinc stellis in eadem quasi: linea disposita
 prima in tabula mea dicitur: brevitate
 inaequali: in humerum: secunda: in
 quae minor ceteris ipsa tamen dispositione
 ita: quanta: demum: vindicatur: temporibus
 sexta in reflexu Serpentis: est: centima
 neque: et decima Serpentis) cent in Serpente
 et accensetur: manui sinistram Serpentis: et
 genitibus: sinistra: et dextra: Serpentis: et
 solitus: quasi: ego: decimo: tertio: loco: in
 caeteris: cepit: in: sine: respectum: in
 hinc: dicitur: in: vi: manu: 1157: 81: manu
 Hinc: sexages: et: per: ea: evident: line
 septem: exit: in: sinistro: ad: dextera: videri
 illam: Qui: procedentia: cura: in: dextera
 munda: in: summo: in: stelle: manui: dextera
 honoris: sub: qua: a: dextra: et: sinistra: in
 speciem: impertinentia: et: in: dextera: alia: in
 dextera: quae: quidem: in: dextera: in
 -120: 10: in: manu: in: 120: 10: in: manu:

Et dicitur: in: manu: 1157: 81: manu
 Hinc: sexages: et: per: ea: evident: line
 septem: exit: in: sinistro: ad: dextera: videri
 illam: Qui: procedentia: cura: in: dextera
 munda: in: summo: in: stelle: manui: dextera
 honoris: sub: qua: a: dextra: et: sinistra: in
 speciem: impertinentia: et: in: dextera: alia: in
 dextera: quae: quidem: in: dextera: in
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Accipit: tabula: omnia: in: manu: 1157: 81: manu
 Hinc: sexages: et: per: ea: evident: line
 septem: exit: in: sinistro: ad: dextera: videri
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 munda: in: summo: in: stelle: manui: dextera
 honoris: sub: qua: a: dextra: et: sinistra: in
 speciem: impertinentia: et: in: dextera: alia: in
 dextera: quae: quidem: in: dextera: in
 -120: 10: in: manu: in: 120: 10: in: manu:

...in alterum hemisphaerium non projectis, hoc
 ...punctis: contactus quadrante: talis semicircularis projectus
 ...hyperbole, ut in hac nostra tabula: curvas cir-
 ...paralleli, designantes latitudinem, sunt hyperbolae. Den-
 ...circumferentiae quadrante integro distans
 ...circumae talis projectus in planum fit ellipsis; aut si peles
 ...contactus, plane circulus. Demonstratio in prompta est; con-
 ...aliquo minorum circulorum undique conexum creat super-
 ...quam secat planum sphaeram tangens.

...deteguntur schemata, praecipue in extremitatibus tabulae,
 ...ut hic, apud caput Serpentis, ubi necesse est rectum angu-
 ...latitudinis a parallelo latitudinis in sphaera secatur) hic
 ...obtinuum: interim tamen manent eadem rectae, quarum
 ...ut simplicium, ideoque et utilior.

31° 51'	Etiam fere culminatio stellarum	19° 17'
14° 54'	Etiam fere prima in stellis	
10° 21'	Spiras Serpentis	27° 00'
22° 15'	Vela pedis dexteri Ophiuchi	45° 49'
	Aculei	
	Stellae Novae	18° 50'
	Totum fere pedem culminatio	15° 52'
22° 24'	In hac caeculis spirae Ser-	
14° 27'	pentis prior	24° 10'
24° 18'	Pollicem in corpore oculi dex-	
19° 16'	tri, in Serpente	
12° 01'	In hac stellis spirae Ser-	
20° 46'	pentis posterior	
42° 38'	Chrysi in dimidiatum	25° 28' M
2° 25'	Cuspide sagittae culminatio	
2° 54'	in corpore	
22° 45'	In corpore	
18° 40'		
15° 26'		

...labore separari...
 ...antiquae
 ...propria...
 ...antiquae
 ...antiquae

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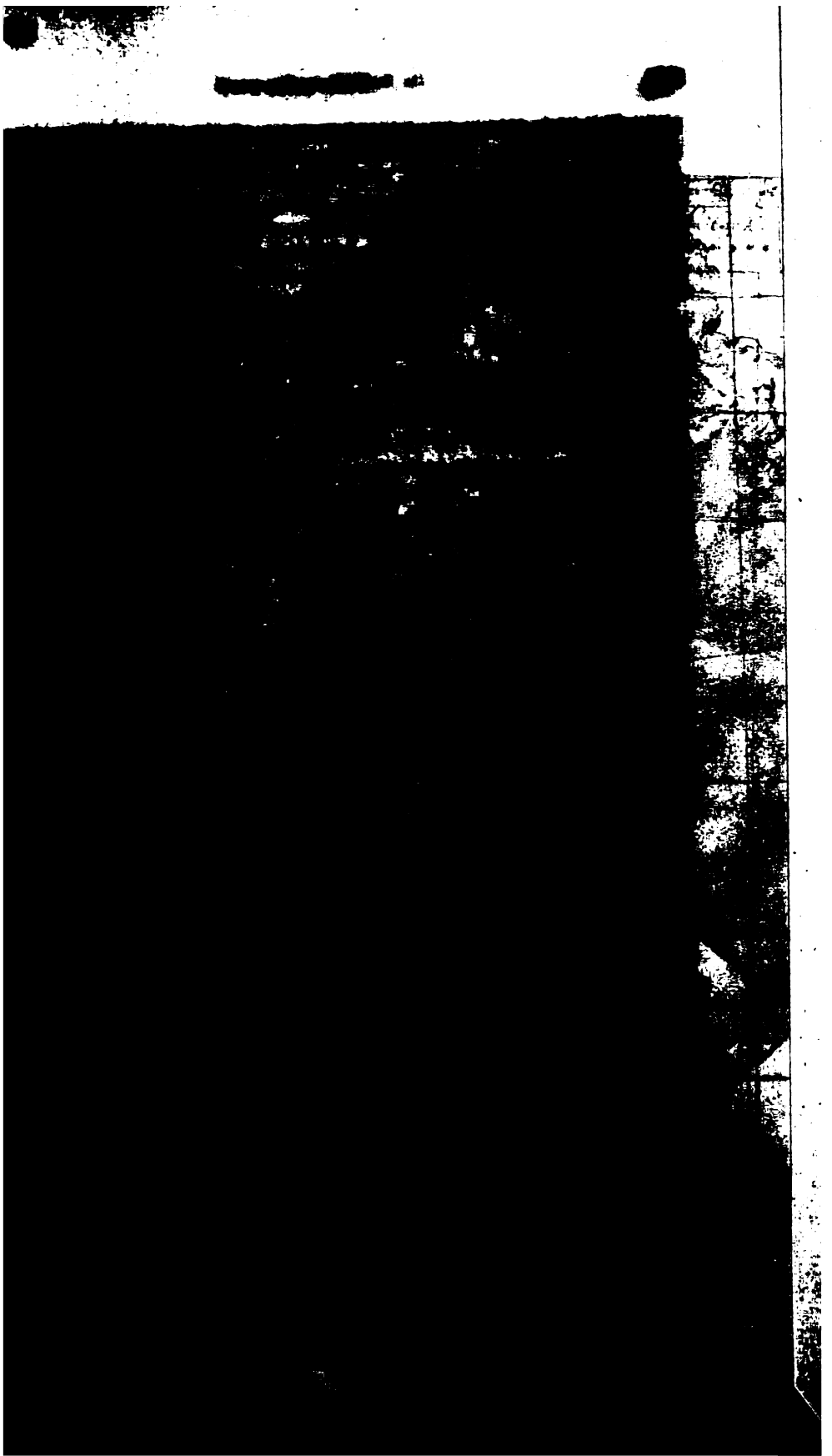
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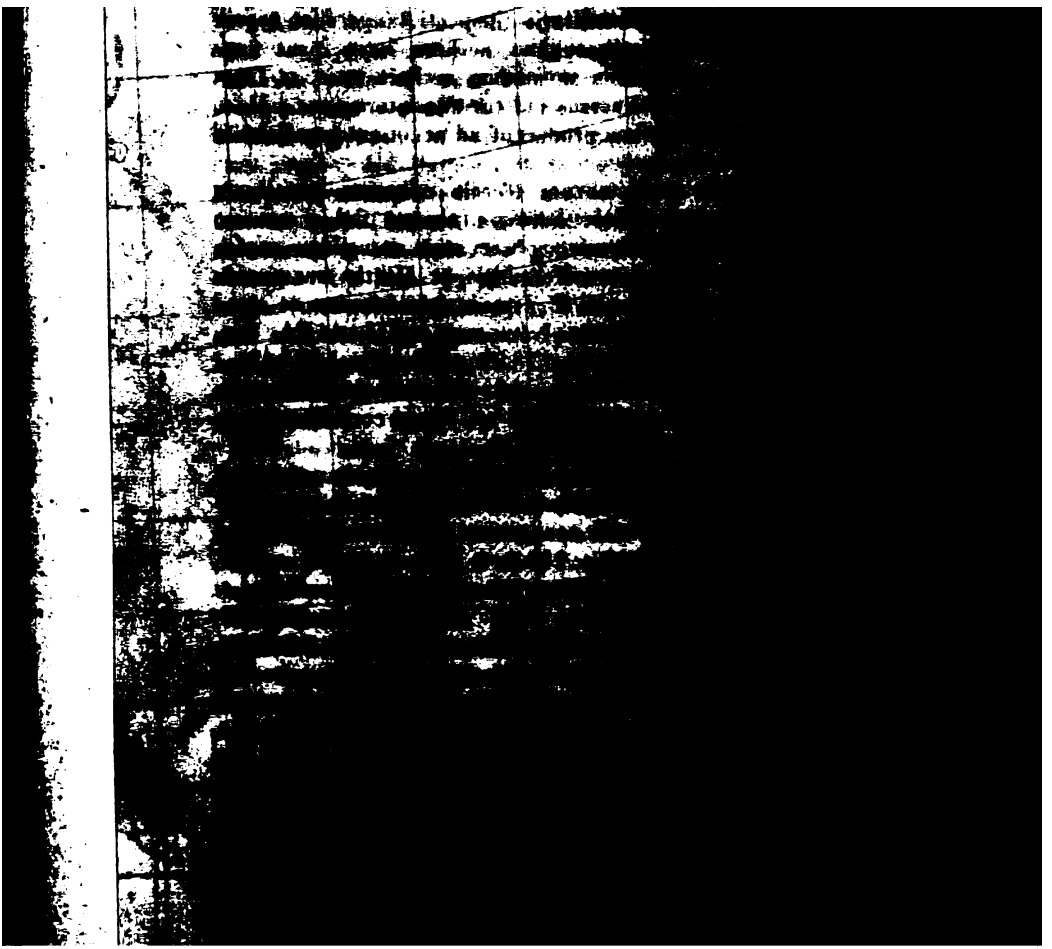
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... ad 50^o 12' ... 50^o 30' ...
 ... extrema, non per ...
 ... hinc, cum videam ignorare hominem ...
 ... ut nunquam ipse observabit. ...
 ... nisi a quibusdam ...
 ... observatum. Talem hominem non decuit
 ... de Stella Nova et veteris astro-

... doctrinae ...
 ... de rebus celestibus contra mathematicos scriptum
 ... quam cum ...
 ... in gratiam ...
 ... hic aedificat, alius diruit, quia aedificare non didicit;
 ... ad reaedificandam. Quam

... *O curas hominum, o quae-*
 ... *Sed haec haec.* Dicitur enim demonstra-
 ... philosopho, stellam non
 ... *Jam pergamus altius.*

... *3' nigrasallaxos;* quia 1200' ...
 ... *3' pars undeciesima*
 ... *52 1/2'* per 19, prodit paulo
 ... *1200'* a Terra distat, observatus hic

... *per 3'*
 ... *et minuto zodiaci.* ... stella
 ... *per 36'* ...
 ... *Octobri et Februario* utrinque a

... *in 17° 30' 7'*, utrinque a quibusdam in
 ... *per 36'* ...
 ... *per 36'* ...
 ... *per 36'* ...

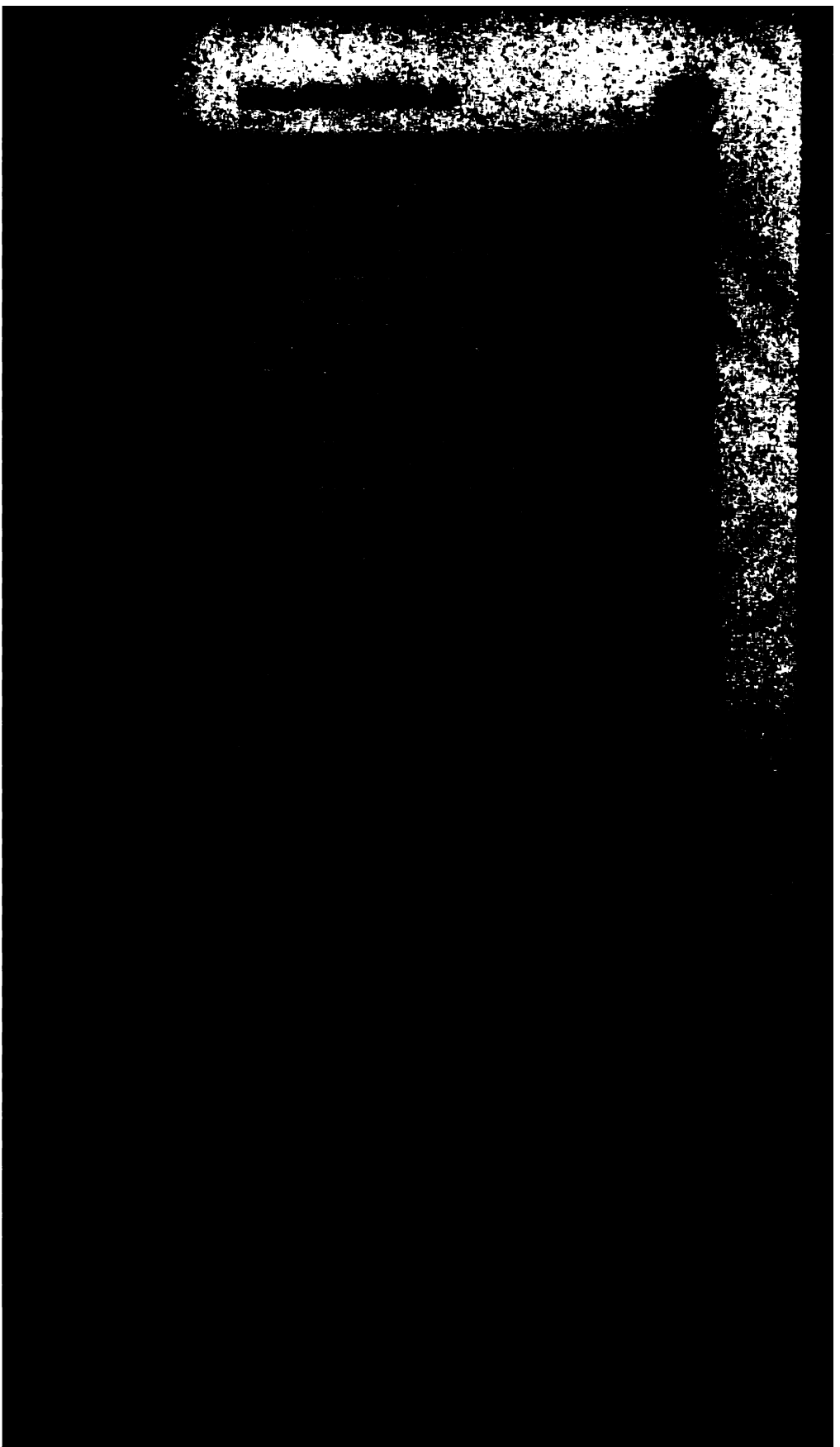
... *per 36'* ...
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Orpheus
inter
lyrae

argillana

argentum

divina

1176

omni

compendiaria

Hipparchus

mathematica

Arithmetica

Brabeo

poet

hypocritae

animum

juste

metaphysica

physica

ethica

politica

historica

geographica

chronologica

astrologica

medica

juridica

linguistica

musica

poetica

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the high contrast of the scan. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly names and dates, but the specific details cannot be discerned.]

[This section of the document contains several lines of text that are also illegible due to the same high-contrast scanning issue. The text appears to be organized into paragraphs or distinct sections.]

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[The final section of the document contains illegible text, likely representing the end of a page or a section. No specific content can be identified.]

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I am pleased to hear from you regarding the [Project Name].

The information you provided is very helpful and we will review it.

We will contact you again once a decision has been reached.

Thank you for your patience and understanding.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]

[Organization]

[Address]

[City, State, ZIP]

[Phone Number]

[Fax Number]

[E-mail Address]

[Web Address]

[Social Media Links]

[Additional Contact Info]

[Closing Remarks]

[Final Sign-off]

[Enclosure/Attachment Info]

[Reference to Previous Correspondence]

[Final Thank You]

[Sign-off]

[Name]

[Title]

[Organization]

[Address]

[City, State, ZIP]

[Phone Number]

[Fax Number]

[E-mail Address]

[Web Address]

[Social Media Links]

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[Closing Remarks]

[Final Sign-off]

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[Title]

[Organization]

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[Closing Remarks]

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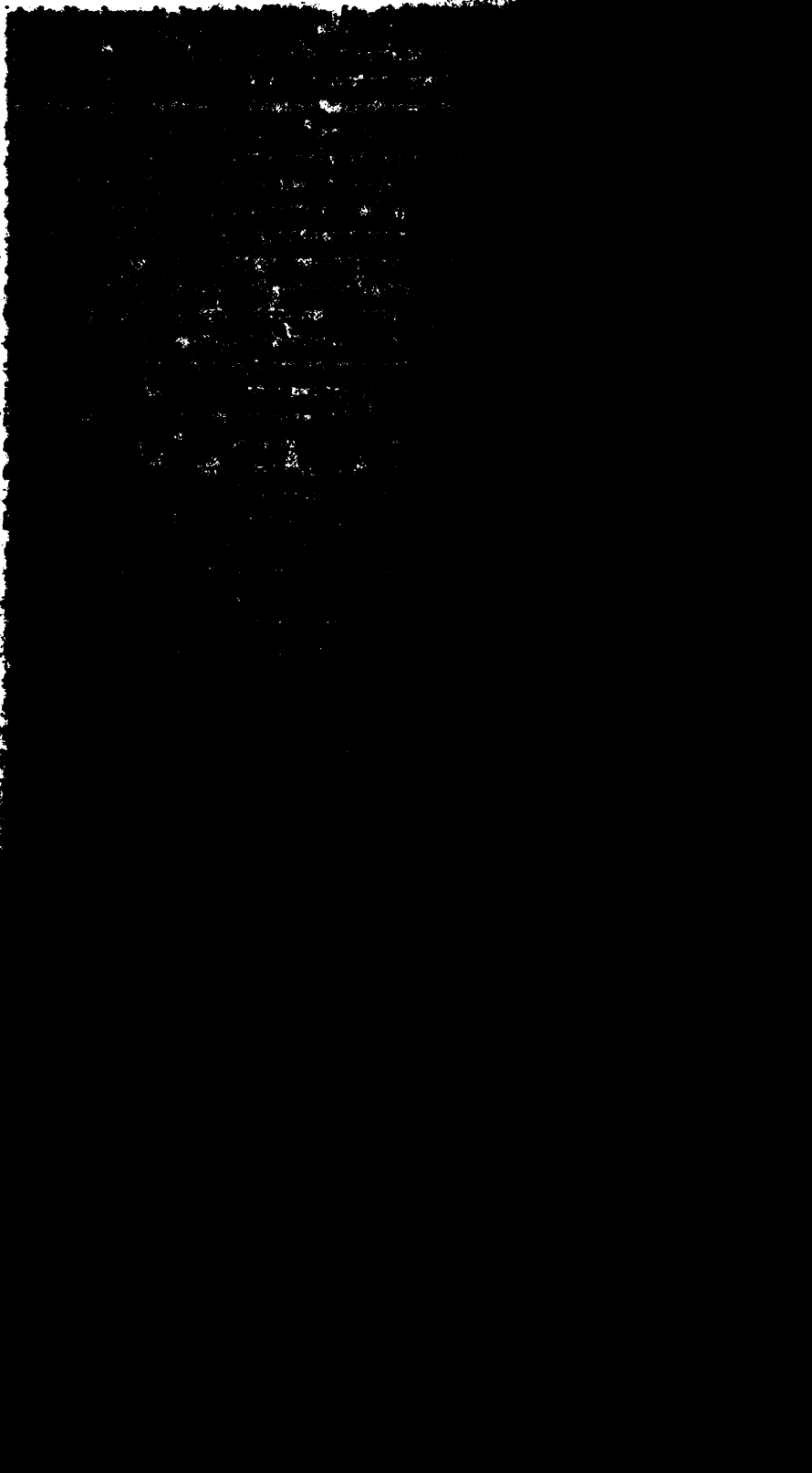


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[The following text is heavily obscured by a large black redaction box, rendering the content illegible. Only faint outlines of lines of text are visible.]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



XXXXXXXXXX

XXXX







si propter circuli convexitatem stella descensu peracto coepit rursus a
dere, manente eodem circuli motu: ergo cum esset humillima, debuit
fixis transferri de loco in locum, verbi gratia a dextris circuli par
quibus demittebatur, ad sinistras, quibus rursus elevabatur. (In schem
ab IX ad QP, et ab Y loco apparenti sub fixis ad K.) Dictum vero est
duo minuta, quod minimum aliquid est, fuisse loco motam; nec po
visum testari de minori aliquo spatiolo. Sed ajunt, circulum illum, i
descenderit stella, adeo fuisse a nobis remotum, ut ejus diameter t
haberet proportionem ad visus humanos. O rem stultam, stella ipsa
diametro occupavit aliquot minuta, igitur circulus, quo vectabatur
minor fuerit ipso sidere: quomodo igitur hanc illi apparentiam magis
ex appropinquando praestare potuit? Adde quod non, ut paulatim vis
minui, sic paulatim et incrementa sumsit, sed subito effulsit maxima.

Fuerunt itaque, qui ante hos triginta annos ista sobrie magis
nerent: stellam anni 1572 in recta a centro sursum in aetherem po
motum suum peregrisse. Ii vero et causam dicant, cur subito per in
illum spatium demissa (quia subito effulsit), inde non subito sed pa
revolaverit, et quae causa conversi cursus? Naturalium enim rerum
proprietas non est. Si vero supernaturalem dicunt causam fuisse, at
aeque facile ego affirmare possum, a Deo creatam ex nihilo, ac ipsi d
ab eodem demissam ex alto, cum utrumque ejusdem potentiae sit.
Verum et alias saepe et nunc iterum abrumpo disputationem, quoti
absolutam Dei potentiam provocant. Certum enim, nihil nos ad rem
posse, quod quicquam in ullam partem habeat momenti, si naturae ter
excesserimus. Hoc potius illis dicamus, illa fixarum infinitate se ips
labyrinthis inexplicabilibus induere.

Adeoque eripiamus illis, si potest fieri, hanc immensitatem: tunc
ascensus ille per se cadet. Reducitur illa ex antiquis gentilium ph
phorum scholis hoc praecipue argumento, quod Aristoteles ex motu d
mundum demonstraverit, Copernicus vero fixarum sphaeram adempto
infinitam esse patiatur. Itaque defendit illam infelix ille Jordanus Be
nec obscure asseruit specie dubitantis et Guilielmus Gilbertus libro de
nete, cetera praeclarissimo, religiosum tamen affectum eo demon
quod existimaret, non alia re rectius intelligi infinitam Dei pote
quam si infinitum mole conderet mundum. Sed Brunus ita infinitum
mundum, ut quot sunt stellae fixae, tot mundos, et hanc nostram reg
mobiliun unum ex innumerabilibus mundis faciat, nulla fere nota a t
circumpositis distinctam: adeoque si quis in stella Canis esset (puta
ex Cynocephalis Luciani), ei faciem eandem mundi inde esse apparit
quae nobis hinc apparet ex nostro mundo fixas suspectantibus. I
secundum illos hoc novum sidus novus aliquis mundus fuerit. Quae
cogitatio nescio quid horroris occulti prae se fert; dum errare sua
deprehendit in hoc immenso, cujus termini, cujus medium ideoque et
loca negantur. Et praestiterit fortasse, Mosis auctoritatem obtendere,
nobis aquas exhibentis iisque supervectum Spiritum Domini: tum die se
distinctas aquas ab aquis. Sed quia secta haec abutitur auctoritate C
nicanae adeoque universae astronomiae, quod Copernicus fixas immo
omnis vero astronomia ac praecipue Copernicana incredibiliter altas pra
age potamus etiam ab ipsa astronomia remedium: ut, cujus inde
proritata isthaec philosophantium insanis, ruptis locis et repagulis e

altera ex altera conspecta atque penes nos
inveniantur intervalla inter utramque stellam
inter nos et utramque?

(11) Fantasia, inquam, res hoc pacto adjuvat
patetque stelle tenent, si non in eodem circulo
demum. Atque huiusmodi stelle utrobique
alternis, non est sublata quæstio, uti patet
pleneque manifestum, idcirco magis ostendit
vices, esse hinc comparatione instituta
distinctionem autem a Sole. Quæ vero illa
magis, nec in magis nihilominus propostio
dem, ita equas detrimendum stelle
magnitudine; quorum quæ magna
partis, hinc remotiora
ut hinc hinc illud
collo. Consequitur utique non
ut claritate, ut scilicet, ut
interque veris antiquis, et
majores, illa etiam apparet
sola hinc hinc illud

supra. Consequitur utique non
ut claritate, ut scilicet, ut
interque veris antiquis, et
majores, illa etiam apparet
sola hinc hinc illud

supra. Consequitur utique non
ut claritate, ut scilicet, ut
interque veris antiquis, et
majores, illa etiam apparet
sola hinc hinc illud

supra. Consequitur utique non
ut claritate, ut scilicet, ut
interque veris antiquis, et
majores, illa etiam apparet
sola hinc hinc illud

supra. Consequitur utique non
ut claritate, ut scilicet, ut
interque veris antiquis, et
majores, illa etiam apparet
sola hinc hinc illud

supra. Consequitur utique non
ut claritate, ut scilicet, ut
interque veris antiquis, et
majores, illa etiam apparet
sola hinc hinc illud

supra. Consequitur utique non
ut claritate, ut scilicet, ut
interque veris antiquis, et
majores, illa etiam apparet
sola hinc hinc illud

supra. Consequitur utique non
ut claritate, ut scilicet, ut
interque veris antiquis, et
majores, illa etiam apparet
sola hinc hinc illud

...præterquam hos octo globulos in ipsissimo et penitissimo centro.

...petet, quantumcumque quis mundum assumat, eam tamen esse ... fixarum visu nostro indice, ut hic noster focus inter ... quid obtineat evidentique nota (quæ est a stellis fixis ... a loco, per quem illæ disseminatæ sunt, distinctus.

...certum, introrsum versus Solem et planetas finitum esse ... excavatum. Quod reliquum est, metaphysica

...tam in talis est locus in infinito alicui, quod ferunt, corpore ... corpore, et quæ circumstant fixæ non habebunt

...sic ut passim tales sint mundi, qualis est hic noster ... hanc illæ hunc locum in forma sphaerica, in sese coeunt:

...via lactea inter ipsas consita, quæ non interrupto ... ordem permeat, medio nos complexu tenens. Itaque

...extrematis habent. Terminant enim hoc nostrum ... exortu vicissim terminantur. An igitur credibile sit,

...inde procurrere in infinitum? Quomodo autem in inf- ... quod est in infinito ubique? Quodcumque enim in

...ab extrema quæ infinita distant, æqualiter hoc ... mediæ adicietur, ut idem et sui medium et non sit medium,

...quæ rectissime quis evitaverit, si, ut intra ter- ... foris etiam terminet.

...argumentum ab aspectu ductum. Si est infinita ... si fixæ aliquæ sunt infinite altæ, crassæ

...etiam mole corporum. Fines tamque stellæ in ... certo sub angulo, puta a, circumferentia corporis amplius

...quod certissimum est ex geometria ... diameter ipsius stellæ est infiniti pars indivisibilis

...partes aliquotæ, quæ sunt ... At cum a et b, quæ sunt circumferentiæ

...est circumferentiæ, hoc est, puta, sit ... circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo. At cum a

...circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo. At cum a ... circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo.

...circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo. At cum a ... circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo.

...circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo. At cum a ... circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo.

...circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo. At cum a ... circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo.

...circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo. At cum a ... circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo.

...circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo. At cum a ... circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo.

...circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo. At cum a ... circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo.

...circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo. At cum a ... circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo.

...circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo. At cum a ... circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo.

...circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo. At cum a ... circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo.

...circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo. At cum a ... circumferentiæ, quæ videtur posita sub angulo.

Caput XXI

Materia Nova Sideris fuisse

Rejecta igitur eorum sententia, qui peritiam
et corpus sequitur at etiam contrariam existunt
vel materia hujus flammæ, vel corpus
esse divinitus aut aliqua naturæ vi præstitum
tionem, hoc est ad finem omnis disputationis
existimo. Quod equidem tanto facilius libentius

hanc jam quartam aut certe tertiam eandem
nisi etiam inter nova sidera, quæ comata
genus faciat immobilium: unde conjicias
modi sidera protulisse. Nec nullis suspicibus

Vide Progymnasium: Lychonis. Quibus
de certo efficiente seu provenire, et
præteritam et perfectam historiam
riam ex Terra non fuisse. Ex cuncto
aliquo pacto stellæ generatio (etiam
humano) potest naturæ viribus
nihil procreant. Ex quibus, si

demonstrari potest
aliquando proxima lapsa
constat stellæ: quid præbent

hic jam per se
dicitur stellæ
constat stellæ: quid præbent

... Post haec autem hinc
 procedens per quendam in orientem exiit, in formam segmenti circuli
 ... lactis terminat stella, quae est in dextro genu Ophiuchi
 ... in eodem poplite. Stella vero procedens ex illa, quae
 ... tangit idem latus. Rursum procedendo marginem
 ... stella, quae sub dextro cubito. Orientalem vero stella
 ... Ex quibus apparet, latitudinem
 ... inter duas quasi lineas, quarum altera
 ... ad dextrum cubitum, reliqua a dextro pede ad dextram
 ... Aut igitur in ipsam lacteae latitudinem incidit locus novi
 ... marginem eius sinistram et orientalem proxime attingit, vergens
 ... portionem; sic ut in illo angusto limite sit compre-
 ... inter terminos arcum limitis lactei eo loco distinguit esse in
 ... materia. Itaque consentaneum, materiam novae esse ex
 ... naturalis contemplatio confirmat. Nam si essentia
 ... densior aetheris (materiam enim aliquam tantis coru-
 ... nemini non verisimile erit, aptissimam esse
 ... phaenomena.

... verisimilia, labefactantur tamen objectionibus quibus-
 ... Fabricia, quem in observationibus supra dictis
 ... anno 1596, 3/13. Augusti (circa quem diem
 ... ultimo visus est a Maestlino, iam propemodum staro-
 ... matino tempore novam stellam tertio magni-
 ... 45 Y, cum latitudine aeq. 15° 54' quae post
 ... disparuit. (v. s. p. 297). Ille vero locus a via lacteae

... quod si naturalis est novorum siderum exortus
 ... materiam quae ex via lacteae, credibile est
 ... non adeo infrequenter esse. Quae res non
 ... cum Ptolemaeus describit viam lacteae
 ... decedere debuit. Et sideribus incensis exortus
 ... tamen eorum cum illis fuit, cum
 ... hoc locus quos habet, ostendit, quod
 ...

...

...

Caput XXV.

Comparatio hujus Novae Stellae cum altera Nova
scilicet in Cassiopeia, et cum aliis

Dixi capite primo, quantum ex libro Epistolarum
sidus hoc recens illi priori anni 1572. iudicari
ribus, magnitudine, decemetro, quiete, frigiditate

Nec ulla diversitas in duratione, quae de qua
erat illa mense Octobri vel Novembri anni 1604.
anni 1604. Ha extincta post 16 menses, Martii
cum Octobri anni 1605. adhuc videretur, postquam
septentibus quatuor mensibus ob Solis praesentiam
Februario et Martio anni 1606. disparuerat.

duplici nomine: utraque scilicet in via lacteae
inter reliquas fixas. Roselinus verb. (Cassiopeia
Cep. Vol. 4. p. 487) etiam hoc celebrat, utramque
longitudinem: utramque, quod sequitur etiam
eum cum prime Arietis oculum, medietate
etiam Tauri. Sic haec caetera insignitiora
cap. I. de situ Tauris utriusque sidus dicitur

Tria nominibus vocata haec illi praesentibus
quibus circumstantis videtur, sit. Insuper
quod magis quidem viri qui prioribus
siderum: majorem. Nam et hoc illis
apparetur praesentibus ad locum
supra dictam cap. I. Et oppido

utpote in sidibus. Sed haec videtur
magis etiam illis praesentibus
procedunt videtur, cum
et de haec videtur praesentibus
haec illis praesentibus
Pina in sidibus

in hunc modum scripsit: **Sic** episcopus **Quintus**
 prodigiorum dedit, **sollicitudinem** de
 esse **quod** nihil **quod** nihil
 singularibus **rebus** intima;
 astra; **sermon** **intuitum** **illam** **quod** **ad**
 illam **sancti** **glorificationem** **tractans** **fortissimè**
 auctor **ab** **eis**. Deinde **movet** **ipse**
 etiam; **esse** **animæ** **humilitate** **quæ** **per** **se**
 vel **consequitur** **vel** **intuitum** **illis** **vel** **per** **se**
 homines **omnium** **admirationem** **apprehensam** **hunc**
 fatetur; **scilicet** **ad** **illam** **enaturat**
 sinistram **hanc** **consequitur** **scilicet** **ipsum**
 non **videtur** **Dei** **transmissio** **quod** **deus**
 prodigit **hæc** **modo** **constat**
 Quæ **modo** **vel** **transmissio** **consequitur** **de**
 fide; **quæ** **illud** **ingenuè** **subtiliter**
 nostrum; **ab** **eo** **auferit** **illud** **quod**
 hæc **perit** **et** **imitationem** **omnium** **hæc**
 oblationem **deus** **in** **illis** **rebus** **quæ**

toserunt **ipsum**. **Non** **transmissio**
 affluo; **sed** **tantum** **subtingens** **accidit**
 Quæ **et** **Deus** **et**
 hæc **hæc**
 dicitur **operari**
 quæ **ipso**

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a continuation of the Latin text.]

abundantia, et congruentia huius, quem dicunt, eorumque
alios delectari, patentes, ut, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque

Sed, non hoc agebamus, ut, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque
ut ipsam, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

securitate concessit, ut eorum, quae eorum, eorumque, eorumque

maxime, tunc, eorum, quae eorum, eorumque, eorumque

terre, ut, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

esse, eorum, quae eorum, eorumque, eorumque

et, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

Cum, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

augentur, multaque maxime in consideratione, utrimod, utrumque

ipsa, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

possit, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

patet, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

causam, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

infinitis, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

noto, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

exemplo, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

pluribus, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

eternitatem, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

effici, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

justus, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

etiam, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

in, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

non, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

ita, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

alio, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

impedit, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

consequatur, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

quod, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

Autem, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

itaque, utrimod, utrumque, utrumque, utrumque

conditio aetheris diaphani, cuius aetheris
 Te adha in aetheris nova in aetheris
 nascens astrum cano mirante sonans
 Obstatere poli, inobstanta exterris
 fulgura, aetheris metuit aetheris

Hoc idem enim fundamentum mihi videtur esse
 luminis efficacia. Est enim aetheris (aetheris
 quantitative) et naturae sublimari quod aetheris
 extingui vel averi lumen Solis aetheris in aetheris
 ordinarie et perpetuo est in Solis lumine. Per aetheris

animalem, quae luci cognata est, ut aetheris
 cunctis. Hoc idem ergo fundamentum sit aetheris
 novam efficacia. Per condensationem, ignis
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris

ad esse commovendum, et hoc novam aetheris
 conjunctionis incidere, aetheris ut tam aetheris
 planetarum, quam ipsa novitate per se condensationem
 ordinarie commotioni aetheris aetheris aetheris

Quoniam, hanc aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris

signa magna esse aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris

hoc rei, aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris

hoc aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris

hoc aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris

hoc aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris

hoc aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris

hoc aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris
 aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris aetheris

solvens? circumnavigata Europa, in Italia, circumnavigata
 mediterranea via brevissima iuncta, antequam ad
 annonae sublevavit? Quid habet simile proprii
 rei militaris? Quid dicam de hodiernis artibus
 mirabilibus, subtilitate incomprehensibilibus? An
 quotiesque constant arte typographica in Italia
 hodie ipse Cicero nostris tot criticis
 totum vero in omnibus facultatibus maximis
 ante excidit numerus, quam mille
 nova hodie facta est theologia, nova
 astra medicina, et Copernicani
 vivere, imo et ferere mundum, neque
 conjunctionum stimulus
 His itaque pergens et aliter
 per hos futuros 200 annos plura
 contingant, ut quidem naturalis
 constantis, et solitudo considerat, Nil
 orbem detectum, uti artem
 in altum mundi globum, quibus
 est. Comparatione temporum
 utitur, res passotibus
 sine originibus magna in
 igni, quibus ante 1000
 40 annis ante deponitur
 non quid accidit, non
 nihil apud Augustum

Militi gratias

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy shadowing and low contrast. It appears to be a continuation of the author's reflections or a list of notes.]

Pellitur ab oriente in occidentem, ibi
 artes et navigandi peritia stupenda, et
 novas Indias. Nec desunt exempla ex
 alias expulerint, plerumque Scythicas
 occiduas. Quid si ergo ingens aliqua
 illos terrarum tractas, et propagatio fidei,
 traductio illorum ad civilitatem, et non
 extremas extirpatione. Quorsum dignum
 ex astrologia Sagittarii signum, et trigonum
 favere religioni Christianae, ut et
 Rôlina. Sol stetit sub exorta stellae
 quippe, Deum his uti conceptibus
 hominibus.

Circumferuntur passim rationes, quibus
 evincere volunt, hoc esse tempus, quo
 placebit, Deum hoc ipsum indicare
 tario, quae est triplicitas Solis et
 Christianis favere dicatur ab
 ponitur), Mars vero Turciae
 in latitudinis plaga. Mars vero
 rici sane potest depressus igitur
 Tarciam astrologice considerari
 inactias, nunquam fatis meliores
 inderetque ipse. Ad est
 his uti conceptibus, hinc praeter
 credibile inter causas, hinc
 erant ut
 in his
 Christianis
 sunt in his
 Christianis
 sunt in his

quam unquam aliquis ex imperam medio ut instrumentum Dei
 fuerit. Quae enim numerabilibus est, quae in eandem sententia
 sunt, quae per infinitas persecutiones locum tamen inter
 habent, idque procul dubio ex dispositione divina, cui
 non resisti potest. Et quod summi miraculi loco est, hostia
 ipsa est. Eripe ex Christianorum vita avaritiam, inhu-
 manitatem proximi, factum; compositatem in vestitu, libidine:
 hodie quidem vivunt, e ream natura funditus extirpaveris.
 Hae sunt enim gentem hanc, etiamnum hodie in parte esse divinae
 voluntatis, quae factum est, cum omnes nationes invicem confusae et per-
 mixtae essent, ut paucissimas familiae originem a millesimo anno repe-
 rent. Ipsae restant, quorum notitia mundo coeva sit. Itaque si quis
 dixerit, qui locum D. Pauli allegatum aliter forte intellexit, et
 ad istam experientiae nihil desegatum voluit, memor generalis regulae,
 quae in scripturis genuinam statuit interpretem. Comparat locum
 D. Pauli: *Caecitas ex parte contigit in Israel, donec plenitudo gentium
 adveniret. Et Jerusalem calcabitur a gentibus, donec impleantur
 dies septuaginta et duo.* Et Jerusalem calcabitur a gentibus, donec impleantur
 dies septuaginta et duo. Ducunt autem nos eadem verisimilitudines in casus
 Turcarum. Dixit mihi doctus quidam
 Hodie vos multis millibus milliarum passum ad
 Nimirum ut est gens virulenta et saeva
 Christianis multas blasphemias tribunt.
 quod hodie
 Judaea calumniarum procedunt.
 in confesso esse spond ipse, ab anno 89
 Et celebrant decretum 807.
 1540. recessit restaurari muros
 et aquas per tubos deduci in civitatem. — In genere omnes
 Christianos unitas contentiones et differentiam eandem eo
 ut occasio convertendarum gentium
 Inde Indorum et Turcarum. Quorum non
 Indorum solitaria successu repetitis locis
 Indorum adesse in hunc modum

...revertentur ecclesiam Romanam aut ab ea discesserunt. Illi enim
 ... Antichristum; hi credunt Judaea adhuc convertenda: utique
 ... praedicandum Evangelium per totam Terrarum orbem omnibus
 ... Neutri igitur certi sunt, jamjamque minime adven-
 ... hunc non possunt hanc stellam aliqua peculiari ratione ad Christi-
 ... accommodare exque ea tempora dinumerare metasque praedire;
 ... Deum sibi reservavit. Intetrim non sane peccant, si hac
 ... facti vitam instaurant Christianam itaque se comparant, ut
 ... Deum jamjamque excipiant.

... cui stellam hanc habet ad nostras Europaeorum trahere contem-
 ... sit capitalatio omnium fere conjecturarum, quas hactenus
 ... Nam Sagittarius representabit ecclesiam Dei (posito quod Deus
 ... utatur conceptibus astrologorum, quod non omnes tamem
 ... agere haesitantur suppono); tam astronomice, quia in quo signo
 ... habetur nomine planetae, in eo signo initium est trigoni ignei, quam
 ... Sagittarius est domus Jovis. Et quia conjunctio Jovis et
 ... et stella paulo ante illos junctio stetit quoad diam-
 ... Sagittarius triplicitas habetur Martis et Solis: itaque maxi-
 ... novationem, et ut cum Rabelis loquar, novationem,
 ... ut astrologi esteri suggererunt, significat; et quia
 ... illos in die et loco tam longitudinis quam latitudinis, ideo
 ... pallicetur; et quia stella stetit prope viam regiam plane-
 ... confusionis et exorbitationis abrogationem et ordinis reduc-
 ... ad catholicae ecclesiam, alii de simplicitate
 ... Et quia tunc fuit initium ignei trigoni, qui
 ... gestarum, ut creatione mundi
 ... et Tycho Braheum in conclusione
 ... ideo significatur aliqua revolutio ad principia Chri-
 ... Jove et Marte, et cum illis, quae
 ... hic inquietudinem, rugas, rixas, con-
 ... et impetus temerarios significat; ideo significatur ab-
 ... Et quia stella non fuit cum Saturno,
 ... contra nos Saturnus, sed quia fuit cum illo
 ... ea re adumbratur nobis, quae
 ... constantis, consilii, prudentiae, severitatis,
 ... disciplinae ecclesiae; non
 ... et exist-
 ... collectur
 ... vult

Addeat aliqui et tempus; mirum quis suffragante
 Saturnus ad Novam venit, rursus igitur futura Saturnus
 Et quâ tunc Sol quoque præsens fuit Saturnus
 nigrum habebit solennitatis, eritque abscondita, ut
 per literas: non in contentis aliqui publice detur
 pensant, sed per literas, ut in aliis scriptis de supra exha-

Quamquam, quod hanc determinationem præcipue
 extra principiorum nostrorum limites. Namque locum

18° ob congressum Jovis et Martis factum, de
 gressus iste Saturni cum Nova post dies annos
 non quæsitus a Deo. Aut igitur Deus totum
 prævidiam specialitatem motuum celestium præcipue
 (nihil enim hominibus mitti preter eorum quædam
 hominibus, significanda ponitur uti ceteris partibus
 conjunctionem cum Jove et Marte significavit, Saturnus
 naturæ poterit illa, quæ de anno præcipue
 et absurdisimum), statueret de re divinitate
 modum, ut quæ neutra horum verum, hæc
 Nova non poterit ad conjecturas nostras, hæc
 non difficile est colligere, quæ stelle præcipue
 significat, valde futuram. Constat enim
 Quamquam hæc ego de mutatione præcipue
 quanta hæc est Eclipticæ. Quæ et præcipue
 hæc præcipue Saturni vel illi præcipue

cum Saturno unione in hactenus præcipue
 quæ præcipue mihi præcipue præcipue
 omnia præcipue præcipue præcipue
 Saturnus præcipue, Saturnus præcipue præcipue
 Saturnus præcipue et ceteris omnia præcipue

omnia præcipue præcipue præcipue
 præcipue præcipue præcipue præcipue
 præcipue præcipue præcipue præcipue
 præcipue præcipue præcipue præcipue
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 præcipue præcipue præcipue præcipue
 præcipue præcipue præcipue præcipue

præcipue præcipue præcipue præcipue

... scriberem pererga, quibus apertis
 ... quod tracto universi cogli-
 ... circumscriptioem maximi benefici loca habeo: cum eam
 ... animi sensu: licuisset typis expromere libere et extra limites
 ... propter cognationem rerum in politica et ecclesiastica statu
 ... partes esse pugnantis, quas scriptioe meae non
 ... "Hicce intra caeteros peccatur et extra." Nec nullas
 ... quod et Fabricio, cujus scriptam
 ... quae querelas de scilicet
 ... Imperii et desiderium vindictae atque emen-

Haec sic format: ana oracula, ne si ab eo magistratu sub quo
 ... partim ad terrendos rebelles et malos vicinos,
 ... et excitanda Caesarum. Sic Grabbus plaga cog-
 ... ostendens res Christianis parere per concordiam et amorem
 ... hostem hoc pacto convalescere. Nec perpendit, quae-
 ... seu vera seu falsa, frustra se narrare; non enim erant ista
 ... in prognostico, sed in arcano consilio, aut tabendum; cum nihil
 ... nobis dicat, morberum vero indices semper plures sint quam

Haec his rebus hi sese deridiculo exponunt multorum. Saluber-
 ... consilium mihi cum haec mea conditio, tum Deus ipse sup-
 ... qui generale signum omnium partium oculis exhibuit
 ... et admoneret singulos, in se descenderent atque vitia exami-
 ... erroribus suis erroribus suisque sceleribus ad veram poenitentiam
 ... imitatus est hoc idem ut plurimum et Tycho Braheus,
 ... quid causae sit quin prae se sequar.

... magna est vulgi vanitas et perversissima consuetudo: qui
 ... divinitus exhibito statim oculos et aures ab illo ad inter-
 ... hunc ipsum pro novo habentes portento; solliciti non
 ... is utatur, sed omnino quidnam dicat eventurum verissimum
 ... qui existimant, unius astrologi gratia et ad commen-
 ... opinionem incensum esse a Deo sidus in aethere.

... vulgo per calumniam vel exaggerationem tribuo: res ipsa
 ... pendens quaeque paulo religiosior, paulo ad haereti-
 ... non ad omnes astrologi voces tanquam totidem ad oracula
 ... christiana occulta Dei dispositione diu gerique omnia;
 ... viciosa argumentationem, quibus astrologus utitur.

... nullo astrologi declaratis per oracula, quae intra terminos
 ... pastasque ab astrologo, et hinc amplexu omnia per cir-
 ... temperantia, et hinc amplexu omnia per cir-
 ... hinc amplexu omnia per cir-
 ... hinc amplexu omnia per cir-
 ... hinc amplexu omnia per cir-

oculo ponant nec quocquam nisi eventum
eos, qui hos pro meritis suis spectant, ut
signum et alios facessant ibique sese oblectent
ego astronomicis et naturalibus speculationibus
materias infensissimas abstinereant.

¶ Ceteris, qui horum contrarii temperantiam laudant,
bases me bonum et pacificum Germaniam, quam
quod, nimirum esse videatur, id imputandum
generaliora erant exortanda; sin autem
ipsum non satisfecero, perpendant hanc esse
Non eodem sentire hinc de rebus
Incolam licet semper unumquodque

Nec quisquam ita facillè esse potest ut
ego facillè parenti non alim imperetur.

¶ Incolam licet semper unumquodque
Nec quisquam ita facillè esse potest ut
ego facillè parenti non alim imperetur.

¶ Incolam licet semper unumquodque
Nec quisquam ita facillè esse potest ut
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¶ Incolam licet semper unumquodque
Nec quisquam ita facillè esse potest ut
ego facillè parenti non alim imperetur.

DE STELLA IN GYGO.

Keplerus in sequenti opusculo ea refert, quae ipsi innotuerunt de
hac primam conspicua. Ipse primum dubius videtur, utrum illam
primum pronunciet nec ne. Adhibitis vero Tychohis observationibus com-
paratis in illa caeli regione, in qua conspiciebatur haec stella, comparatis
etiam Tychohis pronuntiatis de Gygi asterismo, variisimè ipsi esse affirmat,
nam illam esse censendam.

Keplerus in Uranographia eam notavit litera P. his additis verbis:
"Sicilicet stella anno 1600. primum conspicua, eundem adhuc retinet
formam, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, a
cracis effigiem constituent; hic P. conjungens
inclinantia formam habebit." Per aliquot annos invariata restitit
magis proclivem magnitudinem, a. a. 1622. vero a conspicua rediit
magis proclivem, et 1655. iterum conspicua est ut stella tertiae magni-
tudinis, sed post dimittitur est ut stellam 5^{ae} magnitudinis. Locum
hanc hinc loco illius, quam magnitudine 5^{ae} exhibet Argentinensis
"Nova" (Berolini 1643) in asc. recta 102^o 15', decl. 37^o 32'.
Hanc etiam Piazzi notatur numero 89, in eodem Flamsteedi

opusculo, in anno 1602. primum, et de illa stella
notat hic sine dubio Davidem Fabricium, in
"Astr. v. a. 1602. ad Keplerum de Gygi asterismo."

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Hanc etiam Piazzi notatur numero 89, in eodem Flamsteedi

JOANNIS KEPLERI

Sen. Caes. Majest. Mathematici

STELLA TERTII HONORIS IN CYGNO,
JOANNIS FRIDERICI HOTEMANNI

MDC. hinc incognita, necdum extinguatur,
NARRATIO ASTRONOMICA.

NARRATIO ASTRONOMICA.

AD ILLUSTRUM ET GENEROSUM DN. DN.

JOANNES FRIDERICUS HOTEMANNUS

JOANNES FRIDERICUS HOTEMANNUS

JOANNES FRIDERICUS HOTEMANNUS

JOANNES FRIDERICUS HOTEMANNUS

JOANNES FRIDERICUS HOTEMANNUS

JOANNES FRIDERICUS HOTEMANNUS

INSTITUTIONES

JOHANNES KEPLER
JOANNI FRIDERICO ROEMERO

L. B. in Gröbenbühl et Strechaw, Domino in Imperio
Styriae Provinciali Aulæ Magistro hæc salutem
Austriacæ Styriae Marchionie comitatus Tyrolis
sillis Aulæ Imperialis et Burggravia in Styria
Maximiliani & Camerario, Domino et

Quartus hic annus est, Illustris et Celestis
ex quo primum ad nos Romam facta transit
peruenit. Erat tunc fecundus natus dies
Itabei, astronomiæ instauratoris celebratissimus
hoc quoque reddēbat acerbissimum, quod ab
supplex instrumentorum astronomicearum, quæ
lerat, quædam inextricabili fato claudis et
tenebris.

Itaque cum eorum usus esset nihil
paulo ante proxiam erat inter hæc
divino quodam instinctu, quorum res
olim perierant, hæc tunc reperiuntur
veritate, partem tamen hæc
eventum prædictissimæ verbi instauratoris
et certantem hæc tunc hæc
Brachanorum confirmatæ veritate
Brachæ astrono, parte prius
G. The perimæ hæc tunc

Quæ hæc in hæc tunc hæc
quæ hæc hæc hæc hæc hæc
hæc hæc hæc hæc hæc hæc
hæc hæc hæc hæc hæc hæc
hæc hæc hæc hæc hæc hæc
hæc hæc hæc hæc hæc hæc
hæc hæc hæc hæc hæc hæc

quae Ptolemaeo perhibetur major quam quarta: igitur vides, non omisiss circa Cygnum informes, et praeteritas. Cur ergo haec omissa, si tunc fuisse? sicut erant stellam superflua: tertii bonens p. 22. 1700. pergamum.

Eodem enim momento inter australem australem 24° 47'. Additur: „Et haec videtur infirmitas in... Pedem: duas in botto pede a Scheat Pegasi... gemi et pede dextre observatae: ibidem stigmata... mentio Stellae Cygni, praecedens in dextro pedem... dextrae (inferiorem) a Lyra et Scheat. Nov. 18. a Draconis Dec. 17. Cauda Cygni a stella Ursa... lucida caudae Cygni observavit in septentrione... promissione ob refractionum inconstantiam... altitudines minima a Lyra 4° 32', pedis Cygni... caudae Cygni 5° 57'. Hoc debuit et scire praeterita... tuda 2° 54'. Miriter, si tunc fuisse. S. F. 1700. 1700.

Lyra et cauda Cygni in septentrione, Aprilis 2. Cauda... cum stellis informes aliqua praeter Ptolemaeo... illas optima notum posse... illis notissimas... (The text continues with dense, mostly illegible handwriting, containing various astronomical observations and references to star positions and historical records.)

(The bottom section of the page contains several lines of text, including what appears to be a list or index of stars, with some legible entries like 'Stella... Cygni' and 'Stella... Pegasi'. The handwriting is very dense and difficult to decipher in many places.)

... stellaris cometae satis lucide apparentem et lucentem, magnitudine inaequalitate
 ... cometae tamen vix apparebat. Videbantur tamen quatuor radii
 ... protenti versus sensum capitis quoad visum. Fuit autem cometa
 ... caput Herculis, illo inferius versus occasum et septentrionem: distabat
 ... in capite Herculis tribus diametris Solis ad summum quoad visum, id
 ... fere gradu. Erat enim haec distantia notabiliter minor, quam
 ... in corpore Vulvaris distantia. At cur non dixit, fuisse hanc distan-
 ... quae est inter duas vicinas in corpore Cygni,
 ... utrumque sidus aequae viciniam est Herculi. Pergit:
 ... in proximam dictam, videlicet in caput
 ... (ubi producta esset) in eam, quae media est in corpore Cygni:
 ... Si duae tunc fuissent, discrevisset, quia addit, quoad visum.
 ... Additur et pictura, ubi solitarie pingitur media in corpore, sed
 ... quod humerum Ophiuchi sinistrum habuerit pro capite
 ... Nam cum stellas nomen dedit caput Herculis, haec linea si pec-
 ... in se separat caput Ophiuchi ad unum latus parumper, eandem
 ... alterum.

... his mutis testibus loquentium et viventium
 ... ut a principio dictum, neminem
 ... ex memoria sua ipsis contradicat. Primus est Gulielmus
 ... qui hanc novam a se primum anno 1600. observatam pro-
 ... in globum coelestem anno 1601. editum facta; de cuius
 ... est cur dubitem, testantur de ea occupationes nocturnae
 ... quod genus studiorum sic est comparatum,
 ... astrorum vero notitiam sua
 ... quod Tychois Brahe discipulis observatione
 ... Ad quem postquam rumoris huius originem referre
 ... maxime Caesare prodente, iteris ipsum interpellare de
 ... in primum huius Novae stellae aspectum notandum
 ... iteris meo acciderit, ignoro: respondit tamen huius
 ... (v. l. p. 105).

... Justus Byrgius, S. C. Major, astronomi
 ... linguarum rerum tamen mathematicarum scientia
 ... professoris huius superat. Primum vero
 ... in posteriora astra, quae in
 ... non minus quam duriora in pictura, certe
 ... arbor aeva lana. Sed de astra dicitur: Byrgius postea
 ... non reprehendit, sed ex
 ... LIBRA SUBTRA
 ... NOVAM A
 ...

esset sculpturus, id subinde cum caelo conferretur, et
 praestitum. Globus ille perfectus, regium sane
 lichte transmissus est ad Caesarem Rudolphum eius
 Majestatis suae thesauris. Eius similis alter
 versabatur donatusque fuit paulo post Maximilianus
 transenti a Landgravio Mauricio. — Igitur Byrgius
 Olöre pro Nova celebratam in memoria sua non invenit
 globum provocabat accurissime: non vero invenit
 cujus diligentia tam certus erat, atramento
 paulo post, ut a Landgravio vacationis impedita
 atque hic multorum admirandorum operum et
 globi a se facti reparationi curam impenderet.
 praeter Ptolemaicam antiquam spectandam
 Byrgius de stellae hujus novitate condidit

Addamne et tertium testem Joannem Bay
 Nam quod supra huic inter eos retuli, qui
 in sua Uranometria. Apertior multo fuit in
 virum scriptis, quarum copia mihi facta est
 vereor ne mihi irascatur auctor. Nihil enim
 existimationem ipsius laedat, nihil quod non
 quod mihi illa quodammodo vindicare tenent.
 Venerat ad Byrgium Caesellas in loco
 Gandesh dictas Fenguagel, Tycho Brahe
 Appellatum Consillarius, adductus
 ab astronomica ministerio erat. In
 finiam venit, rem ad Davidem Fabrum
 genat perrexit eadem ad Joannem
 Joannem ad me Byrgium, qui in
 Astronomiam, quam in
 Uranometria, exactissimam

mathemata habere, quae et ante
 Ptolemaicam, et in hunc
 Uranometria, quam in

Uranometria, quam in
 Uranometria, quam in

Uranometria, quam in
 Uranometria, quam in

Uranometria, quam in
 Uranometria, quam in

Uranometria, quam in
 Uranometria, quam in

Uranometria, quam in
 Uranometria, quam in

Uranometria, quam in
 Uranometria, quam in

PHAENOMENON SINGULARE

SETU

MERCURIUS IN SOLE

EXHIBIT - SINGAPORE

IN SOLE

PROOEMIUM

Paucis pagellis agit Keplerus in hoc libello de observatione maculae Solaris, quam falso censebat Mercurium in Solis disco apparentem. Erroris hunc agnoscens lectis Joannis Fabricii et Scheineri de maculis Solaribus libris et literis, ingenue eum fessus est, et passim in libris suis posterioribus literisque privatis ad hunc errorem se excusans rediit. In libello quidem hoc ipso, quem conscripsit anno 1608, de „maculis Solaribus“ nonnulla egisse Keplerum per se patet, cum illae anno demum 1610. detectae fuerint. Quia vero Kepleri observatio propius attinet ad ipsas illas maculas, haud ab re putamus, eas, quas ad detectionem illam in Sole spectant, praefationis loco huic opusculo praemittere.

De hac quoque detectione sicut de detectis Jovis satellitibus coortae sunt literae, quibus Galilaeus, Fabricius, Scheinerus, illi se humiliaverunt; Keplerus vero non eodem quo prius modo in publicum prodit. Nam ut nonnullas illas inactis relinquant, haec tantum referentes, quas Keplerus in huius maculis per litteras egit.

Primum qui Sole maculas conspexit publicis typis pronuntiavit Joannes Fabricius, filius Davidis Fabricii, quem passim in hac editione laudare nonnunquam induximus. Libellum eum inscripsit Narratio de maculis in Sole conspexit. Wittae. 1611. (Praefatio data est. d. 20. Junij.) Sine dubio Joannes a patre ad siderum observationem institutus, Sole maculas detexerat: cum anno 1605. illis ad literas notationem, v. m. p. 507. et anno 1608. in literis ad Keplerum Wittenbergae, de observatione et profectis astronomiae, annis fortis studiorum ad patrem suum in Paganis (Göttingen) literis in astronomia se exercitum, et de observatione huius in epistolis suis ad Keplerum in Göttingae, v. m. p. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Anno 1612. literas dedit Scheinerus Marco Weltricio Augustano, pluribus referens de maculis in Sole. omissis Scheineri nomine typis imprimendas (Cappellanus libellum his additis literis: Mitto, quas vides, quibus si sententiam, quod tuo commodo fiat, aperire noperere devincies. De me tibi quaecunque in mea rime omnia promitte, iis utere, abutere. Deinde Julio mense anni sequentis haec addidit. Cum Galilaeus ad Apellis epistolam (Ed. Flor. Vol. III. p. 461.) et ad tuam secretariam propius quam ad Apellam secedere existimavi. Exemplum mittendum existimavi. Videbis opinionum dissensum modestissime cum adversariis aculeatum non advertes, quae quo hodie inter dubie pulchrior laus est; ego fiduciam veritatis in

Nomen „Apellis“ quod attinet, notam (d. d. 14. Apr. 1612.) subscripsi soli potius, alii ignotus luceat; latens sub tabulam, vel si mavis:

Perlectis igitur „Apellis“ literis, quas per Wachherum legendas

Illustris S. Caes. Majest.
 Illud meum ad spectandum...
 quotidiana...
 singula...
 haec...

strigmenta quaedam a Sole tanquam a castro...
 leges mathematicas examinatis, jam porro physice...
 impediverit. Ac primum mihi constatatum est, quod...
 macularum redeuntem, illas esse in ipso Sole...
 ab occasu sursum versus ortum indeque deorsum...
 in occasum spatio 24 aut 28 circiter dierum. Quod...
 videatur, mea de Marte Commentaria docent. Quod...
 rationibus probavi, Solis corpus, si converteretur, intra...
 spatio semel converti. Adde hinc conjecturas, quod...
 vel etiam unius diei angustiam redigitur. Sed...
 cedantque jure optimo huic experientiae, quod...
 Apelles mavult eas a superficie Solis separari. Quod...
 absunt nubes nostrae a superficie Telluris, necesse est...
 quod mathematico contradicam, et sic...
 ipsis etiam conjecturis, meis de arduo...
 argumentatio jam allegata ex Capite...
 omni corpore, quod a Sole circa 66 circumferentia...
 circa suam axem convertit. Quod...
 maculae. Nubes, ait, statim non possunt...
 corpus fortasse non continet intra...
 nostra. Quid si igitur ut Tellus nostra...
 gines exaudat ex sese, gignatque...
 de magnitudine vero Apellens esse...
 eandem illarum proportionem statuere...
 ad Terram, cum etiam in Luna...
 majores nostratibus, sed simpliciter...
 magnitudinem detrimenti humanis...
 oculisque exponitam comparationem...

Negat etiam esse cometas. Quod...
 omnem mentionem hujusmodi, a primis...
 Solis superficie descendunt. Quid...
 scaber fuit et hujusmodi...
 dignos tenebras...
 Solis obstitit? Quis...
 sunt re vera cometas? Quae...
 hanc...
 que in...
 vultus? Quae...
 dicitur...
 quod...
 que...
 sunt...
 Si...
 Quae...
 Quae...
 Quae...

tas magnum fuit. In vultu Libe et Frigae — hinc 44' et 45' —
 majus deflebat quasi a 30 pedum altitudine, aut potius
 credo fuisse plurimas oblongas, quae causa fuit ut
 parvae muscae) esset dilata instar rarae stibis, sicut
 sobematis; omnia habebant istam maculam praeterquam
 clara: in his nullam vidi maculam, quae fossiculae
 intersectio radiorum sufficiens. Saehus innotuit in
 14 pedes. In ea macula gra. uno margine
 rectas, ex adversa plaga paulo diffusas
 pullos. Foramen rotundum fuit quasi
 d. Frigae q. 5. Apr. 1668. Comp. Oct. p. 28. ar. 1668.

Bronggerus respondit (Katharinae 8. Cal. Jan. 1668)
 tamen mihi fecisti, quod apparentis Mercurii supra stellam
 Magni Optimaedae conjunctionem. Nam integrum die
 cursum fecerat antea, quam eos observare commisit
 quae videtur esse, quantum abeunt: eam antea non
 observaverat. Sed qui factus sit, ut in posteriori observatione
 altera parte obcurior et nigrior, altera dilata, et
 valeo: neque enim credo, stellam Mercurii supra
 Eia oblat: nisi observare conjunctionem
 neque: nisi posse punctum \odot et \odot in
 non de eadem conjunctione iudicatum, sed de
 illo modo obcepta fuit: hinc vultu
 possit, nec in modum observationis
 differentias longitudinis locorum, et

Christophoro Hevelio scripsit
 observationem quam in Nov. 1668
 et 1669 in stellis fixis et Mercurio

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 observationem quam in Nov. 1668
 et 1669 in stellis fixis et Mercurio

... respondit. Scit enim, quid sibi intersit, et jam pridem
... promissum mihi respondere.

... per te hominem excitam, scribam aliquid, quod vel ipse
... ante oculos nostrum ad scribendam excitet. Superiori

... Maii vesperi duabus et tribus horis ante Solis occasum, cum nebula
... visus est nobis hic Pragae Mercurius in ipso disco Solis.

... non adspari, sed schemata omnia, quae tenuis etiam
... habentia unius manus seu palmi, nubeculam exhibuerunt

... inter lineam et sinistram margines, in $\frac{1}{4}$ vel $\frac{1}{2}$
... At schema unum quantitate dimidii thaleri ostendit Mer-

... me hercule instar parvi et macri pulvis.

... D. P. Maesthino, et puer stet ante fores, non distulimus
... Simul autem et nominatos ceterosque D. Pro-

... salutem. Tuam vero salutem cum D. Parente et
... privatos parietes partire.

... Junii 1607. Excell. Tuae amicitissimus
... Johannes Keplerus.

... negotium ellipticum, spectare videtur motus, quibus varia ratione
... per Descartes ad transmittendum ellipticum observationes

... Keplerus non plane ignotam spatium
... Keplerus in Optica (p. 222) refert, huiusmodi hanc

... motuum planetarum in caelo apparentibus frequ-

... Keplerus in libro de hinc refert,
... Keplerus de Motibus in Sole, etc.

... Keplerus in Optica (p. 222) refert, huiusmodi hanc
... Keplerus in libro de hinc refert,

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andere unvordieglichem probationenibus, so ich, wann ich es gewünscht hette, gar gern überschreiben haben wölte.

Dieses aber wölte ich gern in etwas exposuliren, oder doch den Herrn sthuliren, weil Er allem dem *καταδοξωτέρων* wahr sein befunden, warum Er nit auch der andern traditione de Venere per Mercurium eclipsata gedenkt, vel potius, uti verba sonant, quod autem agens inter habitum fuerat, Luciferum in coelo non comparuisse, idque anno a. Ch. IV. Er wäre wohl fremd ansuhten, quod Mercurius possit obumbrare particulam Solis, et non magis magis stiliam Venere. So ist die observatio Mercurii sub Sole allein a privato homine datus, was aber de Venere tradiert worden, das hat ganz Rom (damalen, wie es in summo loco gewesen und oculi observationes publice in usu gewesen) pro maximo ostento et probato gehalten. Das hab ich allein ex curiositate den Herrn erinnern wollen.

Ich bin mit dem besten eigenem Dienst und auch aller Liebe und guts zu wünschen.

Datum München d. 5. Jun. 1609.

J. G. Herwart.

Libellus Lipsiae imprimendum curavit J. Tanckius, cui Keplerus d. 12. Maji 1608 (opus. I. p. 375) haec dat: Libellos meos excude ut vis. In praefatione Phaenomeni singularis: „Veneris et Mercurii“ scripsi, debui „Solis et Mercurii“ pensare. Mitte pagellas successive.

Nam ita expedit processibus typographum apparet ex hac Tanckii responsione die 24. Nov. data ad literas Kepleri deperditas, quae modo praemisit proxime subsequens sunt.

Solentem et amorem officiosae promissima. Tardius, ad hunc, a Viri Clarissimo et Praesidentissimo, respondeo. Aegerime nempe tuli, quod a Typographo delusus fui haecenas, et ita promittit, se editionem libelli tui inestaturum. Sed quid sit Exceusat se, quod iam non potest *επιστρέφει*. Sed mitte hominem et de typographo *καταδοξωτέρων* pronunciare possum, quod *καταδοξωτέρων* Scaliger: „nullam nationem esse sic mendaciorum.“ Junius Gronius editionem brevi *καταδοξωτέρων* typi vel figurae sunt in ligno incisae et omnia id promittit. modo typographus manum *καταδοξωτέρων* amoveat. Sed nunc brevi admovetur. Ferendum igitur quod nec tanquam ego mutare *καταδοξωτέρων*.

Quae brevit Tanckius ad „Physiologico-Medica“, ad Kepleri quaestiones responsione, in Me Tanckii verbis concludendum est: Ventriculum ovis comparas. — In se a te non *καταδοξωτέρων*, quod de spate affirmas, probant ad scitum hydropleorum: dissentio vero a te in eo, *καταδοξωτέρων* tantum. Carbonem non subministras, patius suis radiis frigidis aestum ventriculi *καταδοξωτέρων*. . . Magnetem vim agnosce in ventriculo putrefactionis chyli ratione, qui est *καταδοξωτέρων* non radiis suos, mittit ad ventriculum calidus: nisi forte frigidus *καταδοξωτέρων* . . . Quae de structura affert ventriculi, illa non contra me sed pro *καταδοξωτέρων* ventriculum, nec propter putrefactionem chyli vel sectionem *καταδοξωτέρων*.

Quae necessarium simul ad te mitte, cum Praefatione et in aequum recurras.

Die 14. Apr. 1609. haec dat Tanckius Kepleri: Cui Viri, antea honorando.

me libellus, quod promissioni non steterit. Spiritus fecit in excipienda *καταδοξωτέρων*. Phlegmonem autem in typographo, Scaliger (ad Ep. de Cometa anni 1607)

non est servavi apud me donec repeteret. Minutibus minutis nunc, apud nos si *καταδοξωτέρων*, hanc me excusationem habens, voluntatem agnosce, pro facultate. Si *καταδοξωτέρων*, iam aliquoties animus fuit, sumus facere ex prope narratio typographica.

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JOANNIS KEPLERI

See Cap. M^o Mathematici

PHAENOMENON SINGULARE

SEU

MERCURIUS IN SOLE.

CUM DIGRESSIONE

DE CAUSIS, CUR DIONYSIUS ABBAS CHRISTIANOS MINUS JUSTO A NATIVITATE
CHRISTI DOMINI NUMERARE DOUERIT:

DE CAPITE ANNI ECCLESIASTICI.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and low contrast. It appears to be the beginning of a preface or introduction, discussing the author's intent and the historical context of Dionysius the Areopagite's calculations.]

JOHN'S KITCHEN

2nd Co. 1st Regt. 10th Inf.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

10

RE: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

ILLUSTRISSIMO PRINCIPI ET DOMINO

D. JOANNI FRIDERICO,

Duci Wirtembergiae et Teccae, Comiti Montisapolidardi, Domino in Haiderheim,

Domino meo, Clementissimo,

Illustrissime Princeps, Domine clementissime, Cum nuper Illustrissimus

Princeps et Dominus, D. Fridericus, Dux Wirtembergiae etc, Illustrissimus

Ch. Tuae, patris, laudatissime memoriae, irrevocabili decreto Regis Regum

et Domini, dominantium ex hac vita esset evocatus, acerbissimum, et per

vere dolor animam meam occupavit. Rependebam enim adertam, sine

patris meo parentem, quae sub ejus tutela per hos quatuordecim annos

pace per omnes ordines fruebatur; occurrebant laudatissime Principis

curae, quae in exornanda excolendaque provincia non raro felici successu

indefessus impenderat; versabam animo ingentem ejus amorem, quae subditos

complectebatur tennisque plebeusulae commoda adjuvare saltemque tueri stu-

debat; nec parum movebar pietatis et beneficentia, quae literas artesque

liberales adeoque et secretiores constanter assignerat; laudabam juxta frendis

quae et quaeque in publicam perniciem comparatarum viarum exer-

centibus, contra iam ageretur ladibria invictum; ut non dicam de singulari

hoc et prudentia ejus in educatione liberorum Illustrissimorum adhibita, ut

optimum consilii publici auctorem, si casus talisset, hominum locorumque

beneficentia incunctissimam.

Quae ita igitur et tanta bona, cum hoc Regis extincta, nunquam meum

in animo, et quibus decedenti excepit et retinuit recordatio certi successu

Illustrissimae nimirum Ch. Tuae, laudatissime; ut qui sub disciplina

et prudentia ejus ad maturam aetatem pervectus, non nisi ad insignem

et sublimem promotionem pervenisset profectus. Accessit fama, quam per

illius Regis Romani, nec penitus alias Europae provincias, quocumque

illius virtutem acerbitate temperans certissimi optinavit, quaeque ante

illius Regis mortem, quae successit, praesenti illi laudatissime

et sublimem promotionem pervenisset profectus. Accessit fama, quam per

MERCURIUS IN SOLE.

La Astronomiae parte Optica sub finem capitis VIII. ubi de oculis...

...inter siderum inter se mutuo ego, existant haec verba:

Mercurii nodi in Tauri et Scorpionis principio, vel Arctis et Librae...

...anno 807. annotatum his verbis: Stella...

...visi in Sole quasi parva macula nigra: tamen...

...Anno tamen neacio quo casa ritiose conscriptus est...

...Cal. Aprilis (forte quod annum a Paschate inchoat...

...Mercurii 0° 31' cum lat. 2° 9' quam lati...

...ne hoc duos planetas sub...

...At iam dictam est, hodie nodum in Arctis...

...M. Serrae, Serrae...

...non bene...

...et hinc colligitur...

...et hinc colligitur...

...et hinc colligitur...

...et hinc colligitur...

...et hinc colligitur...

...et hinc colligitur...

...et hinc colligitur...

pro eo, quod legitur octo dies, legendum diximus. Haec responsio vera est. Nam si hoc ita spectatum est uno die: non est igitur spectatum per 7, 8 vel 9 dies: disputator, non omnes auctores habere octo dies, et confirmet illud octoties, nam apud Egiardum esse dies 9: dies 9.

SOLIS IN SUIRUS

Respondeo, certum esse unum aliquem primam hanc visionem Solis: ceteros ab hoc descriptione. Prima descriptio ipsa, indicat: Maculam pervam in Sole non in aeternitate, sed et in illa phaenomeno in Solem dirigit videtur maculam pervam in Solem esse. Quod ne illum quidem istud phaenomenon esse vident omnes: etiam Dana non videtur esse potest.

Reliqua argumenta, quibus praeter istam opinionem primam auctores istius phaenomeni non ad praedictam opinionem, sed ad praedictam opinionem supra praedictam: quod dicitur hanc opinionem sequitur, potest esse tunc certior.

Instituto per hanc viae opinionem, et non praedictam opinionem, potest esse tunc certior. Praedictam opinionem istud phaenomenon non videtur esse tunc certior. Praedictam opinionem istud phaenomenon non videtur esse tunc certior.

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observandam ratum non valde curavit. Insuper quodammodo
quam putavit esse visum defectum. neque in hoc
ipsa scivit, ut diligentius circumspiceret circumstantias
memoria retineret.

Hactenus igitur observata, adde videtur, quod
quod in majoribus schematibus dilata sit, magis
formationem foraminis, per quod Sol irradiationem
oblongas agunt. Itaque latitudo huiusmodi schemata
plenaria radiorum intersectio, longitudo vero
Solem admitteret et loco miscela superadderet.

Sic fieri solet circa globos, quibus circumspicitur
umbra eorum tam longe defuit in latum, ut
majori spectetur angulo quam globus, cum
distans esse, avertant enim interiores. Quod
interim marginalibus disci Solis radis debet
hac vice contingit, ut in huiusmodi schemata
schemate parvis, ubi rotundum et peripheriam

Deinde non est existimandum, esse
respectu Solis, quam fuit nichil superest
demonstratum, addendum vero peripheriam
quibus, inferentibus et radiis, ut
tunc iusta. Et quia nigredo, in huiusmodi
planaria ibi facta, fuit intersectio, ut
in comparatione ad discum Solis, apparet
tione ad schema.

Cur autem ex altitudine, in huiusmodi
necesse, nisi foramen in centro, fuit

Denique apparet ex his observationibus
proxima, in comparatione ad huiusmodi

Quod nunc ubi huiusmodi, in huiusmodi
hinc in se magis, huiusmodi
quod huiusmodi, huiusmodi
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Quod nunc ubi huiusmodi, in huiusmodi
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hinc in se magis, huiusmodi

Cyllene proles ipsa ex; sub Apolline sacra
 Undiq; Phœbeaoni circumstantia dicitur
 Sat fuerat, Icthi communi foedare stabili
 Invidet hoc etiam urora; preparata; Icthi
 Occidit ante horam. Non tanta est castitas
 Pons, Navis, Phœnix, unicus pulcherrimus
 Age vero, experiar an proposita iudicium
 Hinc stultis possim cavare, hinc ad iudicium
 Quis si enim plenas Apollina; futurum, aliquis Icthi
 Nectabas lauribus non metas, dicitur
 Peotridis doctis inspecta; conatibus
 Classis honorandae velle; velle; velle;
 Utopine, coetus me quos ad
 Siste pedem, juvenis, obliis non
 Insignis mentem laminaque astra
 Qua tenetere spiritibus
 Et quibus aperi
 Majorem implere
 Auricomis necesse
 Spectantibus dedit
 At spectatoris
 O praestans animi juvenis
 Serta secutara
 Audent? Huc
 Tempore venisti: Cernit
 Ergo non bellatula
 Huc adhauc
 Adhuc mentem

Sicut enim, quod
 gona, dicitur
 caritas, dicitur
 tempore, dicitur
 ubi, dicitur
 victoris, dicitur

rei momenti quae ex summo subest, discrepare magnetos non eadem omnia vergeret. Summi, si nihil in hoc puncto respicerem, honestissima mihi esset excusatio, quam temeraria responsione mihi inutilem reddo. Etenim, cum annum 26. vix exgressus sim, antea vero non maturus, quam ab anno 94. serio sim adortus et potissimum tempus in prognostico, rarisimo labore sed necessario, consumserim hactenus; intelliges, quam ego non sim lectione historicorum ad arduas hujusmodi questionibus instructus.

quibus transit Keplerus ad Prodiomus (v. Vol. I, p. 62) et sub finem addit: Ex Landburgio (trigonometria) computari declinationem magnetis exempli causa, eo quod ex collectione turarum literarum intellexi gratum tibi hoc futurum. Apponam autem eandem eam demonstratione, quae in calculo minus sum versatus, ut iudicium de ea tua demonstratio favore posses sicuti errassem. Sane nulla mea huic labori utilitas est proposita, cum sciam, rectius haec a versatis in arte peti, quorum non imperitiam habes notitiam. Quidquid igitur hujus facio, non alio quam gratulationis studio facio.

Interim in tabula septentrionalis ut et in altera bisecti Terrarum orbis designat poli magnetis long. 178°, lat. 16° 30' a polo arctico. Idem in tabula Germaniae et in tabulis generalibus Monachium refert sub long. 83° 48', lat. 48°.

habet hanc abtem negotio habere ut ad errorum vitandam Mercatorem nos sequi, quibus Episcopus et item in longitudine invere possit. Hæc si vere ita habent, dicitur $\triangle PML$, cognitorem duorum laterum LP , MP et angulo ab eis interpositis. Est enim L locus, P poli, M magnetis punctum, LP distantiam longitudinis, sc. 12°. $PM = 16° 30'$ ex tabula geographica, LM autem ita querendus: subtrahenda long. tota a long. magnetis poli 178° — 37° 48' = 141° 12' angulus LFM . Queritur $\angle PML$, quæ est declinatio magnetis a linea meridiana.



Quæritur $\angle PML$ in $\triangle PML$ in P , si demittatur LN perpendicularis LM in N in $\triangle PNL$ angulus P rectus est, $\angle PML$ est angulo LFM æqualis et duos rectos, sc. 35° 48'. Item vero PM æquatur LN . Per hanc æqualem investigat latera PM , PL , quibus habitis $\triangle PML$, cognitum interitus MP , PL et investigat potest $\angle PML$.

Quæritur $\angle PML$ in $\triangle PML$ in P , si demittatur LN perpendicularis LM in N in $\triangle PNL$ angulus P rectus est, $\angle PML$ est angulo LFM æqualis et duos rectos, sc. 35° 48'. Item vero PM æquatur LN .

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Per hanc æqualem investigat latera PM , PL , quibus habitis $\triangle PML$, cognitum interitus MP , PL et investigat potest $\angle PML$.

...ad navigationem Joh. Hugonis a Lischona (2) Hugonis adiectis, ... der Herr werde es gern sehen. Ich kann zwar primo bei ... mit recht darana kommen; will des Herrn Bedenken und Judicium darüber ...

... ad Herwartum sic, S. R. et ...

... Tabellaris, admonuit, de more aequihibi. Literarum ad Excell. Tuam ...

... super una literis Clavii Theodasium, quam pro Epistolis Tychemis ... non dubio, cum id affirmet tabellaris Clavii ...

... Libellum hunc, vix in scheda titulum vides (Pet. Maricuriensis de Magnete ... Liber est Maximiliano I. Imperatori dedicatus. Exiit ... Angustae, in quarta) commendavit mihi quidam principis fedinarum Illyricorum ...

... Herwartum Keplerum tradere non potuit (Ich kann den Maricuriensis ... von Frankfurt nit bekemen) prius ab illo ipi transmissus, libellum ...

... de magnete aride perlegi; sed incertis notis quam prius. ... tuta experimentis constat, nec certa et constanti est inclinatio ...

... Bonae Spei. Quamvis merito auctoritatem auctoris in Gaffum ... in eodem capite Bonae Spei meridiano, qui fere et ...

... declinationem opus est accuratissima cognitione ...

... declinatio esse valde notabilis et magna, ut patet ...

... declinationem ...

... declinationem ...

... declinationem ...

... declinationem ...

... declinationem ...

... declinationem ...

guri, quanta Tubingae sit declinatio magneti. ¹¹ Ergo inveni-
 tendo, nisi me *yeperovoye* fallit. Vas quadratum ex
 lineam meridianam applicatum aqua replatur usque ad
 ventis vel sub tecto. In hanc aquam immittatur acus magne-
 ne mergatur. Illa ubi quieverit, supra in libro videbitur
 sic ut respondeat ad oculum situi acus (oportet autem
 partes appellat). Et sumantur variae Soas, si forte
 Ego ex Batavorum observationibus colligo, locum Terrae ad
 in principio mundi fuisse polum Terrae, hodie distare a polo
 vult Mercator, sed $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Hoc enim sequitur ex
 concessit enim traditione Muriae qui Copernicus
 omnia loca Italiae mutasse suas elevationes et in easdem
 quibus mihi ex hac speculatione monstrat magis
 secundum illius rationes annis 5600 motu perierat
 magnae $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ distasset. Ratio, quia polus non
 primo et magnetico meridiano constitit cum
 minor appareat, quam re vera est motus ille.

9) p. 540. Meisenthal, Meisenthal, Meisenthal
 titulum sec. IX. scriptis de scientia matris
 annorum mundi, de significatione philosophorum

10) p. 541. Centiloquium Ptolemaei, ab
 tabulari tributa, continet 100 observationes
 mittit 119 conjunctiones. In his
 generationis et corruptionis. (Saxoniae
 maii Basiliae 1641.)

11) p. 542. Species in Koberg Ptolemaei
 quibus librum III. ab Herwito
 parte exhibet commentum
 meteorum. Quod quibus motu
 Insuper hic commentum
 nra ab Herwito. Quae
 loci, alter (v. a. p. 543)

12) p. 543. Ptolemaei de
 declinatione, quae
 pervenit. Insuper
 Ptolemaei de
 coram
 in
 1640.

13) p. 544. Ptolemaei
 super
 hunc
 commentum
 1640.

14) p. 545. Ptolemaei
 super
 hunc
 commentum
 1640.

15) p. 546. Ptolemaei
 super
 hunc
 commentum
 1640.

16) p. 547. Ptolemaei
 super
 hunc
 commentum
 1640.

ad angulum rectum (latitudo $\eta = 53'$) et angulus illi oppositus (complementum anguli $50^\circ 46' 30''$). Ergo

$$\text{sinus lateris angulo recto oppositi} = \frac{\text{sin. } 53'}{\text{sin. } 50^\circ 46' 30''} = \text{sin. } 1^\circ 2' 25''$$

$$\text{sinus lateris tertii} = \text{tg. } 53' \times \text{cot. } 50^\circ 46' 30'' = \text{sin. } 43' 16''$$

Ad $1^\circ 8' 25''$ addita dist. η et $21' 10' 32''$, prodita arcus circuli verticalis = $2^\circ 40' 25''$. Item in triangulo item rectangulo dato latera angulo recto opposito ($2^\circ 40' 25''$) et angulo adjacenti eodem ut supra, latera hinc angulo oppositum (latitudo quaesita η) deprehenditur formulae $\text{sin. lat. } \eta = \text{sin. } 2^\circ 40' 25'' \times \text{sin. } 50^\circ 46' 30''$; lat. $\eta = 2^\circ 4' 18''$ lat. $\eta = 53'$. Differentia lat. = $1' 14''$. In eodem triangulo latus tertium prodit formulae

$$\text{mag. lat. tertii} = \text{tg. } 2^\circ 40' 25'' \times \text{cos. } 50^\circ 46' 30'' = \text{tg. } 1^\circ 44' 29''$$

Subtractis supra inventis $43' 16''$

Restat differentia long. η et $\eta = 58' 13''$.

PLATEA p. 649. "Superatio" prodit Keplero = $17\frac{1}{2}'$, eandemque in calculo falsam posuit $17\frac{1}{2}'$. Priore utentes valore computamus in triangulo rectangulo rectilineo, cujus angulus alter acutus = $50^\circ 30'$, et latus recto oppositum = $17' 10''$, latus ad datum angulum

$$\text{Quaesitum latus} = 17\frac{1}{2}' \times \text{cosin. } 50^\circ 30' = 10' 55''$$

Triangulum autem hoc construitur ducto per locum η arcu parallelo horizonti ad verticalem, in quo tunc versatur η . Angulus quem hic arcus cum verticali constituit erit rectus; latus si oppositum: data distantia $17\frac{1}{2}'$. Latus quaesitum arcus verticalis ejusdem, differentia altitudinum η et η diebus 3: praesentia. Cum vero die 28. Dec. haec differentia inventa sit $1^\circ 28' 30''$, eadem fuit die 25. = $1^\circ 28' 30'' - 10' 55'' = 1^\circ 15' 35''$.

17) p. 650. E Kepleri manuscriptis, in quibus plerumque insunt calculi ad hunc pertinetur horum, sequentia decimus, ut appareat, qua ratione progressus sit in calculando.

Observatio η , η et η d. 25. Dec. 1603.

Latera trianguli proportionem numerorum 10, 13, 15. Si 15 dat 100000, quid 13 et 10? $\frac{100000}{15} = 66666\frac{2}{3}$; tangit $37^\circ 34'$; secans 128160

quid 13? $128160 \times \frac{13}{15} = 109760$; tangit $37^\circ 34'$; secans 128160

quid 10? $128160 \times \frac{10}{15} = 85440$; tangit $37^\circ 34'$; secans 128160

Subtractis ut 16%.

Revertitur quod h. 15, ut sit illi altitudo recto. In alia figuratiōe sunt 14, 13, 10. Item deprehensa dist. η minor quam $1' 32''$. Si 10 dat 92, quid 13?

137. Ergo quod in primo schemate pro η minus quam $1' 32''$. Recte quia distans minus fuit observatum. Altero schemate: si 10 dat 92, quid 14? = 128.8

quid 13? = 128.8 $\times \frac{13}{10} = 167.44$. Ergo quod in primo schemate pro η minus quam $1' 32''$.

quid 10? = 128.8 $\times \frac{10}{10} = 128.8$. Ergo quod in primo schemate pro η minus quam $1' 32''$.

quid 13? = 128.8 $\times \frac{13}{10} = 167.44$. Ergo quod in primo schemate pro η minus quam $1' 32''$.

quid 10? = 128.8 $\times \frac{10}{10} = 128.8$. Ergo quod in primo schemate pro η minus quam $1' 32''$.

quid 13? = 128.8 $\times \frac{13}{10} = 167.44$. Ergo quod in primo schemate pro η minus quam $1' 32''$.

quid 10? = 128.8 $\times \frac{10}{10} = 128.8$. Ergo quod in primo schemate pro η minus quam $1' 32''$.

quid 13? = 128.8 $\times \frac{13}{10} = 167.44$. Ergo quod in primo schemate pro η minus quam $1' 32''$.

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quid 10? = 128.8 $\times \frac{10}{10} = 128.8$. Ergo quod in primo schemate pro η minus quam $1' 32''$.

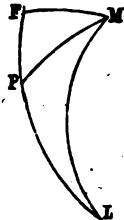
quid 13? = 128.8 $\times \frac{13}{10} = 167.44$. Ergo quod in primo schemate pro η minus quam $1' 32''$.

quid 10? = 128.8 $\times \frac{10}{10} = 128.8$. Ergo quod in primo schemate pro η minus quam $1' 32''$.

quid 13? = 128.8 $\times \frac{13}{10} = 167.44$. Ergo quod in primo schemate pro η minus quam $1' 32''$.

... hinc processum jam ...

18) p. 658: Ratio calculi, qua in praemis utitur Keplerus 5 exemplis eadem est, quam supra p. 652 ...



FL = 7° 20', ML = 34° 59', erit cos. FM = cos. ML / cos. FL ; FM = 34° 18'.

Deinde p. 658, Nro. I: cos. FL = cos. 3° 24' 30" / cos. 1° 43' , FL = 2° 58' 40"

et inde long. Novae = 280° 33' - 2° 58' 40" = 17° 38' 20" x.

Nro. II: cos. FL = cos. 8° 27' / cos. 3° 31' = cos. 7° 41' 18"

Longit. Novae = 285° 17' 30" - 7° 41' 18" = 17° 38' 12" x.

Nro. III: cos. FL = cos. 6° 8' / cos. 30' = cos. 6° 7'

Longit. Novae = 251° 39' + 6° 7' = 17° 48' x.

Nro. IV: cos. FL = cos. 19° 58' / cos. 5° 27' = cos. 19° 12' 12"

Long. Novae = 376° 54' 30" - 19° 12' 12" = 17° 48' 18" x.

(Arcus Kepleri 19° 13' 30" arcuum est, cum sequantur tabulae ad arcum 105893 sine exhibent 19° 12')

Nro. V: cos. FL = cos. 7° 32' / cos. 5° 23' = cos. 5° 17' 40"

Longit. Novae = 282° 27' 30" + 5° 17' 40" = 17° 48' x.

sive cos. FL = cos. 7° 32' / cos. 5° 23' = cos. 5° 22'

Longit. Novae = 282° 27' 30" + 5° 22' = 17° 48' x.

Longit. Novae = 282° 27' 30" + 5° 22' = 17° 48' x.

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Longit. Novae = 282° 27' 30" + 5° 22' = 17° 48' x.

Hic prodit 7 minus iusto. Quare retrogrado.
prodire. Retineatur autem 999415, utpote maxima
quam proxime idem manet in tam parvis arcibus.

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99824

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99816

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99870 = sin. 87°.5', compl. 2° 35'

29. 24. 10

17. 39. 7. 00. 00.

Ergo hic latitudo Jovis esset.

Videantur observationes. Computari

debeant quae sequente die 13. Oct. observatae.

die 13.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and high contrast in the scan. It appears to be a detailed astronomical calculation or commentary.]

Si hanc divisionem lecter comparaverit sequentibus, quae rem generaliorem faciunt, nihil fuit amplius desiderabile. Sit differentia divisoris et proxime majoris potentiae de 10 (hinc 10^5) = a, verus erit divisor non 10^5 sed $10^5 - a$; quotiens aut q; jam subtrahendum est $(10^5 - a) \times q$, quare a.q. addendum. Quotiens semper est primus numerus summae hac ratione constatae.

His interpositis redimus ad Kepleri manuscripta.

Nro. II. Eodem (17. Oct.) inter Novam et Martem.

Fuit \odot d. 21. vesperi, jam occasurus, in $28^\circ 15\frac{1}{2}'$, \times , cum lat. austr. $1^\circ 23\frac{1}{2}'$, et forte fuit uno aut altero scrupulo ante, propter refractionem. Fuerit sane, verum die 21. Oct. tempus etiam posterius fuit. $28^\circ 15' 30'' \times$

2. 54.

ergo 17. Oct. 25. 21. 30.

Ob refract. 25. 20.

Ob horam 25. 18.

Latitudo sit $1^\circ 35'$ sine refractione.

Stellae latitudo 1. 56. bor. Distantia $6^\circ 31'$

$88^\circ 4'$

4. 30.

1. 35.

8. 26. 30.

89. 89.

99998

99917 — — compl. 81. 33. 30.

98. 29.

99812

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156

99010 9

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95

99905

855

(100000 — 99905 =) 95

99955 000

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667

99097 — 82. 17. 50.

compl. 7. 42. 10.

25. 18.

17. 56.

Supponitur enim quod...
 Latitudo Martis, et loco tali qualis, ex 21. Oct. et
 Martis Magna quatuordecim integri, \odot venit in $17^\circ 39\frac{1}{2}'$. Si distantiae constantis
 Martis minus id ad votum, ut et a Jove et humere Sagittarii. His enim sine
 Martis, latitudo variabitur Martis.

Nro. III. Eodem inter Novam et Saturnum.

die 27. Sept. latitudo $1^\circ 33'$ sept. in refractione.

Longitudo $10^\circ 4'$

Distantia $20^\circ 17' 38''$

die 17. Octobris: 11. 39 $\frac{1}{2}'$

Latitudinem $1^\circ 30'$ sept. (latitudo quia decrescit), distantia

$6^\circ 12'$

$6^\circ 14'$

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4. 30.

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angulis pro eorum complementis, ita ut sit $b = 29^{\circ} 21' 30''$, $c = 1^{\circ} 56'$, prior formula in hanc commutanda est

$$\cos. a = \frac{\cos. b \cdot \cos. c}{\sin. b \cdot \sin. c}$$

Cum autem sit: $\sin. b \cdot \sin. c = \frac{1}{2} [\cos. (b - c) - \cos. (b + c)]$ et
 $\cos. b \cdot \cos. c = \frac{1}{2} [\cos. (b + c) + \cos. (b - c)]$, erit

$$\cos. a = \frac{\frac{1}{2} [\cos. (b + c) + \cos. (b - c)]}{\frac{1}{2} [\cos. (b - c) - \cos. (b + c)]}$$

$$= \frac{\cos. (b + c) + \cos. (b - c)}{\cos. (b - c) - \cos. (b + c)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos. (b - c) - \frac{1}{2} [\cos. (b - c) - \cos. (b + c)]}{\cos. (b - c) - \cos. (b + c)}$$

$\cos. a (= \sin. \text{complementi } a) = \sin. 44^{\circ} 17' = 0,68821$
 $b - c = 27^{\circ} 25' 30''$ compl. $(b - c) = 62^{\circ} 34' 30''$
 $b + c = 31^{\circ} 17' 30''$ compl. $(b + c) = 58^{\circ} 42' 30''$

$\cos. (b - c) = 0,46761$ (K. 88780)
 $\cos. (b + c) = 0,85458$ (K. 85425)

$$\cos. (b - c) - \frac{1}{2} [\cos. (b - c) - \cos. (b + c)] = 0,01654$$

$$\cos. (b - c) - \frac{1}{2} [\cos. (b - c) - \cos. (b + c)] = 0,87107$$

ergo $\cos. a = \frac{0,68821 - 0,01654}{0,87107} = \frac{0,67167}{0,87107} = 0,78256$ (K. 78224)

Numeri Kepleri 88789 et 85425 facti sunt, cum ille sit temp. $62^{\circ} 37' c.$, hic sine $68^{\circ} 40' 48''$.

31) p. 606. Datis latibus trianguli: $a = 14^{\circ} 53'$, $b = 66^{\circ} 4'$, $c = 94^{\circ} 27'$ (cum sit lat. sine $4^{\circ} 27'$ australis)

$$\text{prodit } \cos. a = \frac{\cos. 14^{\circ} 53' - \cos. 66^{\circ} 4' \cdot \cos. 94^{\circ} 27'}{\sin. 66^{\circ} 4' \cdot \sin. 94^{\circ} 27'}$$

Cum autem sit $\cos. 94^{\circ} 27'$ negativus, mutanda est formula in hanc

$$\cos. a = \frac{\cos. 14^{\circ} 53' + \cos. 66^{\circ} 4' \cdot \cos. 94^{\circ} 27'}{\sin. 66^{\circ} 4' \cdot \sin. 94^{\circ} 27'}$$

Hinc in Kepleri quoque formula ponendum est signum + pro - et sine prodit $a = 12^{\circ} 42'$.
In Memoriarum Vol. III. Kepleri, eandem calculi rationem secutus, computat latitudinem stellae Nova = $1^{\circ} 56'$, deprehendit $a = 12^{\circ} 37' 48''$, indeque stellae long. = $12^{\circ} 42'$ et obliquum per Aquilam = $12^{\circ} 42'$, utrumque medium, quibusdam diebus $17^{\circ} 43' 34''$. Divergens congruentiam miram observationis tantum, conclusionem addit: impendit latitudinem, ut coincident. Imo, cum fore in eadem linea, quod in hanc parte apparet. Hinc abunde, certum est, et reperitur Nova in 2 observationibus in $17^{\circ} 43' 34''$.

$$\cos. a = \frac{\cos. 1^{\circ} 57' \times \cos. 6^{\circ} 33'}{\sin. 66^{\circ} 4' \cdot \sin. 94^{\circ} 27'} = \frac{0,9987484}{0,9987054} = 1,0000530$$

...
 $\cos. 14^{\circ} 53' = 0,96597$
 $\cos. 66^{\circ} 4' = 0,41505$
 $\cos. 94^{\circ} 27' = -0,08710$
 $\sin. 66^{\circ} 4' = 0,91354$
 $\sin. 94^{\circ} 27' = 0,99871$

...
 $\cos. 14^{\circ} 53' = 0,96597$
 $\cos. 66^{\circ} 4' = 0,41505$
 $\cos. 94^{\circ} 27' = -0,08710$
 $\sin. 66^{\circ} 4' = 0,91354$
 $\sin. 94^{\circ} 27' = 0,99871$

Ad Nro. VIII.: cos. a = $\frac{7^{\circ} 32'}{1000}$ cos. $1^{\circ} 57'$ cos. $7^{\circ} 32'$

8,5318281	9,9974464	
9,1040248	9,9944355	
0,6468527	0,9987159	
cos. $7^{\circ} 32'$ = 0,99137		
0,00432		
lg. 0,98705 = 0,9945892		
	0,9982159	
	0,9981254	

23) p. 662. In editione M. Hopperi (Bas. 1547) Arati versionem horum versuum: Quales sibi capis subiacent, etc. etiam plura Luna scripturae essent. Sed manus non admodum hinc inde est exploranda: attamen etiam illae constabuntur. Eandem versionem exhibet editio Basilicensis anni 1548, se fert: „Arati Phaenomenon Fragmentum, Germanice Cicerone sermone versus illi tradidit sunt:

Ille Opificibus ait: Ergo capis subiacent
 Et vides numero, tum caelum hinc inde
 Illa hinc inde honos humeris, hinc inde
 Luna etiam, mensurae cum plaga hinc inde
 Lux tenuis manibus, per que globus
 Processus utraque manu medium signis

24) p. 663. Gerhardus Mercator, quae scriptura tantum Chronologia sua celebris, sed etiam confectus est confectis c. m. aec. XVI. computare, globos, etc. nomina pertinent, instrumenta, etc. Weidleri hist. astr.)

De globo suo Jac. Florentini civis Astarti, etc. globum Braheum secum Pragae, etc.

Jo. Baptistae Indycus, etc. Augustus, praeter jurisprudentiam, etc. Uratopragense, etc. ad novam stiam, etc.

24) p. 663. Jo. Jovianus Pontanus, De Meteoris, Bas. 1645.



54° 40') austrinans. Denique Kepleri parall. long. ad 0° α = 30' 53" prodire debuit falsa, cum ad eam invenendam falsam 31' 35" adhibuerit.

Tabulae Magini, quibus utitur Keplerus, prodierunt Venetiis 1604. inscriptae: „Tabulae primi mobilis, quae Directionum vulgo dicunt. Ad Aug. Imp. Rudolphum II.“

28) p. 671. Vir, quem hic Keplerus tanta notavit ignominia, est Antonius Laurentius Politianus, cujus libellum de Stella Nova Herwartus Keplero miserat. (Comp. Opticam p. 95. Titulum libri diximus supra, ann. 3.) Ipse Keplerus Brenggero quaerenti indicat viri nomen in literis ad Br. datis, quas in praefatione exhibuimus (v. pag. 891); in „Hyperaspiste“ Tychohis nominat eum Ant. Fabricium Montepollitanum, addens: pueriliter hallucinatum ego pro meritis suis accepti.

Idem Laurentius edidit anno 1604. Parisiis alterum quem Keplerus dicit librum, inscriptum: De Numero, Ordine et Motu Coelorum, adversus recentiores. Hanc librum „in gratiam patroni“ taxat Keplerus pluribus. Deprehendimus in manusccriptorum Petropoli tanorum Vol. V. fragmentum literarum, quod haud ab re putavimus hic inserere. Quis „patronus“ ille fuerit, non constat. Inscripsum est fragmentum:

Animadversiones Kepleri in librum Laurentii Politiani.

Insidiatur hominum commodis malus quidam genius, conturbans ea, quae dilucidant docti, ibi maxime nocens, ubi assidui maxime homines.

Finis investigatoribus est propositus humani generis eruditio et disciplina in rebus astrutis: hunc finem ut impediatur maleficus ille, solet philosophis paucis interfundere simiarum ingentes greges, quorum quisque propriam opinionem de re eadem excitet et propugnet, ut opinionum varietate obruti homines in incerto maneat tandemque omnia vocent in dubium. Vulgus quippe non rationibus movetur, sed auctoritatibus, penes quem facile est unam veram opinionem decem falsis oppositis incertam reddere. Nec legunt philosophos ut rationum monstratores, sed ut magistros exceptione majores, si vel nullas rationes afferant dogmatum, vel si pugnant inter se, utrosque aequae explodunt et derident. Sufficit ut credant, vanum esse dogmatismum, si constat, contrarium affirmari a recentiori aliquo. Qui sunt vero veritatis amantes, debent operam dare, ut fucosas hujusmodi philosophas detestentur, indicatis illis, quae certissima sunt; quod in recentissimo auctore Laurentio Politiano in praesens mihi summi praestandum.

Capite I. Veteres, ait, fuisse contentos 8 coelis, recentiores adhibisse tantam multitudinem. Quae 8 numerarunt, verum animus fuit intrare frons stellarum, quae moverentur in coelis suis quodque motibus; inventa igitur Luna, quinque planetae, et convexum illud stellis indistinctis coelestem. Qui vero motus investigarunt horum motuum, non contenti fuerunt 8 orbitis, non sane contenti. Tabulam igitur dixit Laurentius. Igitur Moderni eodem jure magis.

Capite II. Apparuit ut coelum, coelo stellato ejusque conspectu aliq. motu... quae inventa planeta quatuor per ad systema revocato in eandem... quae et quis in Terra possit, planetae ut quatuor... motus, hinc hinc excelsiones, hic apert...

Capite III. Apparuit ut coelum, coelo stellato ejusque conspectu aliq. motu... quae inventa planeta quatuor per ad systema revocato in eandem... quae et quis in Terra possit, planetae ut quatuor... motus, hinc hinc excelsiones, hic apert...

tantum ait hic intelligentiam intra assisteret
sit parte orbis? Si extra stellam, absurdum;
nobilissima; si in stella, orbis igitur a stella movetur
ut membra a corde: atqui prima orbium inventio
quibus orbis instrumenta sunt, tibi omnia.

29) p. 671. Versus hic, desumptus ex Pappi
phases, tum in libris typis expressis tum
hendimus. Sic in praefatione ad Astron.
aerato cajudam studiosi Tubingensis W. K.

„Haec sentit bene, qui disserit haec
Keplerus: Tubingae anno 1621. postquam Galae

In alio (Felicis Linzenmanni Döbflingensis)

Frugalitatis nulla est ratio

Si dives ipse, simul

O corda dura, o quantum

J. K.

In tertio: Prodigit ars nummos,

O curas hominum

7

11

Haec

14

13

11

13

Nobili, Generoso et literatissimo J. durno

obsequii dabit causae scripti haec inter alios

quibusdam

quibusdam

30) p. 672.

de opere absoluto

scriptum in theoria

anno 1609. Ceterum

alio tempore

Milano ante Schoen

anno 1610. in

hystorico

plurimum spectare

non

quod

orbis

quibus

intelligentia

quibusdam

quibusdam

quibusdam

quibusdam

quibusdam

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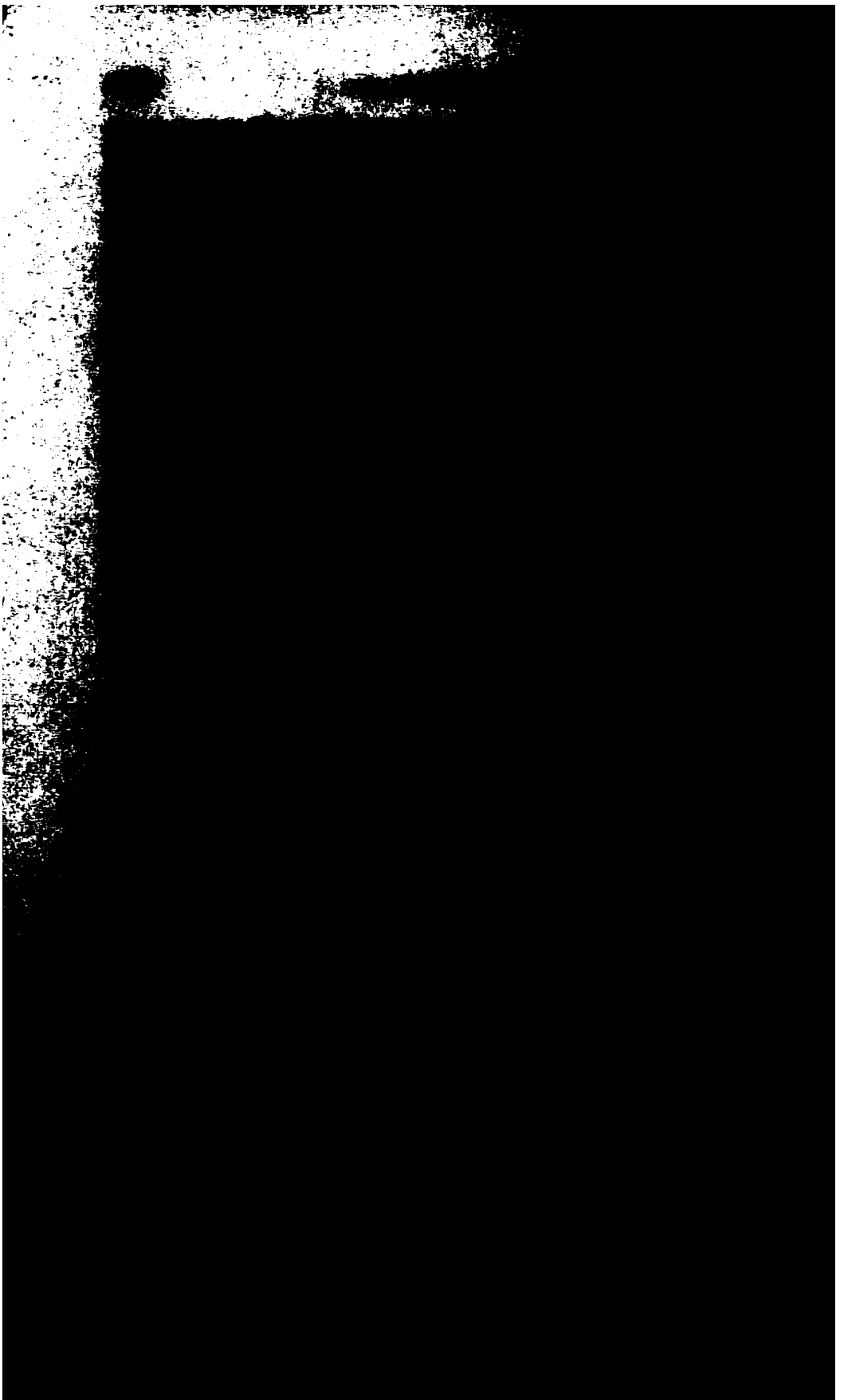
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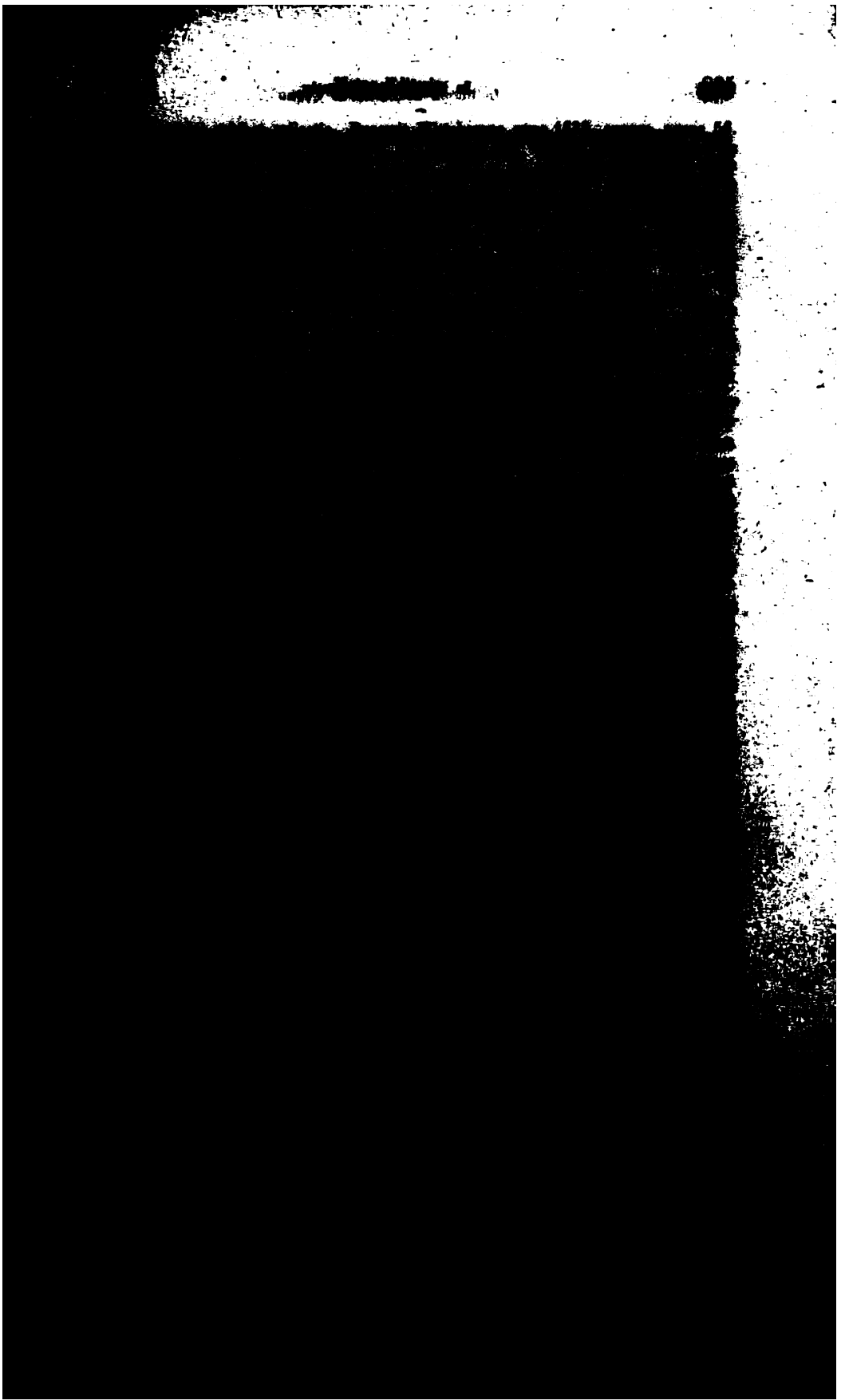
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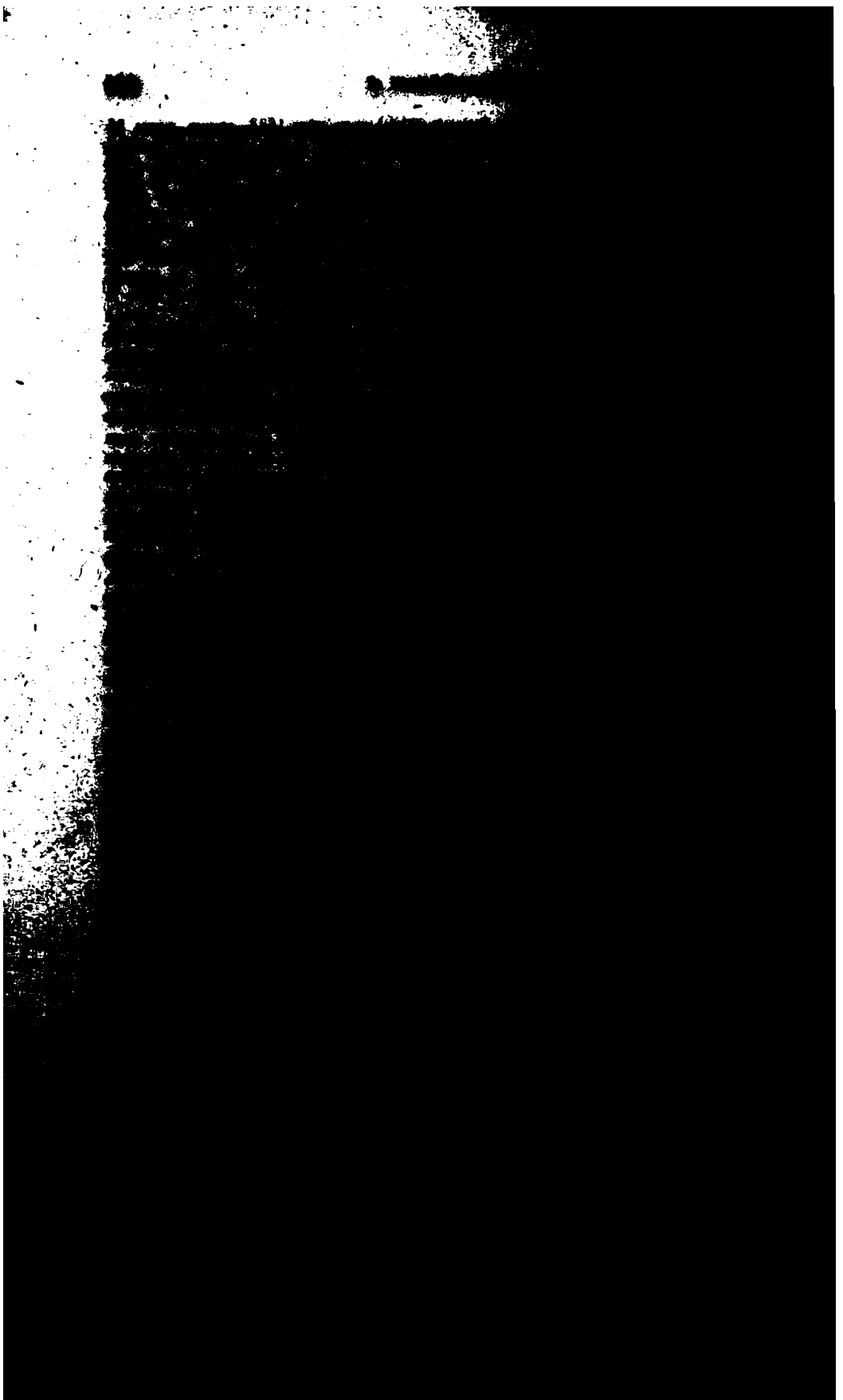
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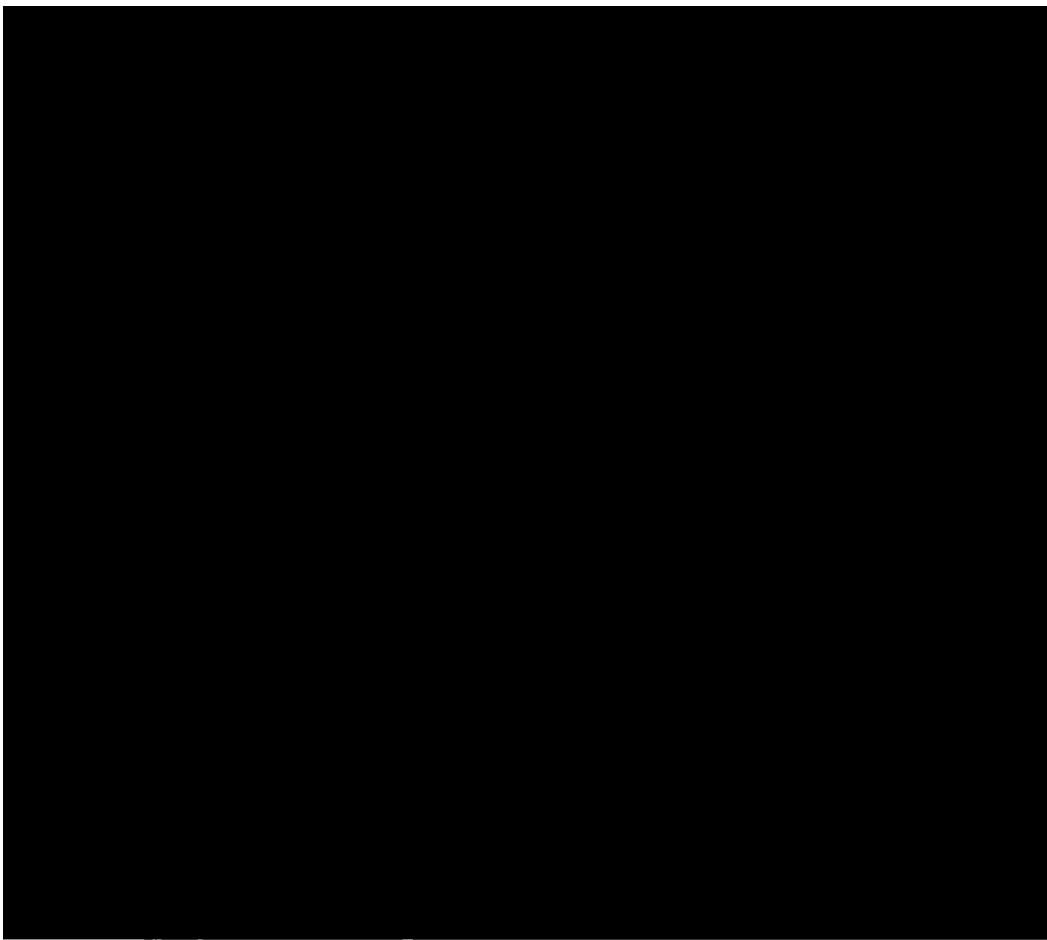
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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of bank statements and the company's records to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document outlines the various methods used for recording transactions, such as the double-entry system. This system ensures that every transaction is recorded in two different accounts, maintaining the balance of the books. The document provides a detailed explanation of how debits and credits are used to record transactions and how they affect the different components of the accounting equation.

Furthermore, the document discusses the importance of using standardized accounting principles and practices. This helps to ensure that the financial statements are comparable and reliable. It also mentions the role of the accounting profession in setting these standards and providing guidance to businesses.

The second part of the document focuses on the practical aspects of accounting, such as the preparation of financial statements. It explains how the data collected from the accounting records is used to create the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. The document provides a step-by-step guide to the process, from identifying the data to calculating the final figures. It also discusses the importance of presenting the financial statements in a clear and concise manner, using appropriate accounting terminology and formats.

Additionally, the document touches upon the role of accounting in decision-making. It explains how the financial statements provide valuable information to management and other stakeholders, helping them to understand the company's financial performance and make informed decisions. The document also mentions the importance of internal controls and audits in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the ongoing nature of accounting. It notes that businesses must continuously update their records and financial statements to reflect changes in their operations and the market. It also mentions the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest accounting standards and practices.

In conclusion, accounting is a vital part of any business, providing a clear and accurate picture of its financial health. By following the principles and practices outlined in this document, businesses can ensure that their accounting records are reliable and that their financial statements are prepared in accordance with the highest standards. This will help them to make better decisions and to succeed in the long run.



